3¢ Greater Boston Newsstands

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

3¢ Greater Boston Newsstands

COPYRIGHT 1939 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 236

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

British in Last Warning to Hitler; Warsaw Bombed, Poland Is Invaded; Duce Neutral; U.S. Hopes to Keep Out

Hitler decrees Danzig a part of Reich and in 16 points demands vote on Corridor 'ownership'—Appoints line of succession; Göring and Hess next.

Britain today issued a last warning to Germany and France was reported preparing an ultimatum—both demanding an immediate halt in German military action against Poland.

This in response to Poland's plea for aid, brought the great powers to the verge of final action as Reich troops thrust across the Polish borders and Warsaw and other Polish cities felt the impact of German bombing.

The British Parliament appropriated £500,000,000 to carry on a war as yet undeclared. The Government took control of British railways.

Prime Minister Chamberlain placed the responsibility on the shoulders of Adolf Hitler in a vigorous address to Parliament.

But Italy—momentarily at least—remained neutral. A Cabinet meeting in Rome announced the Italians would refrain from starting military operations.

Hitler Praises Soviet Russia

Italy's action was interpreted as a sequel to Reichsführer Hitler's Reichstag address in which he complimented Italy but said Germany needed no outside aid. Hitler paid high tribute to Soviet Russia, where the Russo-German non-aggression pact was formally ratified by the Soviet parliament.

Danzig was decreed a part of the German Reich. The action was taken almost simultaneously with a 16-point demand by Hitler including immediate cession of the Free City and a "plebiscite" in the Polish Corridor.

Blockade of Gdynia Reported

Reports from the various agencies in Warsaw agree that German troops have advanced on to Polish soil at each side of the Corridor, also at a point between the Vistula and Deutsch Eylau in East Prussia southeast of the Corridor and northward through Zakopane, in Slovakia.

A quick movement to pinch off the Corridor and relieve Danzig.

Apart from troop movements, the German Navy is stated to be blockading Poland's great port of Gdynia, while bombing raids from the air are reported to have been carried out by the Germans at Warsaw, Katowitz, Grodno, Cracow, and other points.

President Roosevelt, at press conference today, expressed the belief that the United States could stay out of the European conflict and he added "every effort will be made by the Administration so to do."

Awaiting the next turn of events in Europe, President Roosevelt today reserved his decision on whether to invoke the Neutrality Act or call Congress in session.

Roosevelt appeals to nations to refrain from bombing cities.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—President Roosevelt sincerely hopes and believes that the United States can stay out of war, he earnestly told his press conference today.

At the same time, he asked the co-operation of press and radio in sticking to fact and avoiding exaggerated or distorted news, to the end that public calm may prevail and what the President called the common sense of the American people should dominate.

After an almost sleepless night, interrupted early by news of the outbreak, the President outlined his activities with utmost calmness to his press conference.

Asked by a correspondent what his estimate was of the possibilities of the United States staying out of war, the President immediately authorized for quotation the following considered and solemnly pronounced statement:

Only this: That I not only sincerely hope so, but I believe we can, and that every effort will be made by the Administration so to do.

Appeal to Nations

With the avoidance of American participation his first objective, the President already had sent an urgent appeal to five nations to refrain from air bombardment of civilian populations. The two facts are interconnected, for it has been asserted by many authorities that widespread bombing of open cities would inflame American public opinion and lead to involvement as nothing else would.

The President made plain he would not summon a special session of Congress or invoke the Neutrality Law until further events develop in Europe. Thus, the present position, as interpreted here, is that while German forces have invaded Poland—the President used this phrase—war has not yet been declared, and it is not entirely clear whether general war will result. Events in Europe today and tomorrow, said Mr. Roosevelt, will have an important bearing on American policy.

The assumption here is that if a general war broke out, the President would call Congress into extra session, and would also apply the Neutrality Law pending its revision or repeal by Congress. But he is cautiously waiting for a declaration or its imminence before taking action. The President praised the American diplomatic service for getting him news of the outbreak so quickly. Initial credit goes to Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Ambasador to Poland, who got a poor but workable telephone connection to William C. Bullitt, Ambassador in Paris, at 2:35 A. M. Eastern Standard Time. Mr. Bullitt, in turn, got through to Washington at 2:40 A. M., told the President of the situation, and while Mr. Roosevelt informed Cabinet members his Secretary told the press associations and radio reporters.

Plea for Co-operation

Asking for press co-operation, Mr. Roosevelt referred to this critical period in the world's history, and asked dissemination of information to stick as closely as possible to facts because such an attitude would be best for the United States and, he believed, for civilization. He hoped unsubstantiated news would not be put out without checking, and said a check with official sources would be very simple.

He gave an illustration of a report that just came in, which he denied, to the effect that all American merchant ships had been ordered back to port. The Presi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Wide World

Crowd Outside British Parliament Buildings Watches Members Arrive

This was the scene Aug. 31 as Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain reviewed the international crisis and secured passage of the bill giving the Government virtually complete dictatorial powers.

Wide World

Premier Edouard Daladier and Part of French Cabinet Leaving Palais de l'Élysée

Left to right: Dr. Henri Queuille, Minister of Agriculture, partly hidden; Paul Marchandeau, Minister of Justice; Albert Sarraut, Minister of the Interior; Premier Daladier; Raymond Patenôtre, Minister of National Economy and Production, partly hidden; Camille Chautemps, Vice-Premier in Charge of Co-ordination, and Jean Zay, Minister of Education.

Wide World Radiophoto

Polish Government Summons Manpower of Nation to Arms

This picture was flown from Warsaw to London Aug. 31 and radioed to New York. The top two lines of letters say, "Alarm: Invading force must be repelled." Three center lines read, "Vanquish the Aggressor." The lower lines in the right-hand corner add instructions "in the event of war."

Germany Invades Polish Borders; Allies Mobilize

By the Associated Press

Reuters, British News Agency, reported from Berlin today that the German Supreme Command had issued this announcement at 11:40 A. M. (5:40 A. M., E. S. T.):

"In the fulfillment of their task to offer resistance to Polish force, German troops have crossed all the frontiers to counterattack.

"The air arm has also come into action. The Navy has taken over the protection of the Baltic."

The announcement, Reuters said, was broadcast by the German radio soon after it was announced that bombs had been dropped on Warsaw.

Subsequenaly the German High command issued a communiqué which said that the German troops which started from Pomerania Silesia and East Prussia were well under way toward their objectives, and that the Air Force is "controlling Polish air."

At the same time London dispatches stated that King George today signed an order in council for complete British Army, Navy, and Aviation mobilization and a similar order was made in France to take effect tomorrow.

The attitude of Britain's dominions was indicated, as far as Canada was concerned, when the Ottawa Government placed all militia and naval and air forces of the Dominion on an active basis under proclamation of the war measures act of 1914.

Swastika Flies

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced that, as soon as Parliament assembles Sept. 7 in emergency session, it would be asked to authorize the Government to give the most effective co-operation to Great Britain in the present crisis.

The German radio announced that the League of Nations Commissioner for Danzig, Prof. Carl Burckhardt, and his staff left Danzig this morning.

The German swastika immediately was raised over the red brick house which had been head-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

British Forces Called to Colors By King George

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—(Passed by the British Censorship)—Great Britain and France have sent their last warning to Germany, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the British Parliament tonight.

"If the reply to this last warning is unfavorable, and I do not suggest that it is likely to be otherwise," Mr. Chamberlain said, "his Majesty's Ambassador is instructed to ask for his passport."

His declaration was in answer to a plea from Poland that Britain take action in support to its pledge to give military assistance to the Poles.

Earlier King George VI signed an order for complete British Army, Navy, and Air Force mobilization.

The House of Commons approved a bill providing £500,000,000 to prosecute war, for defense, and for maintenance of public order.

The British Ministry of Transport took over the British railroads.

To Parliament Prime Minister Chamberlain said that Reichsführer Hitler "has not hesitated to plunge the world into misery in order to serve his own senseless ambitions." He added:

"We will stand at the bar of history, knowing that the responsibility for this terrible catastrophe rests on one man.

"Had there been the least desire, on the part of the German Government," he went on, "the crisis could have been averted.

"Last night the Polish Ambassador saw Her von Ribbentrop and expressed to him that they were willing to negotiate with Germany about their dispute on an equal basis.

"The German Government without any further warning crossed the Polish frontier at dawn."

Text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's declaration, Page 7.

Exporters to Get Ample U. S. Credit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — The first important announcement of what will be America's economic role in the event of a general European war has been made here. There will be no lack of credit for American exports to Europe in the event of a war, Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, declared at the White House, following a full canvass of the situation with President Roosevelt.

In effect Mr. Jones' statement was an advance intimation on the all-important part which the United States will play in supporting Great Britain and France if a war occurs. Although it was couched in general terms, and carefully avoided stressing the fact that in the event of war the markets open to American exporters will be confined to the democracies because of the British sea-control, Mr. Jones' statement revealed the direction in which the Administration is thinking. He explained that the RFC has vast unused credit which could be extended to business and industry. He added significantly that neither the RFC nor the Export-Import Bank are subject to the Johnson Act, which forbids purchase or sale of bonds of nations which are in default on their obligations to the American Government.

Thus, in brief informal words in the foyer of the White House, Mr. Jones outlined a course which may very well make the United States the economic ally of France and Great Britain, to all intents and purposes, from the moment war breaks out.

Always using the general term "Europe" Mr. Jones explained that the export of goods there could be financed through Export-Import Bank credits to individual exporters. He added quickly, however, that he did not think there would be severe pressure on government agencies for such service, but that nevertheless the RFC is ready to aid business and industry if the need arises.

Mr. Jones indicated that he thought the immediate requirement of credit, if any were forthcoming, would be to finance farm surplus exports. However, the credit was available, he said, for industrial products also although in no circumstances would it assist or underwrite export of war materials.

The Federal Administrator explained that public corporations established by Congress are specifically exempt from the Johnson Act provisions.

Hitler 'Positive' In Answering U. S.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 1

Adolf Hitler sent President Roosevelt today his reply to the President's appeal for peace last week.

The Germany Embassy forwarded it to the State Department this morning and the Department was expected to make it public shortly.

A well-informed person described the reply as being "very positive."

V. F. W. Approves Neutrality Plan; Demands Congress

Dual steps "to keep America out of war" were taken today by the National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. First the veterans passed an 18-point neutrality program. Then the convention unanimously called upon President Roosevelt to summon Congress immediately, lest "a diplomatic blunder" involve the United States in the present European turmoil.

The resolve calling upon the President to summon Congress came after Past Commander James E. Van Zandt, himself a United States Representative, warned that unless Congress has a voice in American relations at this time "a diplomatic blunder" might drag the United States into war against the wishes of the people.

Blames 1917 'Blunder'

Congressman Van Zandt, (R) of Pennsylvania, told the 40th Encampment of the V. F. W. in its closing session this morning that it was a diplomatic blunder by the Executive Branch of the Government which brought the United States into war in 1917. That mistake might now be repeated, he warned, unless Congress meets at once to direct America's policy for the people.

When the question was put to the convention the 2,000 veterans present, representing every State in the Union, thundered their approval.

A telegram asking the President to summon Congress was sent to the White House immediately by Eugene I. Van Antwerp, retiring National Commander of the V. F. W. from the First Corps Armory in Boston where business sessions of the veterans' organization have been held.

On the 18-point neutrality program the veterans took the position that since the World War "did not advance the ideals of democracy" but rather brought about the totalitarian form of Government, it would be "infinitely better for the cause of civilization" as well as for the United States itself, for this Nation to keep out of today's or future war.

Briefly summarized, this program called for absolute neutrality on the part of the United States from wars in Europe, even to the extent of refusing protection to civilians and property. However, if such wars penetrated the zone of American influence prescribed by the Monroe Doctrine, that zone should be defended by arms if necessary. Finally, if the United States should become involved in a war to prevent European nations from getting a foothold in the Americas, then the profits should be taken out of any such war.

18 Neutrality Points

Chief among the 18 neutrality points approved by the veterans were:

Take the profits out of any possible future wars by steeply graduated personal and corporation income taxes.

Disclaim any responsibility for protection of any American merchant vessels which carry any merchandise to any country at war or to any danger zone, but permit clearance of American vessels only if adequate private insurance is carried on such vessels and members of their crews.

Adequate mechanized motorized material and trained men for national defense.

Recognize the existence of war regardless of its formal declaration by any belligerent.

Proclamation by the United States that it will support and defend the Monroe Doctrine.

Withdraw armed protection to American citizens after a period of warning during their continued travel or residence in war danger zones, and

(Continued on Page 9, Column 4)

Poles Ask Anglo-French Aid

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—(Passed through the British Censorship)—The Polish Ambassador to London today notified Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax that Poland invoked the British-Polish mutual assistance treaty on the grounds of German aggression.

The Polish Ambassador took the momentous step in a personal call on Lord Halifax.

[The mutual assistance pact, signed Aug. 25 by Great Britain and Poland, provides: "Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in hostilities with a European power in consequence of aggression by the latter against that contracting party, the other contracting party will at once give the contracting party engaged in hostilities all the support and assistance in its power."]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Polish embassy today confirmed the report that Poland had invoked the aid of Great Britain and France.

A spokesman said:

"The Polish ambasadors to Great Britain and France have notified the respective governments that Germany has invaded Poland.

"In the consequences, the treaties of alliance between Poland and Great Britain and between Poland and France apply."

Wheat Soars; Heavy Buying Of War Stocks

The World's Day
Sept. 1, 1939

Wheat Prices Soar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Wheat prices skyrocketed over seven cents a bushel today before crowded galleries in wildest trading seen since the World War. Trading practically ceased as Government and exchange restrictions came into play, bringing the market to a deadlock. Traders were reluctant to sell as futures soared to the limits imposed by trading rules. [Details Financial Page.]

War Stocks Active

NEW YORK (AP)—War buying swept through the Nation's financial markets today. Heavy purchases of steels, coppers, rubbers, and sugars jerked the stock market out of a slump.

The list exhibited considerable serenity at the opening, with losses moderate. Selling expanded during the first hour, but the ticker tape never was pressed. There were several slow intervals and, near noon, sufficient support appeared to lift leaders a bit above their lows.

Neutral Nations

BELGRADE (AP)—The Yugoslav Government announced today that it was awaiting the development of the European situation before issuing a proclamation of neutrality, which already has been drafted.

BUCHAREST (AP)—King Carol called a Crown Council today to proclaim neutrality. It was expected the Government would order general mobilization to protect frontiers.

COPENHAGEN (AP) — The Danish Parliament was called for a meeting tonight and a declaration of Danish neutrality in any European conflict was expected. Officials indicated five army classes, aggregating about 40,000 men, would be called to the colors.

Scholars Face Recall

SWARTHMORE, Pa. (AP)—Dr. Frank Aydelotte, American Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, said today outbreak of hostilities in Europe means that 64 Rhodes scholars probably will be called home. He said plans for 32 new American scholars to sail for England Oct. 4 may be cancelled.

Soviet Claims Victory

MOSCOW (AP)—Tass, official news agency, announced today that a Japanese-Manchukuoan force had been "liquidated" by a Soviet-Outer Mongolian land and air offensive along the border of Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia.

TOKYO (AP)—Japanese sources were silent today regarding reports of heavy fighting at Nomonhan. Domei, Japanese news agency, merely described the combat as a continuation of daily artillery duels and aerial engagements.

Spain Seizes Business

BURGOS, Spain (AP) — The Spanish Government today issued a proclamation subordinating all private interests to the State, and assumed administrative control of all businesses capitalized at $500,000 or more.

Exchange Closes

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1 (AP)—The stock exchange was closed today. Crowds gathered outside the newspaper offices reading the war news on bulletin boards.

Eire Cabinet Acts

DUBLIN (AP)—The Eire Cabinet decided today to summon the Dail and Senate for a session tomorrow to discuss Government measures "for protection of the state."

This Changing World
Appears Today On Page 7

The Monitor Index

Friday, Sept. 1, 1939

Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods .. 6
The Home Forum .. 8
Proving the Law of Love
[With Czech Translation]
Boston and New England News 9-10
Weather .. 9
Boston Events .. 9
Institute of Human Relations .. 9
Weekly Food Reports .. 10
Radio Timetable .. 10
Local Arts and Theater News .. 10
"The Monitor Views the News" .. 10
Rhode Island Letter .. 10
Shopping Column .. 10
Real Estate Column .. 10
Sports Pages .. 11-12
Financial Pages .. 14-15-16
Daily Features Page .. 19
Editorials .. 20

President Knew of Nazi Move Almost as Soon as It Began

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Receiving the press today in his shirt-sleeves in one of the most crowded conferences in White House history, President Roosevelt outlined his actions since 2:50 a. m. in the course of historic events and in what he described as a "sleepless night." It was under such circumstances that he told how foreign envoys had kept the United States Government informed of the developments in Europe.

As the press entered they found Mr. Roosevelt at his customary flat topped desk in the circular White House study. Behind him on a davenport sat Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. The President's youngest son, John Roosevelt and his wife sat to the President's left in the rear, accompanied by Presidential Secretary Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, and William Hassett, acting press officer. On the other side sat Charles Michelson, while guarding the President were the two standing secret servicemen.

Mr. Roosevelt did not wait for questions but began telling the press what had happened. He had been awakened by the telephone at 2:50 a. m., he said. It was word from American Ambassador William C. Bullitt at Paris that German troops were on the march. Referring to the Ambassador repeatedly as "Bill," Mr. Roosevelt recounted that the latter had in turn received the information from Anthony Biddle, American Ambassador at Warsaw, at 2:35 a. m. Washington time.

And so a chain of telephone calls from Warsaw to Paris, from Paris to Washington, got the President out of bed to tell him that Poland had been attacked. Praise should be accorded the American Diplomatic Service, Mr. Roosevelt said, which had kept its Government advised of the event as soon as any Government not directly involved.

The telephone did not stop ringing last night. Mr. Roosevelt telephoned; in turn, Secretary Hull, Undersecretary Sumner Welles, Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations. In these calls presumably the President set in motion the machinery to give full protection to Americans abroad and their interests. Mr. Roosevelt placed a call to Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park. Then he telephoned his own Secretary, William Hassett, who sent the news to press associations and radio. A minute and a half after its receipt the radio broadcast the news to the nation . . . all emanating from the original call of Mr. Biddle in Poland.

From then till 5:30 Mr. Roosevelt continued to place telephone calls, sitting beside a radio meanwhile. He listened to a broadcast of Mr. Hitler's speech. The White House secretariat began to arrive at the Executive wing and the machinery for protecting American interests began to function. At about 5:30 the President again retired but local and trans-Atlantic calls continued to arrive. He arose again at 8 a. m.

Defense of Canal Rushed by Army

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army is carrying out swiftly the orders issued by Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, to strengthen defense forces at the Panama Canal without delay.

At San Antonio, Texas, it was reported that 30 fast pursuit planes from Selfridge Field, Mich.; Langley Field, Va., and Barksdale Field, La., were being concentrated for a flight to the Canal Zone within the next few days. Most of the planes had already arrived at Duncan Field, San Antonio, news dispatches said.

Anti-aircraft troops now in summer training at Manitowoc, Wis., prepared to break camp Sept. 3 and some of them will start for Panama. This contingent, composed of eight officers and 226 enlisted men of the 61st coast artillery, Fort Sheridan, Ill., is scheduled to leave Brooklyn on Sept. 13 aboard the Army transport St. Mihiel.

Another anti-aircraft force of eight officers and 225 enlisted men from the 63rd coast artillery, Fort McArthur, Calif., is due to leave San Pedro, Calif., Sept. 2 on the Army transport hunter Liggett.

Also sailing on the St. Mihiel from Brooklyn on Sept. 13 will be 14 officers and 408 enlisted men of the 62nd coast artillery, anti-aircraft, from Fort Totten, N. Y.

Village in Virginia Hums As Pickle Season Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The last two months have brought 126,000 bushels of Caroline County cucumbers pouring into the Lang Brinery at Milford, Va., a little railroad town of 300 inhabitants.

First Cotton Ginned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C.—A woman produced the first bale of cotton from the 1939 crop in York County. Mrs. J. O. Matthews, of the Smith's Turnout section of Bethesda Township, ginned her first bale at the ginnery of L. A. Wooten & Sons of Smith's.

We Appreciate Your Patronage

SUPERIOR

Cleaners & Dyers

Main Office and Plant

404 Chandler St., 696 Main St.
Worcester Dial 52551

Branch Stores
FITCHBURG—374 MAIN STREET
LEOMINSTER—5 WEST STREET
CLINTON—5 HIGH STREET
WEBSTER—244 MAIN STREET
SOUTHBRIDGE—256 MAIN STREET

America's Favorite Lightweight Felt!

The DOBBS 'Cross Country' $5

Ware Pratt Co.

Main Street at Pearl, Worcester

For Satisfactory Shopping . . . in Worcester (Mass.) . . it's

Denholm & McKay Company

Famous for Fashions . . . for Quality . . . for Fair Prices

Hitler Tells Army To Return Force

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP)—Adolf Hitler today ordered the German Army to meet force with force.

His order of the day to the Army read:

"The Polish State has rejected my efforts to establish neighborly relations, and instead has appealed to weapons.

"Germans in Poland are victims of a bloody terror, driven from house and home.

"A series of border violations unbearable for a great power show that the Poles no longer are willing to respect the German border.

"To put an end to these insane incitations, nothing remains but for me to meet force with force from now on.

"The German Army will conduct a fight for honor and the right to the life of the resurrected German people with firm determination. I expect that every soldier, mindful of the great traditions of the eternal German military, will do his duty to the last.

"Remember always that you are representatives of the National Socialist great Germany. Long live our people and our Reich!"

Reich Invasion of Poland Announced by President

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt directed today that all naval ships and Army commands be notified at once by radio of German-Polish hostilities.

The White House issued the following announcement:

The President received word at 2:50 a. m. (eastern standard time) by telephone from Ambassador Biddle at Warsaw and through Ambassador Bullitt in Paris that Germany has invaded Poland and that four Polish cities are being bombed.

"The President directed all naval vessels and Army commands be notified by radio at once.

"There probably will be a further announcement by the State Department in a few hours."

The announcement was issued by William Hassett, Acting White House Press Secretary, after the President telephoned him at his home.

White House offices had been dark during the night, but Mr. Roosevelt was keeping in constant touch with European developments. Across the street from the Executive Mansion, there were few lights burning in the rambling State Department Building.

Mr. Bullitt also had been in direct communication with Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Bullitt reported that his information came to him from the Polish Ambassador in Paris who had received it from Warsaw by telephone.

State Department officials said the President got in touch immediately with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Under Secretary Sumner Welles by telephone, and they came to their offices before Adolf Hitler delivered his Reichstag speech.

Meanwhile, the Department received a telegram from Alexander Kirk, American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, reporting Herr Hitler's statement that force must be met with force and proclaimed reunion of Danzig with the Reich.

Ambassador Bullitt telephoned the State Department that he had official information that the Polish cities of Warsaw and Krakow were being bombed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

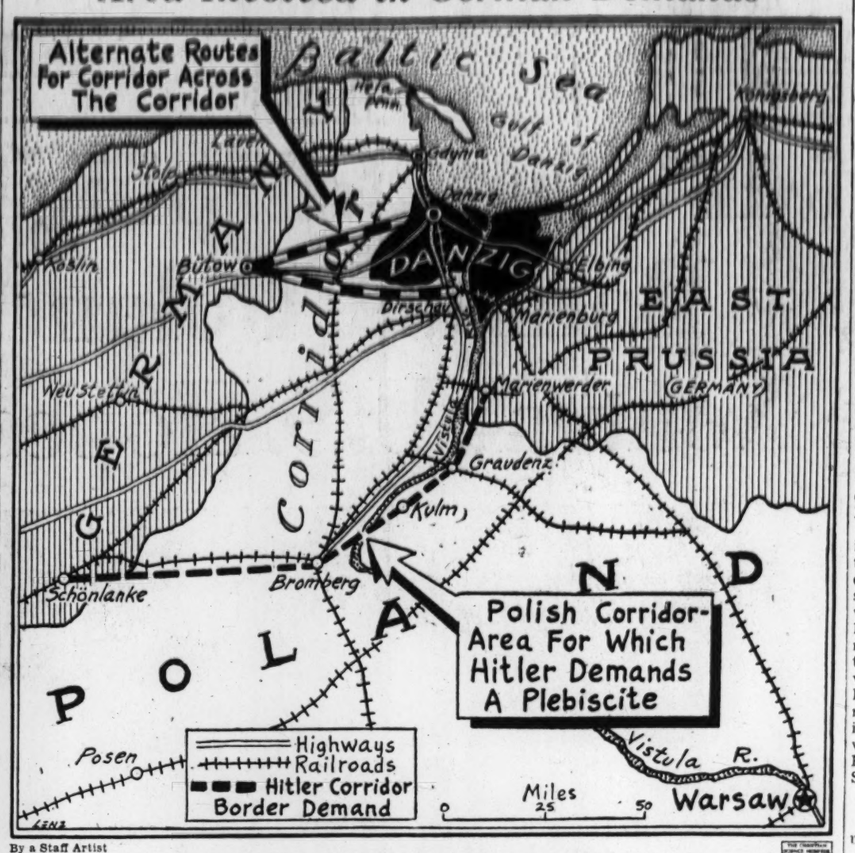
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Area Involved in German Demands



By a Staff Artist

Where Long Tension Brings Outbreak

Map shows the relationship of Danzig and the Corridor to German territory. It illustrates the territorial demands on Poland involved in Reichsführer Hitler's 16 points, including the line on which he would "delimit the Corridor" for which a plebiscite was originally demanded.

Allies Mobilize as Reich Invades Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

quarters of League Commissioners since after the World War Danzig became a free city, under League protection and a unit of the Polish Customs Administration.

Hitler declared his intention to lead his forces at the front, and named Field Marshal Göring as his first choice for succession to the Nazi leadership if he were killed.

He called Germany's Army the best equipped in the world, and confidently assured Germany that "there will not be another November, 1918."

A Reuters dispatch from Warsaw today said the Polish official radio announced that the German Army had invaded Poland, attacking towns in or near the Polish Corridor (Pomorze) and in Upper Silesia.

At the same time, Polish towns, including Cracow and Katowitz, were reported to have been bombed from the air.

The only signs of Polish resistance so far have been a Warsaw message saying that the Poles had brought down four German airplanes at Gdynia and German news agency reports announcing a Polish bombing of Beuthen in German Silesia and the sounding of air-raid sirens in Berlin.

Striking at Corridor

The Polish radio said Germany was striking at the Corridor both from the East and the West—from the East at the town of Dzialdowo on the East Prussian Border, and from the West at Chojnice, about 60 miles from Danzig. Dzialdowo is about 80 miles northwest of Warsaw.

Fighting in Upper Silesia is in the region of Czestochowa, about 120 miles southwest of Warsaw.

Budapest dispatches stated that German troops had crossed the Polish Border between the Vistula River and Deutsch-Eylau early this morning. German planes attacked Dirschau and the bridge over the Vistula.

A tank attack was directed against Zakopani from Slovakia.

German armored cars moved against a section of Kraszta and against Praepice.

An infantry battalion equipped with tanks moved against Lubliniec, Tarnowski, and Gori.

Whole Border Involved

Dispatches from Havas, French News Agency, reported from Warsaw that hostilities between Germany and Poland had spread to the entire frontier, including that of Slovakia.

Westerplatt and Puck, Polish Territory near Danzig, were bombed, also Cracow, Katowitz, Grodno, Teschen, and Dirschau. It reported also that three bombs were dropped in Gdynia.

Military Objectives Aim

A German Government spokesman denied Warsaw reports that the German airforce was bombing the open Polish cities.

"Our planes bombed military objectives near these cities," the spokesman said, "but no attack was made on defenseless towns or on the Polish population."

Air Raid Alarms

In Warsaw after three air raid alarms, when the German raiders apparently failed to break through Warsaw defenses, a fourth saw bombs actually dropped on the city.

The Polish public was taking the alarms with remarkable calm.

It was announced that initial German attacks on Westerplatte in Danzig, where Poland has maintained an ammunition depot, were repulsed by Polish troops.

The Polish Embassy in Paris announced that "German reports of pretended violation of German territory by Poland are pure invention, as is the fable of an 'attack' by Polish insurgents on Gleiwitz."

Danzig Cut Off

News in Warsaw that Danzig now is virtually under complete control of Germany was intensified by reports from the free city of what Poles called "new aggressive activity" by Danzig Nazis. One was that all communications between Danzig and the Polish port of Gdynia had been cut off.

Polish railway lines to Gdynia run through Danzig, where all railway stations already have been occupied by free city Nazis.

Mobilization was in full swing yesterday and foreign experts agreed that it was being carried out with undoubted skill and efficiency.

Those older men not yet called up rushed to volunteer in such large numbers that authorities asked them to remain away from military concentration points for the time being.

The organ of the New Zionists promised that Poland's 3,500,000 Jews "wait in full preparedness" to do their part in defense of the Nation.

Radio broadcasts announced that Warsaw would be blacked out nightly from now on.

Polish Attack

Meanwhile from Berlin DND, the German Official News Agency, reported from Marienwerder that Polish bands, supported by regular Polish soldiers, had attacked the railway station at Alt Eiche, in West Prussia.

German guards responded with machine gun fire, the agency reported, and the Poles retreated.

These battles were reported going on at about the same time that, the news agency said, "Polish insurgents" invaded the Gleiwitz radio station.

From Bratislava come reports that the Slovak Government, replying to a Polish protest concerning occupation of Slovakia by German troops, called on Poland yesterday to return territory to Slovakia.

The announcement said the situation existing before last September's partition of Czechoslovakia, when Poland occupied the Javorina District, must be re-established before Slovakia can change attitude.

Meanwhile German bombers flew in increasing numbers over the Slovak Capital toward the Polish frontier where 500,000 German troops were reported in position.

At sea the German fleet was active in the Baltic, establishing a blockade of the Polish port of Gdynia.

German warships started clearing neutral shipping off the Baltic.

The German Air Defense ordered the grounding of all but military planes.

Of the smaller nations the Swiss Federal Council today decreed general mobilization of the Swiss Army for tomorrow.

The Belgian Cabinet ordered the third stage of mobilization effective immediately as a precautionary move.

As to defense regulations the British Government has applied restrictions upon the purchase of food and upon flights of civil aircraft in the United Kingdom.

It was made an offense for anyone to buy more than a week's supply of any kind of food. The restriction does not apply to stocks of food acquired by merchants in the ordinary manner, but it is an offense for a merchant to sell to a customer if he has grounds for knowing the customer is buying an excessive quantity.

It was stated officially that the order does not mean there is a food shortage. The Government's plan was designed to prevent profiteering and to maintain the flow of distribution and provide all regularly with a fair share.

One week's supply of food generally was taken as a reasonable maximum limit.

The Board of Trade authorized search of any premises to learn whether the order was being contravened.

The civil aircraft flight restrictions were announced about the same time. Certain areas were announced as prohibited, including most of Eastern England.

Land planes were restricted to landings at Shoreham, Belfast, Bristol, Liverpool, and Perth, and flying boats to Poole and Pembroke.

Planes were forbidden to fly at night. The carriage of arms, explosives, and cameras, and the transmission of radio messages other than those for navigation purposes, were forbidden.

All planes were ordered to carry identity and nationality documents for all crew members and to display prominently their identification marks.

One result of the order was that Croydon Airport was closed to civil aviation. It was expected that air services from the Continent would be suspended.

The mobilization in France means that every able-bodied Frenchman is called for military service, and experts estimated it would put a total of 8,000,000 men under arms. Mobilization date is tomorrow.

The state of siege was proclaimed throughout France and Algeria by an emergency Cabinet meeting.

As to the strategy of the campaign so far as it can be gathered today, two German armies are said to be striking swift blows toward the heart of Poland in an apparent effort to pinch off the Corridor before the French and British war machines could be brought into action.

Göring's Instructions

The campaign was set in motion by Field Marshal Göring who, after telling the Air Force that its "great hour has arrived," continued:

"Fliers—in lightning attacks you will annihilate the enemy wherever he presents himself for battle or retreats in full rout! . .

"Men of the ground organization—you will be happy conscientiously to make preparations for attacks and for the safety of your comrades in the air!

"Anti-aircraft artillerymen — you will bring down every attacker!

"Radiomen—upon you devolves the responsibility of insuring the quick and frictionless co-operation of our Air Force!

"Comrades! I look each of you in the eyes and pledge each of you to give all for the people and the Fatherland. At your head, our beloved Führer; behind you, the entire German Nation united in National Socialism.

"Then there can be but one slogan for us: Victory!"

General von Brauchitsch's orders said: "In the certainty of our just cause we enter the fight for a clear aim: the lasting security of German folkdom and German living space against foreign attacks and claims to power. . . . Forward with God for Germany!"

Admiral Raeder stated: "The Führer's call has reached us. The hour of decision finds us ready to give our all for the honor, justice, and liberty of our Fatherland.

"Remembering our glorious tradition, we will conduct the fight in unshakable confidence in our Führer and in firm belief in the greatness of our people and the Reich.

"Long live the Führer!"

Reich Warns U. S. On Air Neutrality

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 1

The United States received, as a neutral, today its first warning from the German Government not to violate neutrality in the air over Danzig and Poland.

The warning, forwarded to the State Department by the American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, Alexander C. Kirk, referred to neutral aircraft who are "warned in their own interest against flying over the territories mentioned."

Respect Urged Among Nations By Paderewski

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Chancellor Hitler wants Poland, which he regards as a German Lebensraum (living room) and after this he wants to go on with other countries and other nations "until his mad dream of world domination is brought into realization," according to Ignace Jan Paderewski, father of Polish independence.

It will be recalled that the friendship between Mr. Paderewski and President Woodrow Wilson was the factor that made the American President insist in the meetings of the "Big Four" in Paris that Poland be free and it was Mr. Paderewski who was free Poland's first Prime Minister.

Barred from the use of the radio in Switzerland for a discussion of the European situation on Wednesday because of the Swiss apprehension that his address would be in violation of their neutrality, Mr. Paderewski dispatched his comment to London, where it went on the trans-Atlantic air waves and was picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System here last night and carried to South America and rebroadcast to Europe. It was read by Edward R. Murrow, European director of the Columbia System.

What Is Peace?

"Hitler loves peace!" Mr. Paderewski said. "He referred to this novel feeling of his in numerous speeches many times on numerous occasions. We, too, love peace. Then why it is impossible to reach an understanding by a peaceful method? Perhaps because of the different meaning we give to the same word. The Reichschancellor's peace means 'Give up all hope and resistance and surrender to all my claims. Do not discuss their justice and accept my wishes as the inevitable law of the historical development of the greatness of the Reich. That will bring you peace!'

"Our love of peace is based on mutual respect among nations and upon the respect of an established order. Mr. Hitler's vibrant voice, full of seeming sincerity and indignation, is still vivid in my memory. He said, 'We do not want any Czechs in the Reich! All we demand is the immediate return to the Fatherland of all the oppressed Germans in the Sudetenland.'

Any Faith Left?

"Can anybody have any faith any longer in a pledge given by the present German Government . . .?

"In the case of Poland, the perfect Hitler scheme did not work. Loyal French support, and the admirable spirit of righteousness shown by the entire British nation and her great leaders which made them proffer their helping hand at the most critical moment, reversed the apparently helpless situation."

Mr. Paderewski voiced the view that "straightforward" national characteristics of Americans would make it possible "to show Poland and the Polish nation the sympathy they truly deserve."

"May God bless your President and you all!" he said. "May God help civilized nations in their efforts to preserve peace! But if war cannot be avoided, may He bring victory to those who prefer to die as free men, rather than live in slavery."

Middies Go on Leave

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Seventeen hundred Naval Academy midshipmen, including 1,000 newly landed from their three-months summer training cruise, scattered to their homes Aug. 31 on holiday leave until Sept. 29.

The cruise men came ashore from the battleships New York, Arkansas, and Texas, after a trip which began June 2 and took them to Halifax, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Portland, Maine, Gloucester, Mass., Marblehead, Mass., Portsmouth, N. H., and New York.

In Battle Zone

By a Staff Artist

Map shows main points at which military operations are reported as already in progress around Poland.

Fear Cost Britain and France Soviet Help, Molotoff Says

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (AP)—Great Britain and France, says Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff, balanced their desire for Soviet Russian help against their fear of strengthening the Soviet Union and their fear prevailed.

This was the explanation, in part, offered last night by the Premier-Foreign Minister for conclusion Aug. 24 of the Russian-German nonaggression pact which doomed the projected Russian-British-French Mutual Assistance Pact after more than four months of negotiation.

The Russian Parliament applauded Mr. Molotoff's explanation and unanimously ratified the pact with Germany, erstwhile bitter opponent of the Soviet Union.

[Informed quarters in Berlin indicated that a Russian mission was on its way there possibly to conclude a military accord with the Reich. Mr. Molotoff made no mention of this.]

Mr. Molotoff said it was only after the Russian Government was convinced that negotiations with Britain and France were futile that Moscow turned to Berlin.

"It is our duty to defend the interests of the Soviet people particularly since we are convinced that the interests of the U. S. S. R. coincide with the interests of the peoples of other states," he said.

". . . the question arises: Why cannot the U. S. S. R. allow herself the same privilege as Poland and England allowed themselves long ago?

[This statement was regarded as a reference to the now annulled Polish-German Nonaggression Pact and the peace declaration between Britain and Germany which Prime Minister Chamberlain took home from Munich.]

"Finally, there are wiseacres who construe from the pact more than is written in it. For this purpose all kinds of conjectures and hints are mooted in order to cast doubt on the pact in one or another country.

"But all this merely speaks for the hopeless impotence of the enemies of the pact who are exposing themselves more and more as enemies of both the Soviet Union and Germany, striving to provoke war between these countries."

Mr. Molotoff disclosed that Polish insistence, with British support, that Russian troops be barred from crossing Polish soil was a principal factor in the breakdown in mutual assistance negotiations.

He declared that the projected Mutual Assistance Pact could have been "significant only if military co-operation were possible."

"But the negotiations and the staff talks proved not only that, but also that England, far from objecting to the Polish stand, supported it."

Thus Russia turned to Germany, he said—a Germany which abandoned her anti-Soviet policy and offered the most favorable trade treaty ever made at a time when other countries plotted to involve us in war."

He derided British-French arguments that Russia should side with London and Paris against Berlin, asking, ". . . is it not clear to them that we do not have to get involved in war either way?

"If these gentlemen feel such a strong desire to fight let them fight without us and we shall see what sort of soldiers they make. . . ."

Moscow Tranquil

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (AP)—Rumors abroad of a possibility that Russia and Germany will follow up their nonaggression pact with a military agreement met with extreme skepticism in informed circles today.

While the foreign colony in Moscow heard alarming reports of European war, the Russian population was tranquil and 34,000,000 children went back to school today.

Roosevelt Asks Bomb Curb

(Continued from Page 1)

dent also announced that Hugh C. Wilson, until today Ambassador to Germany, but recalled in Washington and held pointedly away from his post since last December, had resigned as Ambassador and was assigned to special duty in the State Department.

At 4:30 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) today the Chief Executive, warned shortly before by trans-Atlantic telephone of the outbreak, released his message addressed to Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Poland. His appeal, intended as a last-minute and desperate effort to avoid the ultimate inhumanities of modern conflict, came while German planes were dropping bombs on various cities in Poland which they declared to be military objectives. It came, also, as millions of British children were being evacuated from London, and other groups were flocking out of other capitals of Europe.

Adolf Hitler himself, although not in response to the President's appeal, had declared at about the same time in his speech to the Reichstag that he had instructed his air force to "restrict itself to military objectives." But he menacingly added: "If the enemy does otherwise he will receive his due answer."

The President's message takes on even more importance than it has on the surface when it is recalled that most American authorities believe wholesale bombings of civilian populations would be most calculated to arouse the sentiments and emotions of the people of the United States. Former President Herbert Hoover declared not long ago that such bombings would bring about American participation in the conflict. Now President Roosevelt urges the principal nations to avoid such action, in an appeal intended not only as a plea but to keep the record of his Administration straight. He wishes to be able to state later that he has done everything to avoid American participation.

Text of Message

In the brief message, the President said:

The ruthless bombing from the air of civilians in unfortified centers of population during the course of hostilities which have raged in various quarters of the earth during the past few years, which have resulted in the maiming and in the death of thousands of defenseless women and children, the President said, "has sickened the hearts of every civilized man and woman, and has profoundly shocked the conscience of humanity.

If resort is had to this form of inhuman barbarism during the period of tragic conflagration with which the world is now confronted, hundreds of thousands of inhocent human beings who have no responsibility for, and who are not even remotely participating in, the hostilities which have now broken out, will lose their lives.

I am therefore addressing this urgent appeal to every government which may be engaged in hostilities publicly to affirm its determination that its armed forces shall in no event and under no circumstances undertake the bombardment from the air of civilian population or of unfortified cities, upon the understanding that these same rules of warfare will be scrupulously observed by all of their opponents. I request an immediate reply.

Different Atmosphere

State Department and White House went on continuous service with the notification of the outbreak of fighting. From his bed, the President was directing affairs, while Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, rose in the small hours in his hotel and came to his State Department office. The Secretary and the President were both in frequent telephonic communication with their principal ambassadors abroad.

All this activity strikingly signalized the profound differences in the United States between 1914 and 1939. The atmosphere of at least 1916 seems now to be recreated. At the time of war's actual outbreak in 1914, American officials were still more or less living in the sleepy aloofness from Europe which characterized the old century; and public opinion, certainly away from centers of foreign-born populations, considered Europe a remote place.

The outbreak of war was big news then, but it was not considered to involve the United States, and President Wilson did not start sending messages to foreign governments. There was no trans-Atlantic telephone tying him to his ambassadors abroad; it is doubtful whether the full significance of the conflict was grasped in any American official or unofficial quarters except by a tiny fraction of observers. Most important of all, there was no radio to bring the stirring minute-by-minute news of European events to the remotest crossroads and farmhouse, constantly stirring up popular reactions there.

Better Prepared Now

Likewise, in 1914, the American Government in all its ramifications was not so well prepared to stand the shock of war. No committees of leading officials and private citizens had been at work, organizing to cushion the Nation's economy and its financial and industrial institutions. There were no plans of any sort, no precedents as are now abundantly available, to show what European conflict can do to the United States.

Countless other differences between 1914 and 1939 were marked here. Most incongruous of these differences was the existence of the so-called Neutrality Act, a statute in name designed to maintain American aloofness, but almost generally regarded now as a statute likely to be one of the milestones in United States relationship to the conflict. That is to say, while the law may be invoked speedily, its existence is said to be the reason for President Roosevelt's possible summons of a special session, which in turn is counted on to repeal the Act and thus formally—after the opening of war—take steps looking toward American assistance to the democracies which cannot be defined as neutrality.

France Approves Plea

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP)—France agreed today to President Roosevelt's proposal to European powers that in case of war civilians and open cities be spared from aerial bombardment.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt presented the appeal to Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, and received an immediate favorable answer on behalf of France.

Back to School in Pro-lectiv Shoes

Your Child's Feet Need Protection, Support and Freedom

$4.00 to $5.00

BARNARD, SUMNER AND PUTNAM CO.

WORCESTER, MASS.

France Thinks 'Fight' Signal Was Russia's Signing of Pact

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP)—The French Government was reported tonight in circles close to the Foreign Ministry to be considering an ultimatum to Germany, demanding an immediate halt in hostilities with Poland and withdrawal of German troops from Polish territory.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 1—France called its Parliament to meet tomorrow to deal swiftly with the outbreak of German-Polish hostilities as the Nation under decree power responded to the order for general mobilization.

When the news of the French order for general mobilization reached the Bourse, French stock traders virtually suspended operations by tacit consent. There was no formal closing order.

Signal in Moscow

Some diplomatic observers here believe the final signal for commencement of hostilities was ratification of the Soviet-German Nonaggression Pact last night, and Hitler's speech in the Reichstag this morning significantly emphasized the importance from Germany's standpoint of Russia's absence from the ranks of Germany's enemies.

It is ironical that the Soviet Union which its foreign apologists liked to represent as the grand crusader against Fascism and aggression should have so ordered its policy as to make Fascist aggression possible with chances of success. French reaction to the Russian treachery finds expression in the numerous arrests of Communists distributing pamphlets and the suppression of the Communist press.

While the French and British determination to stand by pledges to Poland can be considered certain, how these pledges will be implemented is depending on how long Italy either holds to or is permitted to continue a neutral attitude.

One finds widespread belief in well informed circles here that Hitler is willing that Italy should remain neutral until the successful completion of the German campaign against Poland.

However, no reliable information is yet obtainable about the attitude of countries not directly involved in the war.

Paris Hears Bombs

First news of the German attack was through a telephone message from the American Embassy at Warsaw which the Embassy here promptly communicated to Washington.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt during the morning talked twice to President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

War realities were brought close to Paris this morning when the Polish Ambassador here, carrying on a telephone conversation with the Polish Foreign Office, heard detonation of bombs exploding in Warsaw. The calm—even gaiety—which marked the attitude of Paris the last few days has been shaken at last. People snatch up the latest newspapers, form groups discussing the latest news, and every face shows the strain of agitation. It is probable that the latest appeal from authorities for all persons not having urgent business to leave the city will be more generally followed than its predecsors.

Lothian in Press Interview Predicts Loyalty of Colonies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—In a frank talk with half a hundred newspapermen—a talk which in its nature was an ambassadorial precedent — the Marquis of Lothian, new British envoy, emphasized present British unity behind its aim "that every free nation be allowed to live its own life."

Speaking late yesterday, before outbreak of the conflict, Lord Lothian took a long-range view. The Ambassador plainly stated that certain revisions in the last peace settlement had to be made, but he said that disarmament and a guarantee thereby of a generation of peace was the only possible basis for such concessions. Treaties, he held, could not be revised in an atmosphere of violence and threat.

Unity of the British people and parties has produced remarkable progress in rearmament, particularly in the air, the Ambassador pointed out. Today Britain goes ahead, he said, "to meet the challenge to the basic elements of a free civilization." Lord Lothian estimated that the British Dominions would "be solidly on the democratic side. We can't be sure as to exactly what they will do, but they will be on our side." As to sentiment in former German colonies now under British control, he said his information was that the old German populations were divided about half and half pro- and anti-Nazi, and he believed the native populations preferred British administration.

The new Ambassador impressed Washington correspondents with the fact that he will be available to them for background talks and information in an unprecedented manner. He handled their most difficult or embarrassing questions with ease. In the words of the Baltimore Sun correspondent "he did so nimbly and graciously. . . . It was unprecedented in that the Ambassador imposed no limitations on the scope or number of questions that might be fired at him. As the interview proceeded, it was apparent that Their Majesties' new man in Washington didn't need any such refuge. He can take care of himself very nicely. . . .

"The Marquis of Lothian gave no evidence of finding the meeting unpleasant. On the contrary, he seemed to relish the exchange of talk on many subjects. He replied in the negative when asked if he intended to hold regular conferences with press representatives, but said he would be glad to make himself available whenever there was good reason for such meetings."

Cable-Radio Service Normal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Submarine cable and radio communication between the United States and Europe was proceeding normally at noon today, according to reports by Western Union, the Commercial Cable and the MacKay Radio Companies. The volume of commercial traffic was down slightly, it was added, but this downward movement was far offset by a tremendous increase in press dispatches.

The cable companies and MacKay Radio reported that they were accepting no code messages and that even registered cable addresses were banned, in other words the sender of a cable or radio dispatch is required to give the full name and address of the addressee.

Mackay Radio reported a big upswing in traffic and no restrictions on their business over their three main radio traffic lanes between New York and Europe. These European centers are Copenhagen, Vienna, and Budapest. Even messages in code are accepted. Mackay Radio officials said they also were accepting messages for Prague, which are handled by way of Vienna.

In contradistinction to this, however, they said messages between shore and British, French, Italian, and German ships at sea were no longer being received, vessels of these nations having silenced their radios.

The National and Columbia broadcasting systems also are functioning normally in the trans-Atlantic radiocasts, it was announced.

Neither cable nor radio officials were able to say how long the situation would last, however, in view of the spread of the European trouble, censorship in Great Britain, France, and Germany, and the inevitability of governmental restrictions on communications.

In contrast, telephone communication with Europe was sharply limited. The British Post Office informed the American Telephone & Telegraph Company that only trans-Atlantic calls from the Bank of England would be accepted, while France was accepting only banking and official calls. Since all American telephones to Europe go through one or the other of these two nations, the restriction of service was very extensive, officials said.

World's Most Famous Lightweight Hat!
The KNOX "Vagabond"
$5
HAYNES
1502 Main Street, Springfield

Italy Refrains From War Move; Aid Not Asked

ROME, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet announced today that Italy would refrain from starting any military operations.

The Ministers had met with Premier Mussolini at 3:50 p. m. (9:50 a. m., E. S. T.) to decide Italy's course of action as an ally of Germany.

They met knowing of French mobilization and that Herr Hitler had declared Italy's aid would not be solicited in the German hostilities with Poland for the time being.

Before the Cabinet met at Viminale Palace, where Il Duce has an office as Minister of the Interior, the British Ambassador, Sir Percy Loraine, had sought an interview with the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, to learn Italy's intentions.

The Cabinet session lasted less than an hour. It was announced officially that the Cabinet approved the precautionary military measures already taken together with "the necessary economic and social measures" which accompanied them.

However, it was asserted that Italy would "not take any initiative of military operations" as a result of the war between Germany and Poland."

The official announcement said the Cabinet had examined the situation which had arisen in Poland as the result of the German-Polish conflict, "the origin of which goes back to the Versailles Treaty."

The Cabinet, said the statement, took cognizance of "all the documents presented by the Foreign Minister (Ciano)" which showed "the work carried out by Il Duce to assure Europe of a peace based on justice."

London School Children Learn a Grim Lesson

© International

Gas Masks Along With Books Are Standard Equipment in Evacuation of Playgrounds and Schools

Evacuation day! That is what Sept. 1, 1939, means to thousands of school children in Great Britain. Here are the youngsters under the grave order in the Chelsea playground district. In Paris similar scenes are taking place and have been taking place, as women and children are moved into the safer country areas.

British Ship Sails Out of New York; Port Undisclosed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Completely camouflaged with a coat of dull gray paint, the steamship Queen of Bermuda, of the Furness Bermuda Line, is today on the high seas, bound for an undisclosed British port with no passengers and a skeleton crew of 145. She was the only passenger vessel to clear New York Port in 24 hours, and was reported to be under orders from the British Admiralty to become a unit in mobilization of Britain's mercantile fleet for transport uses.

As the Queen of Bermuda was on her way down the Hudson River to open sea, she dipped her Union Jack in salute to the Normandie, of the French Line, whose departure from New York, officials of the Line said, was being held up until her passenger list was more satisfactorily filled.

Officials of the Italian Line announced Aug. 31 that the Roma, held in port by the European situation, would make a West Indies cruise, but a telephone call to offices of the line later brought the reply that if things continued to look as dark as they do now in Europe, the cruise would be cancelled.

The steamship Columbus, of the North German Lloyd Line, which has been held up in Curacao for several days, has been ordered by the German Government to Havana, Cuba, to discharge cruise passengers and return to Germany. Passengers will be transported from Havana to Miami, Fla., officials of the Line said, although they did not reveal whether the Line would undertake the expense of returning the 475 passengers, chiefly American citizens, to New York by rail.

Meanwhile two flying boats of the Pan American Airways Line—the American Clipper and the Dixie Clipper—were back in Port Washington, L. I. following fast trips from the continent and England. The Dixie Clipper had 11 passengers from Europe, and the American Clipper had 21 passengers. The American Clipper made a record flight from Southampton, England, in 29 hours, 53 minutes. The old record was 31 hours, 5 minutes.

Children Quit London

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—(Passed Through British Censorship)—More than a million youngsters, beginning at dawn, left the metropolis today for safety in the English countryside.

Within the next few days more than 3,000,000 persons will have been sent from the various key cities. Today's withdrawal jammed surface traffic throughout London's business section and touched the busy "city" streets with sadness.

At the Liverpool Street and London Bridge Railroad Stations, in the heart of London's poorer sections, children were in line, with their mothers nearby, from early morning.

Schoolteachers lined them up: boys of 4 and 5, unused to the roar and bustle of the big station; older boys pulling the girls' hair; big girls with a toddler clinging to each hand.

There were 3,000 children in one line at London Bridge, which gave its name to a children's game.

Each had a gas mask slung over his shoulder and even the smallest among them clutched a big canvas duffel bag containing blankets and clothes. From the tops of some bags dolls peered out. One boy dropped his bag and a box of lead soldiers spilled out onto the platform.

Loud-speakers in the stations boomed orders, teachers shepherded their charges down the platforms, and the trains were loaded swiftly.

PALMA, Mallorca, Sept. 1 (AP)—(Passed by the British censor)—British citizens began an exodus from this island last night, following their Consul's advice to leave. The Consul's request extended even to men who were crippled in the World War.

British Censorship Covers All English Communications

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—(Passed by British Censor)—Acting under defense regulations, the Government last night established full censorship of all communications in and out of England and suspended all telephone service abroad.

At 6:57 p. m. (12:57 p. m., E. S. T.) censors walked into cable, telephone, and wireless offices and halted all services. Shortly thereafter it was announced that cabled news copy must be submitted to the censor at cable offices.

The British Postal Department, which controls telephone and telegraph communications, announced that "all telephone services with countries abroad and ships at sea are suspended." Requirements follow:

"During the present emergency, telegrams are liable to the risk of considerable delay as a result of heavy demands upon the service. The sender of every telegram, whether for a destination in this country or elsewhere, must until further notice insert his full name and address in a space provided on the telegram form for reference.

"Telegrams for ships at sea (with exception of telegrams and radio telegrams on British Government service) can be accepted only if written in plain English or plain French and on the understanding that they are accepted at the sender's risk.

"No inquiry can be made as to the disposal of telegrams or radio telegrams and claims for reimbursement of sums paid for transmission or otherwise can not be considered.

"Telegrams in code or cypher or without text are not admitted.

"The double rate service for 'urgent' telegrams is withdrawn.

"All telegrams for places abroad and radio telegrams, besides bearing the full name and address of the sender in the space provided for reference, also must include the name of the sender (individual or firm) at the end of the text.

"Registered abbreviated addresses are not admissible either as addresses or as names of senders."

In addition, the Postmaster General announced that all licenses for radio transmitting and receiving stations for experimental purposes had been withdrawn.

Code Messages Barred

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP) — A British-French-Polish censorship on cable and wireless messages addressed to the United States went into effect today.

The British and their potential war allies established a series of regulations which prohibited the use of code and ciphers, the RCA Communications, Inc., and commercial cable companies here were advised.

Rigid Censorship in 1914

By the Associated Press

During the World War censorship was drastic in many countries. For a time, at the start of the war, it was difficult to send much except official statements.

As the military censors became accustomed to their work there developed a certain co-operation with the war correspondents so that occasionally there could be comprehensive visits to strategic points. Thereafter, understandable descriptions of operations could be dispatched.

Such censorship hampered news gathering and transmission and sometimes distorted the picture, but eventually the truth came out. Afterward even military censors often agreed that censorships usually harmed the country that did the censoring, but they felt censorship was justified because they believed it prevented useful military information getting to the enemy.

Russia Foreseen as War Base Saving Blockade of Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—The attitudes of the United States and Soviet Russia will be largely determining factors in the outcome of a European war, Leslie Buell, retiring head of the Foreign Policy Association, told a nation-wide radio audience over the Columbia Network last night.

Speaking as the editor of Fortune magazine's airwave "Round Table," he held that a realistic United States foreign policy was essential in a situation which finds the American public today "far more anti-German than it was in 1914." He urged that the Washington Administration's foreign policy include a "peace preparedness program," and immediate development of "a much-needed unity" between Congress and the Executive, through a joint committee of both houses to consult frequently with the President or Secretary of State. Steps he saw as vital to foreign relations at this juncture, if the United States was to be a force for peace, were:

(1.) Repeal the arms embargo in the Neutrality Act as increasing the prospect of a German victory.

(2.) Provide American Naval convoys for American vessels engaged in peaceful commerce upon the high seas, to prevent their destruction by belligerent aircraft and submarines.

(3.) Put an embargo upon exports to Germany, as the American answer to aggression to recover Danzig and the Polish Corridor.

(4.) A peace preparedness program for post-war world reorganization, when "the legitimate grievances of the 'have-not' countries have been removed, if they will give up their present imperialism and agree to a general reduction of armaments.

Restore Czechoslovakia

"It is premature," he declared, "to talk about this kind of a settlement with Germany until Hitler has given up his ambition to dominate Europe and the world and until Germany has evacuated Prague and restored the independence of Czechoslovakia. Nevertheless, when the time comes, America can play a far more successful role in bringing about a new peace settlement than it did in 1918, if it carefully prepares its policy."

Mr. Buell's appraisal of the effects of the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression and trade pacts envisaged far-reaching results both in the Western and the Eastern world, the former because in opening up Russia's rich raw materials to the German Army, "it will be almost impossible for Britain and France to blockade Germany, while the Nazis will have to fight only on the Western front."

Mediation in Orient

At the same time, he held, the German-Soviet agreement had made for an immediate opportunity for peace in the Orient, in causing the withdrawal of Japan from its anti-Communist pact with Germany and Italy, and the adoption of "a policy of so-called isolation." To meet this shift in the international situation, Mr. Buell urged President Roosevelt's early mediation between Japan and China "to reconcile the economic needs of the Japanese people with the political independence of China."

"Chiang Kai-shek's Government has always been willing to consider suggestions from the United States, and I believe the new Government in Japan would now be willing to do so, too," Mr. Buell said.

"If the war in the Orient could conceivably be brought to a close by a fair compromise, the possibility of the United States being drawn into a general war would be greatly reduced, and the prospect of world peace improved."

Britain Seeks Clarification Of Italy's Course

ROME, Sept. 1 (AP)—Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador, sought an interview with Foreign Minister Count Ciano today for urgent discussions on the intentions of the Italian Government in view of the outbreak of German-Polish hostilities.

Count Ciano was busy during the morning. He was believed to be in conference with Premier Mussolini.

Italy seemed undetermined in the situation brought about by swiftly moving events since the period of extreme tension began over a week ago.

While the nation took resolute measures to be ready in case of war, there were indications she was overwhelmed by the latest events and was not quite sure of her course.

The Fascist press, fully accepting Germany's version of her efforts to settle the dispute with Poland over Danzig and the Corridor, railed at Great Britain for not joining in the move.

But reaffirmation of the Rome-Berlin axis and its military alliance as "a pact of steel," which a few weeks ago filled the newspapers, was missing from today's comment.

The general tenor of newspaper articles was pro-German, but commentators were circumspect, making no definite commitments. Regarding Italy's determination to fight for her own rights if necessary they were enthusiastic and adamant.

Reliable sources said the Italian Foreign Office, in striving to forestall war, had successively presented France, Britain and Poland with two "final" offers coming directly from Reichsführer Hitler. In the second of these, they said, Chancellor Hitler agreed to take only Danzig, leaving the rest to peaceful settlement.

This was rejected, these sources said, the British offering a counter-proposal that Herr Hitler take nothing and leave everything to peaceful settlement, with Britain administering Danzig during the negotiations. Britain also offered Germany her consent to a conference to consider a general revision which would make raw materials available to the Reich, the same sources said.

This account was purported to have been the subject of the intense diplomatic activity in Rome yesterday, when Foreign Minister Count Ciano saw the British and Polish envoys and the French Ambassador twice.

Star Dust at Fair For Those on Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—They'll be giving away "star dust" at the World's Fair Sept. 2 at the exhibit of the American Museum of Natural History — Longines Wittnauer Watch Company on Time and Space.

Naturally it isn't actually dust from the stars. To collect that would require another Byrd Antarctic Expedition for boiling down polar snows. "This is the first time in history," Dr. Clyde Fisher of Hayden Planetarium asserts, "that this unique material from famous Meteor Crater, Arizona—which we call 'star dust' for want of a better name—has been distributed to the public. There is nothing else like it anywhere in the world. It is almost pure white in color and feels very much like a fine flour. It is largely Coconino Sandstone, reduced to rock powder by the terrific impact of a meteorite which landed in Arizona some 50,000 years ago and gouged a hole in the desert almost a mile in diameter."

Danzig Cut Off

BERLIN, Sept. 1—Danzig was cut off today from telephone communication and it was assumed the Poles had cut communication lines in Pomorze, the Polish Corridor, which Reichsführer Hitler has demanded as Germany's own.

World War Proves Precedent On Armed Merchantman Rule

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has leaped across two years of World War diplomatic controversy and, in a sweeping decision, has laid down the United States policy toward armed merchantmen of belligerent nations.

He told his press conference Tuesday that if belligerent ships carry purely defensive armament against enemy submarines we will allow them into and out of our ports, but they must prove that the arms are defensive.

The importance of this decision may be seen in the fact that Secretary of State Robert Lansing carried on a two-year diplomatic dispute with Great Britain and Germany over this question, at one point reversing himself and then having to reverse his reversal, before the issue could be settled.

After President Roosevelt's statement, there will be no doubt whatever where the Administration stands with regard to armed merchantmen. The difficulties and intricacies of the problem the President has laid at rest in his own mind are illustrated by what happened when the World War began.

First Started in 1914

The first diplomatic exchanges on the subject started in August, 1914, when the British Government called this Government's attention to the fact that a number of British merchant vessels would be entering United States waters armed. The arms were described as "a precautionary measure adopted solely for the purpose of defense, which under existing rules of international law is the right of all merchant vessels when attacked." Later in the month the British Government gave "fullest assurances that British Merchant vessels will never be used for purposes of attack, that they are merely peaceful traders armed only for defense, that they will never fire unless fired upon, and that they will never under any circumstances attack any vessel."

However, the German Ambassador protested that the British Liner Adriatic had entered New York Harbor armed with cannon and had not left within 24 hours as is required of belligerent warships. But the State Department decided in favor of Great Britain, ruled the Adriatic was a merchantman, not a warship, and allowed her clearance.

Britain Claims Justification

The next month the British Government presented the State Department a memorandum justifying its action in arming merchantmen, stating that this was an ancient British practice, and that the right to arm and resist capture had been asserted by the British and American prize courts.

In September, Secretary Lansing issued a circular letter which set forth norms for determining whether the armament of a belligerent merchant vessel was for defensive purposes or not. Since some of these rules may be used at the present time in pursuance of President Roosevelt's statement that the merchantmen have got to prove their arms are defensive, it might be well to recall them.

Mr Lansing's dicta were:

That the caliber of the guns does not exceed six inch; that the guns and small arms are few in number; that no guns are mounted forward; that the quantity of ammunition is small; that the vessel is manned by its usual crew and the officers are the same as before war was declared; that the vessel continues in its usual route; that it takes on fuel and supplies sufficient only to carry it to its port of destination; that its cargo is unsuited for the use of a warship in operations against an enemy; that it carried passengers as a whole unfitted for military service, particularly women and children; that its speed is slow.

Submarine Changed Views

The first American rulings had in mind armed merchantmen versus surface raiders. When the submarine emerged as a ubiquitous weapon, the State Department began to have serious doubts as to the justice of its ruling regarding the defensive character of a merchantman's guns. The situation was this:

Under the ordinary rules of war, a submarine should come to the surface, warn the merchantman to stop, and give the passengers and crew time to get off the ship before firing the fatal torpedo. But if the merchantman were armed, the submarine did not dare adopt this procedure, because one shot from a small calibre cannon on the merchantman might sink the submarine, which from a defensive viewpoint is a helpless shell.

Lansing notified the Italian Ambassador in December, 1915:

"The situation has been changed by the use of submarines as commerce destroyers, and for that reason this Government feels that these (Sept., 1914) rules should be modified, as a small calibre gun on a merchant ship is just as effective for purposes of attack against the submarine as the large calibre gun. Therefore, the presence of any gun on a merchant ship of a belligerent nationality could well create the presumption that the armament was for offensive purposes, thereby causing this Government to treat the ship as a ship of war."

New Lansing Proposal

Finally Lansing proposed to the Allied Governments in January, 1916, "that merchant vessels of belligerent nationality should be prohibited and prevented from carrying any armament whatsoever." He expressed the hope that the Allied Governments would place more emphasis on saving the lives of innocent persons than on a "doubtful legal right which may be denied on account of the new conditions."

The Lansing proposal struck consternation into the Allies. American Ambassador Page in London said of the British Foreign Secretary Grey: "His surprise and dismay are overwhelming."

Page said, "If this proposal be persisted in, the Administration will forfeit the confidence and good will of England and France."

Colonel House, President Wilson's advisor, hastened back from Europe and brought all the pressure he could to bear upon the President. Finally, in March, 1916, the State Department about-faced. It issued a new announcement requiring a belligerent warship, in the absence of "conclusive evidence of aggressive purpose," to act on the assumption that an armed merchantman is of "private and peaceful" character and cannot be attacked without regard to the lives of persons on board.

It is here President Roosevelt takes up if war comes again. The right of Great Britain and France to arm their merchantmen and send them to and from our ports is admitted in advance. There will be no diplomatic exchanges of the type that marked the years 1914-1916. But there is one sharp difference between then and now. Americans will be kept off these armed merchantmen of belligerents by virtue of a provision in the Neutrality Act with which President Roosevelt has expressed himself in sympathy.

Stranded Americans Worry Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—A factor causing immediate concern in the capital is the presence of many Americans in Europe who have been unable to obtain passenger space on transatlantic liners.

Preparations are going forward, to keep American industry stable in event of a general European war. A stack of orders designed to cushion the shock of a conflict on the financial and commodity markets and business in general is in readiness whenever President Roosevelt may deem it wise to issue them.

Attorney General Murphy disclosed a broadening of the Justice Department's campaign against spies in the United States. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, he said, will open new offices in this connection in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, and Alaska. He is considering adding an office in Manila, Philippine Islands.

Naval Base Started

ASTORIA, Ore., Sept. 1 (AP)—Thirty-nine years after its construction was proposed by a Navy commission, work started yesterday on the $1,500,000 Tongue Point Naval Base.

The Navy plans to maintain a base for submarines and aircraft at the point as a unit in the system of Pacific Coast defenses.

Everyone's buying our BOXIES
$2.98

These boxy cardigans have caught on in a big way since first we introduced them. They're longer and looser . . . but in the classic British manner. Soft-to-the-touch Scottish yarn in Holly red, Pacific blue, sky blue, maize, pink, rose, natural, camel, white, black. Sizes 32 to 40.

Mail Orders Filled

STEIGER'S
Springfield, Mass.
Please send me .....
Boxy Sweaters
Size
Color (First Choice)
(Second Choice)
Name .....
Address .....
City .....
Chg. ☐ Cash ☐ C. O. D. ☐

STEIGER'S
Springfield, Mass.

How Germany Seeks to Justify Its Position

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP)—D. N. B., the official German news agency, last night made the following announcement regarding the German-English correspondence:

The British Government in the note of Aug. 28 to the German Government offered to arrange direct negotiation between Germany and Poland on disputed problems.

The British Government left no doubt that it appreciated the urgency of the danger to the general European situation as a consequence of continuing incidents.

The German Government in an answer, despite its skepticism as to the will of the Polish Government to come to any sort of understanding, agreed to accept the offer of British mediation in the interest of peace.

It emphasized that in view of the situation there was need for hasty action if a catastrophe were to be avoided and that negotiations must take place at once.

It declared its willingness to receive an authorized representative of the Polish Government up to the night of Aug. 30, on condition that he be authorized not only to conduct discussions but to negotiate and conclude agreements.

The German Government said further that pending the arrival of this Polish negotiator in Berlin, it could inform the British Government of the foundations of an offer for an understanding.

Report of Mobilization

Instead of receiving a report of the arrival of an authorized Polish personality, the Reich Government got as an answer the report of Polish mobilization.

First on Aug. 30, at almost midnight, the German Government received a more general assurance from the British Government of a readiness on their part to begin negotiating.

Despite the fact that by the failure of the Polish negotiators to arrive as expected by the German Government, the preconditions for negotiations had vanished, the foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, gave the British Ambassador a note bringing to his attention the text of the German proposals for presentation in event of the arrival of a Polish negotiator.

This was done because the British Government itself had pleaded for direct negotiations between Poland and Germany.

Expected Polish Negotiator

The German Government believed it had the right to expect under these conditions that at least the naming of a Polish negotiator would take place immediately.

For it is to be said of the German Government that it did not only express willingness to undertake such negotiations but also that it was standing ready, but was not to be put off by the Polish side with empty phrases and non-committal statements.

From the demarche which took place, meanwhile, it became clear that the Polish ambassador here was not authorized to enter any sort of discussions or negotiations.

So the Führer and German Government waited vainly for the arrival of a Polish negotiator.

Under these circumstances the German Government had to assume that its proposals were rejected, although it was of the opinion that these were given in a form capable of loyal and fair fulfillment.

The Reichs Government believes in its duty to bring to public attention these proposals presented by the Reichs Minister of Foreign Affairs von Ribbentrop to the British Ambassador.

The situation between Germany and Poland is such that any new incident could set off military forces drawn up on either side of the line.

Must Be Settled Now

Any peaceful settlement must be of such a nature that conditions which now prevail cannot arise again because of new tension not only in eastern Europe but also in other territories.

The causes of this development lie first of all in the impossible border demarcations as they were arranged by the Treaty of Versailles, secondly by the impossible treatment of minorities in the cut-off territory.

The Reichs Government takes the attitude in these proposals to find a final solution which will remove the impossible border demarcation situation, guarantee both sides their vital connecting roads, remove the minorities problem insofar as possible, and insofar as this is not possible to make the fate of minorities bearable through a sure guarantee of their rights.

The German Government is convinced that it is essential to determine and to make good such economic and physical damage as has taken place since the year 1918. It is regarded as self-evident that such agreements should be binding on both sides. As a result of these observations the following concrete proposals arise:

Danzig

1—The free city of Danzig, on the basis of its purely German character as well as the unanimous desire of its population, returns to the Reich immediately.

The Corridor

2—Territory of the so-called corridor, which extends from the Baltic unto the line of Marienwerder, Graudenz, Kulm, Bromberg (these cities included) and then extends in a westerly direction to Schönlanke, will decide for itself concerning its belonging to Germany or Poland.

A Plebiscite

3—For this purpose this territory will conduct a plebiscite. Entitled to participate are all Germans who, on Jan. 1, 1918, lived in this region before that day or were born there; similarly all Poles, Kaschubes (natives of Pomerania, Germany, who are ethnologically distinct from Poles), etc., who lived on that day in this region or were born there before that day.

Germans banished from this region will return for fulfillment of their plebiscite duty. To insure an objective plebiscite, as well as render and secure the comprehensive preliminary labors necessary therefore, this territory like the Saar Region is immediately placed under the authority of an international commission, which is to be formed forthwith and which is to be made up of four great powers—Italy, Soviet Russia, France and England.

This Commission exercises all rights of sovereignty in this region. For this purpose this region is to be cleared of Polish military forces, Polish police, and Polish civil servants within the shortest possible time to be agreed upon.

Gdynia

4—Exempted from this territory is the Polish harbor of Gdynia, which is Polish sovereign territory in principle in so far as it is limited territorially to Polish settlement.

Definite limits for this Polish harbor city should be fixed between Germany and Poland and, if necessary, definitely established by an international court of arbitration.

Time to 'Prepare'

5. To make certain that the necessary time elapses for essential extensive labors for carrying out a just plebiscite, this plebiscite shall not occur before expiration of 12 months.

Temporary Transit

6. In order to guarantee to Germany during this time its connection with East Prussia and to Poland its unhampered connection with the sea, streets and railroads are definitely assigned for making possible free transit and communication. In connection therewith, only such charges may be made as are necessary for the upkeep of communication and roads or for the conduct of transports.

Plebiscite Vote

7. A simple majority of votes cast decides to which the territory shall belong.

Trans-Corridor Corridor

8. In order to insure free communication between Germany and its province of Danzig and East Prussia and for Poland a connection with the sea after the plebiscite took place, irrespective of its result, Germany, in case the plebiscite area fall to Poland, will be given an extraterritorial communications zone approximately in the direction of Bütow, Danzig or Dirschau for constructing its Reichs autoroad, as well as a four-track railway line.

Construction of streets and railway will be so executed that Polish communicating roads will not be interfered with, that is, by underpasses or overpasses. The width of this zone is fixed at one kilometer. It is sovereign territory.

In case the plebiscite favors Germany, Poland receives the same rights of equally extraterritorial street and railway connection for a free and unlimited communication with its harbor of Gdynia as Germany would be entitled to.

Exchange of Nationals

9. In case the Corridor reverts to the German Reich, the latter declares its willingness to undertake an exchange of populations with Poland to such extent as the corridor is adapted therefor.

Harbor Rights

10. Special rights in the harbor of Danzig which Poland might desire must be traded in on an equal basis with similar rights for Germany in the harbor of Gdynia.

Demilitarization

11. In order to remove in this territory every feeling of threat on either side, Danzig and Gdynia would be given the character of pure trade cities, in other words, without military plants or military fortifications.

Hela

12. The peninsula of Hela, which in accordance with the plebiscite would fall either to Poland or Germany, must in any case also be demilitarized.

Reparations Since 1918

13 Since the German Reichs Government launches most serious complaints against the treatment of minorities by Poland, and the Polish Government on its part believes also to have the right to bring complaints against Germany, both parties declare a willingness to have these complaints submitted to an international commission of investigation whose duty it is to investigate all complaints concerning economic and physical damage as well as other terroristic acts.

Germany and Poland obligate themselves to make good all economic and other damages suffered by their respective minorities since 1918, including reversing of all confiscations or compensation of the affected persons for these and other losses caused in economic life.

Minorities

14. In order to relieve Germans remaining in Poland and Poles remaining in Germany of a sense of statelessness and to guarantee their security so they will not be called on for service offensive to their national feelings, Germany and Poland come to a broad, binding agreement to secure the rights of other minorities and to allow free development of their nationalistic expressions, and for this purpose the necessary organizations shall be permitted.

Both sides obligate themselves not to require military service of the other minorities.

Demobilization

15. In case of agreement on these proposals, Germany and Poland pledge themselves to immediate demobilization of their military forces.

'Details'

16. Germany and Poland agree in order to hasten the carrying out the above measures, to come to further necessary understanding as to details.

Account Wholly Misleading, British Say to Hitler Report

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Speaking to the House of Commons today Mr. Chamberlain, dealing with Germany's contention that Poland had rejected its 16 proposals for peace, asserted: "These proposals have never been communicated by Germany to Poland at all."

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP) (Passed through British censorship) — The text of an authoritative British statement:

It is pointed out in official circles that if the proclamation to the German people by Herr Hitler which has already been announced should mean as it would seem to mean that Germany has declared war on Poland, it can be stated on the high authority that Great Britain and France are inflexibly determined to fulfill to the uttermost their obligations to the Polish Government.

The German account of the course of the negotiations is, of course, wholly misleading.

On Aug. 29 the German Chancellor informed the British Ambassador that he expected a Polish plenipotentiary to appear in Berlin by the following day with full powers to negotiate a settlement.

Like Czechoslovakia

He added that in the meantime he hoped to elaborate the proposals. In other words the Polish Government was expected to submit to the procedure imposed on the President of Czechoslovakia and to dispatch an emissary to Berlin who was to accept terms, the character of which was wholly unknown to the Polish Government.

The Polish Government have not unnaturally been unwilling to place themselves in this humiliating position.

It is not customary even in the case of peace terms imposed on a defeated power to demand that negotiators should not be allowed to refer for instructions to their Government.

It is impossible to comment at such short notice on the misleading statements of the German Government but the general attitude of His Majesty's Government may be briefly defined as follows:

Indicates Insincerity

If the German Government had been sincerely desirous of settling the dispute by negotiations they would not have adopted this procedure which has the character of an ultimatum.

They would on the contrary have begun discussions with the Polish Government in accordance with the normal procedure of civilized governments in order to fix the place and time for the opening of negotiations.

The Polish Government in the opinion of His Majesty's Government were fully justified in declining to submit to the treatment which the German Government endeavored to impose on them as regards the terms now published which have never been hitherto communicated to the Polish Government.

His Majesty's Government can only say that these terms should, of course, have been submitted to the Polish Government with time to consider whether or not they infringed on Poland's vital interests which Germany in a written communication to the British Government had declared her intention of respecting.

Anti-Spy Campaign Carried On in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General Frank Murphy said Aug. 31 the Justice Department was pressing a vigorous anti-spy campaign.

"There's not going to be any repetition of 1917 when this democracy was unprepared to meet an espionage problem," he declared emphatically when asked about the spy situation at his press conference.

New offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be opened, in connection with the drive on spies, in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, and Alaska. Mr. Murphy added that he and J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F. B. I., also had been considering an office for Manila.

Hitler's Choice

Wide World

Hermann Wilhelm Göring

German Field Marshal has been named immediate successor to Reichsführer Hitler, should occasion arise, and

Wide World

Rudolf Hess

"Understudy" of Hitler, who acts as leader of National Socialist Party, has been named by Germany's dictator as immediate successor to Göring.

Hitler Announces German 'Dynasty' In 2 Successors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 1—Adolf Hitler has answered the question "Who will come 'after' the Reichsführer?"

In his speech to the Reichstag today, he established the "dynasty" of National Socialist Germany.

He named Field Marshal Hermann Göring as his immediate successor.

To succeed Göring, should the eventuality arise, he named Rudolf Hess, the "Stelvertreter des Führers"—the personal representative and "understudy" of the Führer who functions as the effectual leader of the National Socialist Party.

In the event that the succession should need to pass to a third person, that individual will be named by a Senate which Herr Hitler said he would soon establish.

The action is seen as ending the vigorous inner Party competition among secondary leaders as to the succession to the German Dictatorship.

Göring's Many Titles

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP)—Field Marshal Göring has had so many titles under the Hitler regime that the German press usually refers to him as "Minister-President Colonel-General."

Göring, Air Minister and economic dictator of Germany under its four-year plan for economic self-sufficiency, has for some time been second in power only to Hitler. He has been President of the Reichstag, Premier of Prussia, and Hitler's chief associate in the National Socialists' drive for power and in the reorganization of Germany since that power was gained in 1933.

The son of a Bavarian army officer, Göring was Germany's air ace in the latter part of the World War, taking over command of the so-called "flying circus" after its founder, Baron Manfried von Richthofen, was killed in action. He built up contemporary Germany's air armada.

Hess Close to Hitler

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP)—Rudolf Hess, as deputy leader of the National Socialist Party, represents and speaks for Hitler in party affairs. He was born in Egypt, son of a German father. He served in the World War, marched with Hitler in the abortive Munich putsch in 1923 and went to prison with Hitler. He became Hitler's private secretary in 1925 and his deputy in 1933. He has been an extreme anti-Semite and has been contemptuous of England and France. Many observers believe that his power in the National Socialist regime has increased in the last two years.

Sergeant-at-Arms Named For Legion's Convention

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP) — National Commander Stephen F. Chadwick has appointed Andy Viland of Seattle, Wash., as Sergeant-at-Arms of the American to be held Sept. 25 to 28 in Legion's 21st national convention Chicago.

Hitler's Speech to Reichstag

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company issued today the following summary of Reichsführer Hitler's Reichstag speech as released in Berlin by the German Government and read over the air by the NBC representative in Europe:

Danzig was always, and still is, German. The Corridor always was and still is German. The German people have developed those territories, otherwise they would still be barbarian. These territories were severed from Germany, causing untold suffering to the people who live there. By peaceful offers of a peaceful revison, I have tried once more to settle this problem. It is not true that we have tried to force the issue, and previous issues, all the time. There would have been time enough to bring about such a peaceful revision.

I made proposal after proposal, concerning disarmament, concerning Austria, concerning Czechoslovakia, and many other issues, but it is impossible to carry on if such peaceful revision is found to be unachievable and if the intolerable conditions persist. It has been said that Germany breaks existing treaties.

Gun-Enforced Treaty

I must reply that the Versailles Treaty to Germany does not mean law, as it was forced upon Germany with point of guns. The existing problems have to be solved. The western powers may think that there was no hurry in bringing about such a solution, but the time element is not indifferent to us.

I have discussed many possible solutions with Polish statesmen. I made an offer to them some time ago which was the most loyal and most generous imaginable. Only I, myself, could have made such an offer, although I knew millions of Germans disagreed with me at the time. The proposal was turned down and Poland then started a struggle and started oppressing the German minorities in that country.

She did not observe her treaty obligations. We do observe obligations we have entered into. No Frenchman who lives in the Saar territory is being oppressed. Over a period of four months, I have been looking on. I have warned Poland that further measures of oppression and measures disregarding existing treaties on the part of Poland would mean that Germany would have to act sooner or later. I told the Polish Ambassador here that the Germany of today is no longer the Germany of old.

[At this point the Führer said that "Germany always had treated fairly the Polish minority in Germany." Then he related that the Polish Ambassador was called and informed that Germany no longer would look on quietly if "abuse" of German minorities in Poland and ultimatums to Danzig continued.]

Negotiation Offer

No power on earth could tolerate such conditions in the long run. After a time, because I was convinced Poland really did not want a peaceful agreement, I proposed a solution on the basis of direct negotiations. For two long days I have been waiting to see what Poland would do. All I received as an answer was that Poland did not want to negotiate with us, and this message did not even reach us directly.

The German Nation would deserve to disappear from the political scene if she stood for this sort of treatment.

My love of peace and my endless patience should not be mistaken for weakness. I, therefore, told the British Government last night that I considered the suggestion I had made for a peaceful settlement of the Polish question as a failure, but that I saw no possibility now of carrying on serious negotiations with Poland. That country's mobilization was the answer to my proposal and last night again no less than 14 border incidents have occurred which are Poland's responsibility.

I am now determined to talk the same language to Poland that Poland has been talking to us. I have given in to the western powers for quite some time, and particularly I have offered to England that we come to terms on the basis of a general settlement affecting our relations, but it must be mutual; it must come from both sides.

Recognition of Borders

Germany has no interest in the situation of western borders being changed in any respect. The German fortifications in the West are meant to be a recognition of the borders as they exist today. I also want to thank Italy at this time that she has consistently backed us up. Of course, I do not want to appeal to others for help. We shall help ourselves.

[In another part of his speech, Herr Hitler, according to the Associated Press account, required of German women "strict discipline and devotion to duty." He made a passionate general appeal that they and the whole Nation undergo every privation for the sake of German honor. "It is entirely unnecessary that we live—it is necessary that Germany live. You Reichstagers must be the banner bearers of resistance. Nobody may ask about personal comfort. Others before us have brought sacrifices.]

As for the neutrals, as long as they remain neutral, we shall respect their neutrality.

[The Reichschancellor then started discussing briefly the pact between Soviet Russia and Germany. He said that everybody knew that different political doctrines were subscribed to in the two countries, but he said Germany has no desire of exporting her own doctrines into Soviet Russia.]

If Soviet Russia agrees that she will not export her doctrines to our country, the assurance is thereby given that we can live together as peaceful neighbors. The pact that we have concluded with Soviet Russia means an assurance of peace. And that never again will we have to consume our energies in a major struggle.

The tremendous change which has been brought about by the Soviet-German pact will probably mean at the same time that the political trend in the future will be in a different direction. This pact is of outstanding importance and I am convinced that it will never be changed. I think that the whole of the German people approve of the friendship with Russia.

[At this point the Chancellor discussed the situation as it is seen by him this morning in respect to Poland. He said that he was determined to solve the existing problem, that Danzig had to return to the Reich, that the Corridor also had to become German again, and that he wanted relations with Poland to be revised in such a manner that never again can peace be disturbed at the eastern borders.]

Polish Settlement

We will fight as long as it will be necessary to bring such peaceful conditions about on our eastern borders. We will fight until this present Polish Government, or any other Polish Government, will make such a settlement possible.

I have no intention of fighting women or children. I have, therefore, given strict orders to the German Air Force that only military fortifications and points of military importance should be attacked. However, if our opponents should not understand what positions we are taking, then Poland is liable to make an experience that will be terrible beyond description.

[Herr Hitler then said that since 5:45 o'clock this morning, German time, fire was being exchanged between Poland and Germany. The shots had come across the border.]

From now on we will talk the same language. There will be bombs against bombs, and if our opponents should find that they cannot restrain themselves and use poison gas against us, it will be poison gas against them at the same time from us. We shall fight until our rights are granted.

[The Associated Press reported that in his speech Reichsführer Hitler said, "It is a lie that we do all by force."]

We have spent some 90 billion marks for our national defense. Our Army and Navy today are more powerful than they ever were and we shall not back down. I myself am today, and will be from now on, nothing but the soldier of the German Reich; just as I have fought in the last war, so I will fight now. I shall not take off this uniform until we have achieved victory.

Göring His Successor

However, if something should happen to me, I want the German people to know that I have appointed Field Marshal Göring to become my successor. If something should happen to Field Marshal Göring, my deputy, Rudolf Hess, will take his place; and if something should happen to Hess, a senate which I will soon appoint, will elect his successor, the man most worthy to succeed me.

I never knew what the word "capitulation" means. If some people should ever think that we could back down and give in, they will be mistaken. Never again will a defeat such as in November, 1918, occur. It will never be repeated in German history. You men of the German Reichstag, it is not important that we live, but it is necessary that our Nation should live. If our will power is strong enough, we shall win in the end.

Reich States Case to World; British Dispute Points

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP)—The German Government last night decided to publish the entire exchange of notes and communications between Great Britain and Germany and thereby acquaint the world with its 16-point proposals made to Poland.

This attempt to state Germany's case to the world was made after an apparent breakdown in negotiations with England and by Polish and British mobilization.

The core of the correspondence is set forth in 16 proposals for negotiation in which Poland was asked to send a fully authorized negotiator by the evening of Aug. 30.

The proposals included the unconditional return of Danzig, a plebiscite in Pomorze (Polish Corridor) under an international control, demilitarization of Gdynia and Danzig, exchange of populations and reference of minorities complaints to international arbitration.

Soviet Russia, as Germany's new friend, figured for the first time in the negotiations in that it, together with England, France and Italy, would conduct the plebescite and be a member of the joint international commission governing the corridor during the year when the plebescite is being prepared.

According to the correspondence divulged last night Germany, at Britain's request, declared its willingness to enter direct negotiations with Poland and asking that a Polish plenipotentiary arrive in Berlin by midnight of Aug. 30 at the latest.

Denial that the German summary accurately interprets the diplomatic negotiations over the German-Polish issue is contained in an official statement by the British Government. It takes issue with a number of specific points in the German declaration and refutes the charge of Polish unwillingness to conduct proper negotiations. Text of the British and German on this page.

Poland, Germany charged, failed to reply and finally yesterday afternoon Ambassador Josef Lipski called at the Foreign Office but had no plenary powers. The German Government therefore was compelled, it was stated, to draw the conclusion that Poland had brusquely rejected the proposals

Both England and Poland were fully acquainted with the text of the 16 proposals.

When authorized sources were asked what would follow next, what conclusions were to be drawn from publication of the documents, they merely shrugged their shoulders.

Plants in Park Being Classified

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MT. McKINLEY NATIONAL PARK, Alaska—Dr. Aven Nelson, Curator of the Rocky Mountain Herbarium at the University of Wyoming, is devoting the summer to classifying the plants of Mt. McKinley National Park as collaborator with the Park Service. He is being assisted by Mrs. Nelson.

Dr. and Mrs. Nelson are particularly desirous of obtaining representative specimens of all seed plants, ferns, and fern relatives. Most species may yet be obtained in leaf or fruit this year.

Dr. Nelson plans to preserve at least four sets of all specimens, one each for the National Herbarium at Washington, the University of Wyoming at Laramie, where the Rocky Mountain Herbarium is located; the Park Service, and Alaska University at Fairbanks. He hopes to collect enough material and information to justify publication of a bulletin. A report will be made concerning the collections.

Even Roosters Under Rule To Eliminate City Noises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Columbia policemen assigned to enforce the City's new noise abatement ordinance are kept jumping to the tune of constant telephone calls.

Chief W. H. Rawlinson remarked recently that "you never heard such ringing before. People are calling about dogs, guineas, bullfrogs, roosters, and what-not." More complaints come from persons who object to the indiscriminate playing of public phonographs and radios, he said.

Illegal Entrants Seized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Immigration Service reports that its border patrols apprehended 11,077 persons who attempted to cross into the United States illegally and seized 137 smugglers of aliens in the last fiscal year.

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA
Hampshire Downland Turves
Suitable for Golf Links, Tennis Courts, and Lawns
Southdown Turf Co. Ltd.
Waterlooville, Portsmouth
Phone 3143

CARDIFF, WALES

THE CARDIFF DRAPERS
Over 100 Departments
Garage and Showrooms
JAMES HOWELL & CO.
LIMITED
St. Mary Street

BROMLEY'S PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF HOME FURNISHINGS
30,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
45 Specimen Rooms
350 Feet of Arcade Windows.
Harrison Gibson, Ltd.
High St., Bromley Tel. RAV. 4611
Also Harrison Gibsons Furniture Mart, Ringers Road, opposite side entrance to the Main Store.
You are invited also to visit the main store in the
HIGH ROAD, ILFORD, ESSEX
Telephone Ilford 2286

GRANT'S
AUGA STREET, CROYDON
Always full of interesting things
Women's and Children's Wear, Linens, Soft Furnishings, Furniture, China, Glass, Hardware, Electrical Fittings.
Radio, Men's Wear, Trunks, Sports Equipment, Toys, Stationery, etc., etc.
Potter MITCHAM PRODUCTS
& Moore's LAVENDER Est. 1749

PLUMMERS of the SOUTH COAST
"RODDIS WARM"
COATS
Ideal for the cooler days . . . Made from wool Blanket cloth check back . . . with half lining in taffeta.
Stroller and Belted Styles
35/9
Sizes 8. W. to O. S.
FOLKESTONE
HASTINGS
EASTBOURNE
BRIGHTON
SOUTHAMPTON
BOSCOMBE
BOURNEMOUTH
WEYMOUTH
Plummers

SAMUEL HALL
FOR SMARTNESS IN EXCLUSIVE LADIES' WEAR
GLOVES HOSIERY
MODERATE PRICES
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
CARDIFF · WALES

Refreshing Milk Shakes . . . All Flavors
. . . mix them at home with flavorings and pure, delicious milk — the kind you get from modern dairies advertised in The Christian Science Monitor!
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Poland Did Not Get Terms, So Could Not 'Refuse' Them

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 1 — The demands which the German Government announced had been rejected by Poland were never even delivered to the Polish Government.

The German announcement which preceded the 16-point demands is described here as a highly tendentious account of what actually happened. In the first place it was Reichsführer Hitler not the British Government who started the exchange of correspondence. In the second place British good offices were for peaceful negotiations between Germany and Poland on a basis of complete equality, not for the dispatch of a plenipotentiary to Berlin to sign on a line pre-dotted by Herr Hitler.

More important still the allegation in the German announcement that Poland's reply to the request for a Polish plenipotentiary to go to Berlin was to issue an order for Polish mobilization omits to mention that in the meantime Germany had undertaken the military occupation of Slovakia.

Read Hastily to Envoy

As far as the 16 points themselves are concerned, apart from the manner in which they were presented—it is stated that they were merely read hastily to the British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson, without his having an opportunity to read them himself, and that they were never sent to Warsaw at all until after they had been "refused"—there is a tendency in some quarters today to assume that if they had been put forward in a reasonable manner they might have provided a basis for negotiations.

But though the terms themselves appear more moderate than those previously enunciated by Herr Hitler who originally claimed the whole Corridor without a plebiscite, the Polish Government has already declared that it would have no option but to refuse them on the grounds that they constitute a threat to Poland's right to live an independent existence, and could only have resulted in turning the free Polish Republic into a satrapy of the German Reich.

In connection with the demand for a plebiscite it is pointed out that, according to the German census of 1910 after a long period of attempted Germanization, there were 528,000 Poles and 285,000 Germans in the "corridor." Many of the latter were public functionaries.

Corridor Polish in 1910

So profoundly Polish was the countryside that when war broke out in 1914 mobilization orders were in the Polish language. The Christian Science Monitor representative has seen one of the orders in question.

Apart from that, the Province of Pomorze, as the Poles call the Corridor, was continuously Polish until 1772 when Poland was partitioned between Germany, Austria and Russia.

In connection with the demand for extraterritorial transit facilities in event of a plebiscite going against Germany (point 7), it is pointed out that this had an ominous ring in view of what happened to Czechoslovakia from which a similar concession was demanded at Munich.

In fact the only two points of of the 16 which the Poles feel they could have considered at all are the proposal for an international commission to consider minority grievances and the plan for an exchange of populations.

Regarding the demand for the cession of Danzig, this obviously was not a question for Poland alone since the Free City's status is guaranteed by the League of Nations. But not a Pole who remembers Frederick the Great's dictum that who controls Danzig controls Poland could ever willingly consent to Danzig's reincorporation in the Reich.

Historic Scene in Reichstag When Hitler Told His Will

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—The German Reichstag, after hearing an impassioned promise by Adolf Hitler to "meet bomb with bomb" and to be the "first soldier of the Reich," today unanimously confirmed the return of Danzig to Germany.

As a sign of his determination to "live henceforth more than ever for Germany alone," the Führer and his adjutants appeared at the momentous session of the Reichstag in gray army uniforms.

"I am putting on the uniform and I shall take it off only in victory or death," Hitler vowed in his impassioned 36-minute speech.

Germany does not call for Italian support, the Führer said, while on the other hand Soviet Russia now is the Reich's eternal friend.

Wants to Thank Italy

Said Hitler: "I should above all like to thank Italy, which has supported us this whole time. You will understand, however, that for carrying this fight through I do not want to appeal for foreign help. We shall solve our task ourselves."

In essence, Hitler's speech was a reiteration of the German plea that every attempt at peaceful revision of "intolerable conditions" had failed and that Germany's demands were "modest and loyal" but that the reply of Poland and the Western Powers was only provocation.

To neutral nations Hitler pledged scrupulous respect so long as Germany's opponents do likewise.

In a last minute effort to stave off action by the Western Powers (Britain and France), Hitler renounced all claims on them. By implication, this included renunciation of Germany's colonial claims.

"We want nothing from the Western Powers and we have formally declared we have no claims against them," Hitler said. "Our west wall (of fortifications) is also our west border."

Hitler refrained from declaring war on Poland but said he would continue to fight until Poland's Government yields or is supplanted by a Government which would yield.

Germany will not fight women and children, the Führer said, but if the opponent resorts to such warfare Germany will answer "bomb with bomb and gas with gas."

He said that for Germany to submit to Polish treatment of its latest settlement proposals—refusal even to discuss them—would mean Germany deserves to withdraw from the political stage.

Shot for Shot

This morning, Hitler told the cheering Reichstag, Germany has been returning shot for shot.

He pointed to the German Army as the best equipped in the world —equipped at a cost of 90,000,000,000 marks ($36,000,000,000) since the Nazi accession to power.

Hitler was followed on the rostrum by Dr. Wilhelm Frick who proposed a law which decreed Danzig a part of the Reich and its citizens of German nationality. The measure was adopted unanimously by the cheering assembly.

At the conclusion of the historic session in the Kroll Opera House Field Marshal Hermann Göring on behalf of the Reichstag and the German people pledged unswerving loyalty and unquestioning obedience to the Führer.

The singing of national anthems ended what was perhaps the most momentous session of the body since August, 1914.

Travel

TWO NEW LINERS
Spin the Globe
TO
YOKOHAMA · COLOMBO
CAPE TOWN · RIO
And many fascinating ports between

* * *

M.S. ARGENTINA MARU . . . Maiden Voyage from Los Angeles October 3

M.S. BRASIL MARU . . . Maiden Voyage from Kobe, Japan, Jan. 15, 1940
(Various connecting ships from Pacific Coast)

A 30,000-mile, three-ocean voyage west-and-south around South Africa. 4 continents! 11 countries! 100 to 120 days of assorted Oriental charm, spicy tropic ports, South African wealth and beauty and South American rhythms. Return to Los Angeles by way of Panama Canal—or digress to New Orleans or New York if preferred.

MONTHLY SAILINGS 'ROUND THE WORLD from Los Angeles over this triumphant sea-route.

AS LOW AS $712 AND $784
FIRST CLASS

Get interesting details of this totally different sea-route from your Travel Agent, or

OSAKA SYOSEN KAISYA
17 Battery Place, New York
Agents Williams, Dimond & Co. Los Angeles and San Francisco; Jas. F. & J. Stuart Robertson, Chicago

OSK Line

For N.Y. WORLD'S FAIR MOTORISTS
FREE ROAD MAPS YOUR GUIDE
Places to see and how to go. Recommended Hotels. A guide to New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, and New England. World's Fair pictures & facts. Write today to—
EMPIRE TOURS THE PALATINE Newburgh, N.Y.

Deportation of Kuhn Considered by U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Information obtained against Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, may lead to a move for cancellation of his citizenship, Thomas B. Shoemaker, Chief Deputy U. S. Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, said here.

"Kuhn, a naturalized American citizen, has been under secret investigation of our department for nearly two years," Mr. Shoemaker disclosed. He said his department at Washington had obtained some indication that Mr. Kuhn allegedly had a prison record in Germany before he went to Mexico in 1924. Mr. Kuhn came to the United States in 1928, and obtained his final citizenship papers in 1934.

"Kuhn withheld that information from us when he applied for citizenship here, and that is ground for cancelling his citizenship papers," Mr. Shoemaker added.

Beautiful, and Not Dumb

KNOXVILLE, Tenn (AP)—Monday, Edna Bratcher advertised for a job, describing herself as "beautiful but dumb, undependable, unreliable" and demanding a "high salary."

Tuesday, she received five offers.

Wednesday, she went to work.

Japanese Fliers Over America

© International

Plane Nippon Links Continents in Friendly Gesture

Upper: Pictured in flight over Japan before the actual takeoff on a world flight is the Japanese good-will plane Nippon, which has reached the United States via Alaska and Canada. The plane carries six fliers and a journalist. The flight is sponsored by Japanese newspapers. Lower: Crew of good-will plane Nippon, with Flight Commander Fumitoshi Makoa at left.

Japanese Fliers Land at Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 1 (AP)—A Japanese aerial party, on a world good-will flight, made its first landing in the United States Aug. 31 and anti-Japanese demonstrators gathered to protest the visit.

While a crowd of Japanese and American-Japanese estimated at 3,000 gathered at Boeing Field to cheer the fliers, about 50 demonstrators with anti-Japanese banners appeared across the highway from the airport.

The demonstrators, whose banners said "unload Jap guns, boycott Japanese goods," were kept off the airport by police.

Japanese and American flags were waved by the welcomers as the twin-motored Nippon landed after a flight of approximately 1,000 miles from Whitehorse, Yukon territory. Time for the trip was 7 hours, 26 minutes.

The welcoming crowd came from Japanese colonies throughout western Washington and from as far as Vancouver, British Columbia.

Rakeo Ohara, Japanese "people's envoy" on the flight and representative of the two sponsoring Japanese newspapers, said the aerial party of eight would fly to San Francisco nonstop, or possibly to Los Angeles.

Parliament Called In Ottawa Action

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Sept. 1

The Canadian Government today summoned Parliament to meet at 3 p. m. Sept. 7 to consider Canada's role in the European crisis.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King made the announcement 10 minutes after the Cabinet assembled this morning. He came out of the meeting to give the news to waiting reporters.

Mr. King had been up all night watching the news from Europe. He had called the Cabinet meeting hastily, and the members assembled within a short time.

After the announcement of the summons to Parliament, the Cabinet meeting continued.

Hitler Terms 'Inacceptable,' Polish Government Asserts

WARSAW, Sept. 1 (AP) — The conditions of Reichsführer Hitler's proposals for settlement of the Polish-German dispute, such as immediate return of Danzig to Germany, are inacceptible to Poland, a Government spokesman said last night.

The spokesman emphasized that Poland was determined to keep Pomorze (the Polish Corridor) and her rights in the free city of Danzig.

Of Herr Hitler's proposal for a plebiscite in Pomorze, one reaction here was: "Germany can begin with Czechoslovakia if she is interested in a plebiscite."

In reply to Herr Hiter's "terms" as announced by the German radio last night, it was stated Poland will insist upon full restitution of her rights in Danzig.

"Hitler insists on Poland yielding Danzig and Pomorze as a preliminary to negotiations," the spokesman said. "Poland has not given up Danzig and Pomorze, and will not.

"Britain, in a second reply to Hitler, has maintained her unyielding position without change."

He emphasized that Poland always has been interested in a peaceful settlement, but that the conditions of the proposals could not be accepted.

As the spokesman desclosed that the Government had refused to send a mission to Berlin to talk with Herr Hitler, as the Führer proposed, hope for peace faded.

Moscicki Issues Plea

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP) — The Polish Embassy today issued the following statement made by President Ignace Moscicki to the Polish nation:

"During the night our age-long enemy began an offensive operation against the Polish State.

"In this hour I address myself to all my countrymen with the deep conviction that the entire nation will rally around the commander-in-chief of the armed forces to defend its liberty, its independence, and its honor and will give a worthy reply to the aggression, as it has done many times in the history of Polish-German relations.

"The entire nation, blessed by God in the struggle for its holy and righteous cause and in union with the army, will march in close ranks to the fight and to complete victory."

Australia Awaits Drastic Increase In Tax Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Drastic increases in taxation, direct and indirect, are believed to be inevitable in the budget Prime Minister and Treasurer Robert G. Menzies will present in the Federal House early in September.

Expenditure on defense this year will be £32,000,000. Approximately £14,000,000 of this record amount must be raised by revenue.

Total Commonwealth revenue in 1938-39 was £93,000,000. The budget is expected to contain taxation increases amounting to £5,000,000 which, with additional revenue from other sources, will establish a record total of more than £100,000,000 revenue.

S. C. Land Program To Be Co-ordinated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—All land uses programs in South Carolina will be co-ordinated by a Federal bureau located at Clemson College in the near future, if present plans materialize. The agency was established by agreement between Clemson authorities and the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

A Federal co-ordinator from Washington is to assume charge of the work.

Game Laws Not Enough, Conservationist Holds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Game laws are necessary, but they are not enough to halt the decrease in wild life in North Carolina, declared J. W. Kistler, of Raleigh, field biologist of the division of game and inland fisheries of the Department of Conservation and Development, in an address before the Charlotte Kiwanis Club recently.

Wagner Labor Act Reports Are Expected

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah of the Senate Labor Committee announces he expects reports on the Wagner Act from Secretary of Labor Perkins and Secretary of Commerce Hopkins before the committee resumes its hearings on amendments in January.

Poland Prepared To Pay Big Price For Independence

By Ann Cardwell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Sept. 1—Poland has counted the cost of defending its independence and its rights in Danzig against Germany's aggression, direct or indirect, and the whole nation is ready, if necessary, to pay the price, however high it may be.

This is the attitude in Warsaw, and according to reports, all provincial cities as well, as the crisis raised by Germany's demands for Danzig and the Corridor reaches its climax. Among the Polish people today, an observer cannot help being struck by the generally touching faith. As one Pole expressed it to the writer: "There's a power higher than German leaders which will decide the destiny of Poland."

The unity of the nation in face of the ordeal that appears to await it is unquestionable. Minorities—even including Ukrainians which a few months ago were demanding autonomy—are today on the whole stanchly loyal to the Central Government. There are, of course, a few extremists, but the Government is confident of being able to handle these individual cases which it maintains will be rare in any case.

Leaving aside military strategic considerations, two factors strengthen the Polish stand.

The first is that Poland, a country which is mostly rural, offers very little in way of a vulnerable target to bombardment by air. There are a few large cities, and although there are a number of achitectural monuments these are few and scattered compared to those in Germany, England, and France.

The second factor is that the Poles still retain a keenly uncomfortable recollection of the Russian domination up to 1918, and in addition, they have the example of Czechoslovakia to discourage them from yielding what might appear to be minor concessions. The Czech example showed that the Germans merely regarded political domination as a first step toward complete absorption.

The Polish opinion appears unshaken by the conclusion of the Russo-German Pact. The general attitude is that the Poles never trusted the Russians anyway and that this merely confirms their suspicions and therefore the situation remains essentially unaltered.

Hitler Takes Over Danzig Naming Forster as His Agent

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP)—Adolf Hitler accepted the Free City of Danzig into the Reich.

The Führer acted after Albert Forster, Nazi Chief of State of the Free City and National Socialist District leader there, had proclaimed the reunion of the Baltic City with Herr Hitler's Germany, and begged the Führer by telegram to accept it.

In a telegram to Herr Forster, Herr Hitler acknowledged the reception of Herr Forster's proclamation and thanked him for "the loyalty of Danbig to Germans."

Immediately Effective

He declared a newly proclaimed law by Herr Forster for the reunion of Danzig to Germany "immediately effective" and named Herr Forster, already chosen by the Danzig Senate as Chief of State, to head the City Government.

Article One of Herr Forster's Decree suspended the Constitution of the Free City immediately.

(Under the City's League of Nations status, its constitution was guaranteed by the League, and changes without its consent were declared illegal.)

Article 2 of the Decree placed all legal and administrative power exclusively in the hands of the Chief of State Forster.

What Forster Said

Following is the text of the letter sent by Herr Forster to Herr Hitler:

"My Führer. I have just signed and then put into effect the following basic law, concerning the reunion of Danzig with the German Reich:

"The basic state law of the Free State of Danzig and the reunion of Danzig with the German Reich is effective Sept. 1, 1939.

"To lift the immediate distress of the people and state of the Free City of Danzig, I decree the following basic state law.

"Article 1: The constitution of the Free City of Danzig has been suspended effective immediately.

"Article 2: All legal and administrative power will be executed exclusively by the head of state (Forster).

"Article 3: The Free City of Danzig with its territory and its peoples forms a part of the German Reich, effective immediately.

"Article 4: Until a final decision regarding the introduction of German Reich's laws by the Führer, the entire laws of the constitution remain in force as they apply at the moment.

"Signed at Danzig, Sept. 1, 1939, Albert Forster, Gauleiter (District Leader)."

"I beg you, my Führer, in the name of Danzig and its population to consent to this basic state law and to carry out the reunion with the German Reich through Federal law.

"Obediently, my Führer, Danzig pledges to you imperishable thankfulness and eternal loyalty. Hail, my Führer.

"Signed Albert Forster, Gauleiter."

Hitler's Acceptance

Reichsführer Hitler's reply to Herr Forster's letter was as follows:

"I acknowledge your proclamation of the return of the Free City of Danzig to the Reich.

"I thank you, Gauleiter Forster, and all Danzig men and women, for your loyalty which you have displayed for so many years.

"Greater Germany welcomes you with joy in her heart.

"The law of reunion will be enacted forthwith. I appoint you, Herr Forster, Chief of the Civil Administration in the Danzig Territory."

Danzig's Tortuous Story

By the Associated Press

By Albert Forster's proclamation, if sustained by events, Danzig was switched today for the third time in its history to German rule.

The City was founded by Germans at the beginning of the Thirteenth Century.

Until 1310 the city was under the sovereignty of Polish Pomeranian dukes. Then from 1310 to 1455 it was German-ruled, by Teutonic knights.

For more than 300 years, without losing its sovereignty, the city was associated in a personal union with the kings of Poland, from 1455 to 1793.

But in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, Poland was partitioned among Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary, and Danzig became a part of Prussia. This status lasted but 14 years.

In 1807, Danzig became a free city, under French rule. Eight years later, in 1815, with the beginning of the collapse of Napoleon, Danzig returned to Prussia and thus remained until the Treaty of Versailles at the end of the WorldD War established it as a free city again.

Today it was German again—by proclamation of Forster and its acceptance by Hitler—after 18 years, nine months, and 15 days.

The city was proclaimed free under the League of Nations on Nov. 17, 1920.

The city is more than 90 per cent German-populated, a fact admitted by Poles. However, it is situated at the mouth of the Vistula River, which taps the heart of Poland and has depended upon Polish trade. Poles have declared the city was the "lung" of Poland's economic life.

The free state of Danzig has a population of about 407,000 and an area of 754 square miles which includes not only Danzig itself, but three other smaller cities and numerous villages.

War Has Not Arrived Yet, Polish Ambassador Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — Total war between Poland and Germany has not yet arrived, said the Polish Ambassador Count Jerzy Potocki as he brought the latest information direct from Warsaw to Secretary of State Cordell Hull this morning. "Only time will tell," he said when asked if the present hostilities would expand into full military operations.

"Damage up to this time," he declared, "has not been great."

The Polish Ambassador's information most nearly typified the sum total of the flood of emergency telephone calls pouring into the State Department since 2:50 a. m. when Ambassador William C. Bullitt in Paris first told President Roosevelt that he had heard of the outbreak of hostilities by phone from Warsaw.

The State Department—and President Roosevelt also, as he made clear in his press conference this morning—has not been able to decide definitely whether the full power of a German offensive and the full power of Polish defense have yet been brought to bear on each other.

All American action hinges on the determination of these facts.

Prepared for Plea

In view of information that the Polish Ambassador is thoroughly prepared for an urgent appeal to the United States in the event of a Polish declaration of war, the fact that he withheld that appeal this morning is considered to be the key event in the great confusion of partial news. It appeared clear from his information that Poland does not consider that a "Blitzkrieg" or lightning war with all the implications which that German term implies, has as yet begun. The time of the Ambassador's call at the State Department was mid-morning.

Meanwhile, information from Rome that the Council of Ministers had decided to "refrain from any military initiative" in the Polish-German conflict, and had approved Italian preparations to date as "purely precautionary" was received here as confirmation of what had been expected—a preliminary step in an Italian effort to remain neutral and to make that neutrality seem favorable to both sides.

Officials remain divided as to whether Italy might be persauded to take sides against Germany. One official in closest touch with the Italian situation, asked whether there was any tangible indication that Italy might genuinely go over to the side of the Democratic powers, replied:

"There is no such indication."

The President's press conference statement to the effect that he sincerely hoped that the United States could stay out of war, believed it could and would make every effort to do so, was received at the State Department as impressive evidence that the Administration was taking an open-and-above-board foreign policy.

For the past year, Secretary Hull has inserted into every major public statement on foreign policy the declaration that the ultimate aim of his policy was to stay out of war, once it was clear that war could not be averted. These statements have been denounced as either a deliberate deception or a self-deception by much of the non-interventionist press in spite of its general respect for Secretary Hull, and this element of the press has also charged repeatedly that the President would overthrow these statements if and when war came.

Those in the Department who have insisted all along that there was no double dealing in the Hull policy receive the President's supporting statement, therefore, as vindication of their stand.

French Monarchists Pledge Support To Leaders of Country

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP)—French Monarchists made political peace with Republicans today.

"Give absolute support to leaders responsible for the destinies of France in the present circumstances," Courrier Royal, organ of the Duc de Guise, Pretender to the nonexistent throne, advised Royalists.

Because of the crisis, the newspaper said, the Comte de Paris, son of the Duke, would hasten back from a visit to Brazil.

At the other extreme of the political scale, the Communist Party headquarters was raided by 100 policemen yesterday and Michel Marty, brother of Communist Deputy André Marty, was among 40 persons arrested and charged with distributing leaflets of "foreign inspiration."

GASPE
PENINSULA 11-DAY MOTOR CRUISE
Leaving Boston Sept. 9th
All Expenses Paid including Tips
See Your Local Tourist Agent for
GRAYLINE
Hotel Brunswick, Boston—KEN. 4680

EVERYDAY a family treat!
WHITE BROS.
"that creamy milk"
NEEDHAM 1800 — GRANITE 8000

Gobbler Sits on Eggs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HICKORY, N. C.—When a guinea hen deserted its nest of 15 eggs in a field at the W. R. Lutz farm southeast of here, a year-old turkey gobbler hurried to the rescue and occupied the nest.

Rogers Peet

Good will, like a good name, is won by many acts —and lost by one.

In our merchandise as well as in our method of doing business we are always striving for perfection; but this is still a very human world.

Should you discover any fault either in our goods or in our service, won't you let us know?

The best of everything men and boys wear.

Styles for young men and men who never grow old.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Tremont St. at Bromfield St.
BOSTON

4 NEW YORK STORES
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
13th St. at B'way
Warren St. at B'way
Liberty St. at B'way

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

September Is Golden—With Corn, Yams, Peaches

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Why Not an Outdoor Corn Roast For an Autumn Picnic?

There Are Many Other Ways of Using the Abundant Vegetables, Fruits, Meats of the September Markets

September in the Food Markets

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To many people September is a favorite month. Surely no season of the year can offer a more lavish array of good things for the table.

Heading this list in the United States is sweet corn. There's no better way to eat it than on the cob, fresh from the garden. Corn on the cob is a treat wherever it's served—even in the city—but to get it at its best it should be picked, then husked, and literally rushed to a kettle of boiling water. The cooking takes only a very few minutes, then it's served piping hot, with plenty of butter.

In many homes at this season of the year a whole meal may be a feast of sweet corn—with nothing else on the menu but fruit or a green apple pie and plenty of cold milk. Outdoor feasts, too, are planned for the sweet corn season. More and more cooking is being done on rustic fireplaces, and sweet corn cooked in its husks will be the main dish of many a Labor Day picnic.

Have plenty of good coals for your fire. Then wet the unhusked ears of corn and wrap securely in wet newspapers. Arrange on the grate over the glowing coals and allow to steam for 20 to 30 minutes. And the ears won't be burned and black as so often they were when you roasted them on sticks!

Corn Chowder

But there are many other ways of cooking sweet corn. Corn chowder is a good old-fashioned dish, hearty enough for dinner. Corn fritters are just the thing to serve with fried chicken, and corn, cut from the cob and cooked in a double boiler in rich milk, is popular with many.

Succotash is a favorite way of serving corn. It's a combination of cut corn and tender Lima or shell beans. Succotash which the early colonists made—they may have learned the recipe from the Indians—was cooked with salt pork but most moderns cook the cut-off corn only until tender, then mix with the freshly cooked beans, adding plenty of cream and butter and seasonings.

Do You Know Shell Beans?

Shell or shelled beans are the aftermath of the green bean season. To some people they are favorites among the late summer vegetables. They should be picked when mature and well formed but not hard. Cook until tender, adding seasonings and plenty of butter. Lima beans, too, are in season. They are best served with butter or cream. New Englanders like them with corn in succotash.

Now is the time of feasting for lovers of vegetables. Ripe tomatoes are still abundant and can be used in such a variety of ways. Grilled tomatoes with a rarebit sauce or baked stuffed tomatoes with a mushroom sauce are inexpensive but appetizing supper dishes.

Big purple eggplant are in the market. They lend themselves to many ways of cooking. French fried eggplant is an improvement over the ordinary fried eggplant. Peel the eggplant and cut in finger lengths, then dip in beaten egg and crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Eggplant, cut in halves, and part of the pulp replaced by a bread-meat stuffing, may be baked and served as a luncheon dish.

Sweet Potatoes Too

One of the most welcome of the foods that come into the market at this time of year are sweet potatoes. There are so many and such interesting ways of serving them Baked, boiled, grilled, or French fried are ordinary methods of cooking—and candied sweets are among the most popular dishes everywhere. The people in the South are adepts with sweet potatoes—they prefer the moist deep yellow yam which is found to only a limited degree in Northern markets. Southern people—and others too—like sweet potato pie, which resembles and is made much like pumpkin pie.

A most important crop which grows in many parts of the world are the white or Irish potatoes. In the United States potatoes are grown in many states but two of the outstanding potato producing sections are the State of Idaho and Aroostook County in the northern part of Maine. There is much good-natured rivalry as to which state produces the better potatoes. There are so many ways of cooking potatoes that one could serve them every day for weeks and still not repeat the ways of cooking.

Oh, But It's Good!

A way of serving potato for very special entertaining is to mix well-mashed potato liberally with butter, then place in a well-buttered casserole. Make a hollow in the top of the mashed potato and fill with salted whipped cream. Sprinkle generously with grated yellow cheese, and bake in the oven until the potato is very hot and the cheese is well melted and browned.

All kinds of poultry—fowl, roasting chickens, frying chickens, and broilers—are reasonable. Families never seem to tire of a chicken dinner! Lamb, especially the cheaper cuts such as the flank and lamb fores, can be used to furnish inexpensive meals.

Bacon has been for some time in the bargain class. Bacon is certainly a versatile food. It can appear at any meal and in dozens of different ways and nearly everyone likes it!

Peaches, Pears, Plums

The fruit stalls are laden with their bounty. Peaches are still plentiful in many sections and fresh peach ice cream is a seasonal treat. This is also the time of year for fresh pairs. Take a rest from preparing desserts and serve fresh pears, with a bit of cheese and crackers if you wish. Or serve a salad as a desert. Pears are rather bland and need to be accompanied by a rather sharp piquant dressing. Cut pears in halves, remove the core, and fill with cream cheese to which chopped preserved ginger has been added. Serve on crisp lettuce with a savory French dressing.

Fresh pears, molded in lime-flavored gelatin, and served with cottage cheese and crackers make an attractive dessert. Pear upside-down cake, baked pears with syrup, and pear tapioca are all appetizing possibilities for the dessert course of the meal.

With Crackers and Cheese

Many varieties of plums, for eating and for canning, are available this month. An attractive dessert service is to arrange different varieties and colors of plums, individual servings of cheese, and crackers on a tray, and allow the guests to make their own selection of fruit and cheese.

Stewed plums are delicious and many housewives store away in their preserve closets a goodly array of canned plums. Fresh plum pie and plum cobbler are good old-fashioned desserts that never go out of style.

Early apples are in the markets. Apples, as well as oranges and lemons, are such staple foods that we really couldn't "keep house" without them. Early fall apples and crab apples are especially suitable for jelly making, as they are rich in pectin, the substance on which "jellying" depends. Slightly underripe fruit should be selected for jelly making.

Green apple pie is a favorite at this time of year. It's good enough for anyone! Some people, though, "gild the lily" and serve it with variations. They work soft yellow cheese with the shortening into the pastry for the top crust, thus serving the cheese in the pie and not with the pie. Others bake the apple pie, then cut with a sharp pointed knife around the outer circumference of the upper crust. Then they remove the upper crust, being careful not to break it. Next the warm pie filling is covered generously with whipped cream which has been seasoned with nutmeg. The crust is set back on the pie and they have an apple pie de luxe!

With the wealth of foods available at this season of the year, no housewife should have an excuse for monotony in her daily meals. She may well be grateful for the abundance.

The October food-buying article will run October 6.

National Association Service

Spaghetti With Vienna Sausage

For new pleasure in serving spaghetti, try a platter of this wholesome wheat food with Vienna sausage or small link sausage. You'll discover it's a dish that practically guarantees second helpings.

Cook a 9-ounce package of spaghetti in boiling, salted water until tender. Drain and mix with 3 tablespoons melted butter. Arrange in mound on serving platter. Surround with ¾ pound link sausages that have been grilled or fried until a golden brown. Garnish the platter with 3 slices of pineapple and 6 stewed prunes. Macaroni or egg noodles may be substituted for the spaghetti.

A Dream Come True

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Suppose as an accountant you had pondered over a set of books for years always seeing between the pages of the ledger a log cabin near a far-off lake, which seemed much more interesting than checking that trial balance in order to find the mistake you made the last time your mind went traveling to the North woods.

Naturally, with a mind traveling North and West, I soon found I was done with ledgers, telephones, and typewriters, and on my way to find this dream cabin. This we sought in that part of Michigan aptly named the "Heart of Nature's Playground." You've been in North woods in summer. You've had a breath of that "water-washed, pine-scented" air, and know it is at once bracing and exhilarating. It gives a life to the spirit that makes vacationists return to the North woods season after season.

It Led to Beauty

Moving on through scenic drives where great pines stand like sentinels with bayonets pointing skyward, we came upon a small village of four or five hundred inhabitants. Main Street to its inhabitants may be just another street, but to us, driving through for the first time, it led to beauty that was almost breathtaking. Wide stretches of white sand, then a vast expanse of blue, which could be none other than Lake Michigan! Far out over the water we could see smoke from a freighter carrying iron ore from Duluth to Chicago. A small object bobbing up and down with the waves took shape and proved to be a fishing boat coming in with the day's catch. A sailboat out from the club house nearby carried two college boys as eager as two small children sailing their toy boat in the lily pond. Then came the putt-putt of a motorboat.

After lunch, we started on the last lap of our journey—our goal being Torch Lake—to us the bluest and most beautiful of all Michigan's inland lakes. Late afternoon found us turning into a short uneven road; the engine panted up a hill and came to a stop beside a cabin which stood isolated behind rows of birch and pine trees.

A Sight Most Welcome

Leaping from the car, we walked quickly the short distance to the back door. We were surprised to find the place already inhabited. A field mouse scampered, a huge spider adorned the window sill, and a small snake was taking a sun bath on the flat stone step. It is a sturdy cabin, its chimney ready to carry the fragrance of smoldering pine up into the blue for a century to come; roof snug and tight; windows large to let in the sunlight by day and the moonlight by night. Truly, a sight most welcome to these eyes which had seen only the four walls of an office for so many months.

After cleaning and dusting, we unpacked our cans of things, sent to the village store for such supplies as were available and thus fortified, we began what proved to be a most delightful summer for all who came to share with us the beauty, security, and comfort of our cabin.

The nights were enchanted by the moon dancing over the lake, leaving a sparkling, silver path, and later mingling its mellow light with the fire light where we sat listening to the many sounds of the night. A shout from a boys' camp a mile away, and their bonfire on the beach gave evidence of a pow-wow. Across the lake, an orchestra swinging out with the latest dance tunes came to us between the slush-slush of the waves against the dock. Something in the stars, something in the silence after the pow-wow and dance had ended, caused something in the very depth of ourselves to emerge, bringing peace and quiet, such as we had never known before.

Sitting at breakfast next morning, looking out over the lake, where miles of mirrored surface reflected the trees which fringe the shore, our attention was caught by a mother loon and her family of eight, out for an early morning lesson. They came straight to us from across the lake, swimming in formation as expertly as the most skilled flying squad. We ran for our field glasses and tiptoed to the shore; we approached carefully but alarmed them. They made a sudden turn, and slowly rising, took to the air.

To Know Is to Love

To know Torch Lake is to love it. The water is so transparent that the bottom can be easily discerned at a depth of 20 feet. Because of its depth, it never becomes as warm as most water which is exposed to the sun. A lake is, I think, a landscape's most beautiful feature. One could spend many months along the shores of these inland lakes; but summer glides lazily by, and autumn appears; and now I am back at work with a new outlook on life, born in the North woods where one has a generous measure of time to think things out and capture again the old illusions.

I still pause between the pages of the ledger, but only to thank the Giver of all Good for a dream come true. M. M. S.

A Friday Column

Attractive Pots

When fall approaches I like to have attractive pots for the many autumn leaves and flowers which I admire. Old flower pots can be made very pretty, if covered with oilcloth, either plain or with designs. I cut the oilcloth to fit around the pots and paste it on with library paste. An unusually attractive pot was made by pasting plain oilcloth around the pot, and edging the top of pot with oilcloth edging designed for use on edge of pantry or closet shelves.

Miss B. H. E., Illinois

Heads British Laundries

Mrs. Edith Mary Ross Interested in Human Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

For the first time in its fifty-odd years of history, the Institution of British Launderers has a woman as its President. Mrs. Edith M. Ross wears the imposing chain of office.

The Institution demands much of its President. Representing laundry owners and managers throughout the whole of the British Isles, it covers a vast field of energy, with its technical department, legal department, young people's movement, welfare department, research laboratories; and it expects its President to move among its important district sections advising upon any and every problem which arises.

Navana London

Mrs. Edith Mary Ross, President of the Institution of British Laundries.

Mrs. Ross says that she is looking forward to the experience because, having already served both as Finance Committee chairman and chairman of the Central Executive, she "knows the ropes." Moreover, she believes that a woman may bring to the great body of laundry workers something understanding and human which men—with interests, she says, fixed more largely upon machines and technical processes—have failed to bring.

Largely Composed of Women

The laundry industry in Great Britain, she explains, is largely composed of women. Seventy-five per cent of its workers are women workers, and although not many of these are, or ever have been, elected to represent their special sections in an official capacity, many have done valuable work for the industry as a whole.

There is, for instance, the Women Launderers Social Club which, started some 15 years ago by Miss Kate Maclean, has performed a piece of work which is reckoned as almost unique in industrial history.

Before Miss Maclean and her women got together, laundries existed in constant fear that their secret processes—and most of them possessed at least one—might be discovered by a rival and copied. Work was done behind closely guarded shutters until the women decided, between them, that the public would be served much better by a pooling of ideas, and accordingly began to pool them.

Proved Wise

Laundry owners were horrified. They declared that women with their tongues were setting out to destroy every hope of financial gain at the expense of neighboring concerns. But the women insisted. Their plan, they said, was wise, and little by little the owners came to agree that they were right.

Today, any laundry manager who is in doubt about the rightness or wrongness of a process has but to ask her fellow managers for enlightenment, and help is given with a good will which, says Mrs. Ross, might surprise people who did not understand.

And she believes that, as President, she can carry such co-operative sense a step further. At the moment, she is busy devising ways and means whereby not merely manager and manager, but manager and customer may be brought together. Laundries may be great machine centers, she says. Technician researches may to a large extent claim the attention of those who own them. But there is a human side to affairs which, if recognized, may well do more for both industry and public than has yet been dreamed of. P. M. L.

New People

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It really does our family good—
This moving!
This being just new people
With no past
To recommend us or excuse
Shortcomings.
We know how long these first
Impressions last,
And so we keep things trimmer,
Speak more gently,
And dress ourselves with extra care
To win
This dictum from our keen-eyed
Anxious neighbors:
"Some awfully nice new people
Have moved in!"

Evantha Caldwell

"Within My Garden Walls"

From Tangle to Tended Beauty—a Tale of Restoration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is there anything more challenging to the true gardener than an old, long-neglected garden? Perhaps the house which it once surrounded has fallen in decay, with only a stone step or a sunken fence post, gray with age, to tell of something beautiful which once was and is no more. Each year the tangle becomes a bit more dense; the ever-expanding clump of lilacs crawls out a little farther; Bouncing Bet and Tiger Lily wander to the roadside in an effort to escape. To restore order from chaos such as this requires time, imagination and endless patience. Truly is it a labor of love.

While the garden which Georgia Squires Whitman set about to reclaim was a seemingly hopeless tangle of "seedling maples, blackberry bushes and weeds," she was cheered by the presence of a few old damask roses, straggly lilacs and sweet shrub which had somehow persisted through the years. In her book, "Within My Garden Walls" (G. P. Putnam's Sons; $3.00), Mrs. Whitman tells the detailed story of the restoration of that old garden; with photographs that show how completely successful she has been. In addition to the photographs there are carefully worked out charts for the planting of annual and perennial gardens. Both the novice and the experienced gardener will find much inspiration in this story. Esthetic enjoyment as well as the practical side of garden making are kept constantly in mind by the author. She even generously shares with the reader information as to where certain choice plants, garden accessories, etc., may be obtained.

Says Mrs. Whitman: "To me the chief aim of a garden wall is to enclose and cherish something precious . . . something that the unimaginative never see . . . that only loving hands may tend . . . that is why I built my garden wall. There is mystery in a garden wall . . . how many secrets it may enclose!" She goes on to say that the wall may be a hedge—"the very word suggests England"—and that sumac, elderberry, shadbush, and hawthorn may be used with fine effect as well as the more usual hemlock, juniper, and yew. But some kind of enclosure there must be to insure the privacy which every garden worthy the name should have.

A quiet sense of humor pervades the book which together with a charming, informal style, makes it delightful reading, covering the whole field of gardening experience. It might perhaps be called a painstaking book, so eager seems the author to have the reader achieve results too—and she assures him he can if he is willing to work for them. E. M. E.

Even the Laundry Bag Goes a-Traveling

Smart Miss Tourist adds a laundry bag to her travel "musts" in the form of one of the new collapsible checked cotton double-compartment bags with the Fa-cile fasteners that stay open until with a slight pressure they are closed up air-tight. Has Parisian chi-chi combined with American practicality. Folds up and lies contentedly in your suitcase as peacefully as anything when not full. Holds a lot, too. And no end useful at home after your trip.

September Work in the Home Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The month of September is an important one in the gardening year, though it is the last month of blooms in the temperate zone. There are several matters that will help in next year's successes with blooms and plants.

We use an early autumn fertilization on our perennials. There are two borders, eighty by six feet, and then what we call the "nursery" row in the flower garden proper. I have read in various places that one ought not to use fertilizers in the fall, that such feeding would stimulate crown growth so late in the season that the winter's freezing and thawing would do great damage. But to date, we have had good success with a general 5-8-7 formula fertilizer used early in September. Possibly soil conditions have something to do with reactions on the plants, if feeding is done late in the season. Our soil is a heavy loam. A cupful of fertilizer was used on mature plants; a tablespoonful or so on the young seedlings.

Sifting Out Pebbles

Are you troubled with a surplus of small stones in your soil—stones that vary in size from a quarter inch to an inch in diameter? If you are, an efficient way of getting rid of them without losing any precious soil is to buy a piece of quarter-inch mesh heavy wire, tack it securely over a sturdy box, and then sift out the pebbles and rocks. One of the flexible steel tined rakes one uses for gathering leaves works well in getting the stones together.

Have you tried an experimental plot on your lawn with a fall feeding? Our project has not been going long enough to draw any definite conclusion, but the area which stood the July drought best this year is the one which had food given it a year ago this month. We used five pounds of general fertilizer for an area 20 by 20, or a pound for each 80 square feet. Also on the area, 20 by 20, was used one pound of nitrate of soda. If you decide to experiment a bit with the latter, a word of caution is needed. This is a very powerful, burning substance. A little too much kills plants. It has a tendency to make leafy growth, and is the finest, forcing ingredient we have discovered. It grows the best of lettuce, spinach, Swiss chard, and asparagus. It was used lightly on our gourds this year, and as this is written in mid-August, our trellis 30 feet long and over six feet in height, is covered with a mass of vines that are laden with a great assortment of gourds—and blossoms at the same time.

Keep Blooms Cut

Many gardeners wish they could keep their zinnias, both giant and dwarf varieties, blooming through September. It can be done and there is no secret to it—except constant and thorough cuttings of the blossoms at the first half of the month. Nature is our good ally, for she wants the plants to produce seeds for next season. Keeping the blooms well cut stimulates the plant to send out more blossom buds. This does not mean the plants cannot be beautiful in the garden and well laden with their gay flowers. It means that at least twice a week one ought to go over the plants and cut off the older flowers.

Centaurea, or Bachelor's button is a gay fellow, and he needs to be cut back closely for late fall flowers. We clip the tops down about six inches, and the plants send out new blossom buds in profusion.

This is the month we use bone meal. One can read all sorts of things about this familar old standby. Some gardeners believe it is a splendid food; others seem to have little use for it. It is, the natural scientists say, a very slow-acting food because it is an organic substance which requires a long time to decay and get in a condition so that its chemical properties are in soluble form for the feeding rootlets. The point which appeals to the writer is that it is a humus food. It adds something to the soil. We scatter it generously on the surface of the perennial border, use it around each peony plant together with wood ashes, and put several cupfuls around the shrubs.

A Friday Column.

Kitchen Kinks

An Excellent Pie

I learned the following hint in cooking school and felt that it might be of some help to others. When adding a filling to a previously baked pie shell, you add a warm filling if the shell is still warm. If the pie shell is cold, cool the filling before putting it in.

Mrs. M. D. S., Ohio

Scoured With Salt

An easy way to clean spoons when they become tarnished from use in boiled eggs, is to scour them with a little moist salt.

Mrs. F. A. O., Utah.

Fashion Note

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever seen a polka dotted day,
(drest all in blue with cloudlet dots
that scudded on their way)
go tripping down a woodsy path of dappled light and shade?
The while she wore a jeweled brooch—
bronze toad with dots inlaid.

And for a scarf a poplar tree
With countless grey-green polka dots
quivering, ecstatically!

Olive Carleton-Munro

Pure! Nothing added.
Only skins, seeds, water removed.
MADONNA TOMATO PASTE

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to
Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
for our newest book
The ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety

Plan Your Tulip Garden Now
with Woodruff's top size Holland-grown Bulbs
From the many tulip varieties, Woodruff has selected a complete range of those acclaimed for beauty yet easy to grow. These were tested at Woodruff's Trial Grounds. This experimenting has eliminated many risks for you. Here is your opportunity to secure sturdy, yet more highly prized varieties.
DID YOU SEE OUR TULIP DISPLAY?
Over 150,000 tulips in blossom. One mile east of Milford, Conn., on the Boston Post Road. We cordially invite you to be our guest in this beautiful garden at the peak bloom, during the month of May, 1940.
F. H. WOODRUFF & SONS, INC., MILFORD, CONN.
FREE New Catalog of Imported Holland-Grown Bulbs Full-colored Illustrations 12 pages Simply write Dept. T-2

Burnett's pure VANILLA
GOOD cooks in all forty-eight states prefer Burnett's pure vanilla for sure flavor success in desserts, cakes and candies.

CALL ME SIT-TRUE
SITROUX CLEANSING TISSUES
softer • stronger more absorbent
Thousands of Monitor readers use popular, economical SITROUX CLEANSING TISSUE because of this fact.
Try Our New SITROUX CREAMS
CREATED TO COMPANION SITROUX TISSUES
Cold Cream for thorough, pleasant cleansing.
Foundation Cream for smoother, long-lasting make-up.
BUY SITROUX CREAMS WHERE YOU BUY SITROUX TISSUES
SITROUX Cold Cream

This Changing World

Negotiations—A Word as Looked At From the Standpoint of Semantics—Ruminations on Its Meaning in Modern Usage

By H. B. Elliston

A parlor game which recently made an amusing diversion in a Broadway play is the word-for-word pastime. One member of a group says a word to another member, who then has to say the first word that comes into his head. You may be sure that the game produces amusing responses. Well, I found myself playing this game yesterday, but with a newspaper poster. As I crossed the street, the poster yelled at me "negotiations," and I mentally responded "semantics."

The relation between the two words may appear recondite, but as a matter of fact, the connection is easily established. Semantics is a new-fangled word meaning "the science of meaning." Thus I was merely calling in question the usual meaning of the word negotiations, and wondering whether it applied to the stirring news which was flapping over the newsboy's chest. The news, of course, had to do with Mr. Hitler. In short, I was playing a word game with a word game, if you can call semantics a game.

⁂

Some English scholars at Cambridge have been putting a lot of subtle and refined thought into semantics. For years, however, the study remained in the cloisters. Then a vogue for semantics started in the United States, with, yes, Stuart Chase as the popularizer. Many people think, indeed, that he invented semantics. What he did was to bowdlerize a science, and then apply it.

The scene of the experiment was the O'Mahoney inquiry into monopoly, for which Stuart Chase is, I think, one of the experts. At any rate, he wrote a memorandum for the private information of the Committee on good words and bad words and alternative words.

How the memorandum leaked out, I don't know. But at the time most of the correspondents seem to have obtained a copy somehow. And the leak was not a little embarrassing for the spend-lend advocates back of the President's program. For the memorandum told them that spending was a bad word, and should be avoided like a copperhead. "Talk about Government running expenses and government plant" advised Chase. Debt, too, was put on the Chase index, and the word investment substituted. And so the counsel proceeded for the edification of those representatives of the people who wished to put spending-lending across in the folkways.

⁂

Doubtless semantics is an excellent thing in these dynamic times. For our mental processes lag behind the changes in the outside world. And not only for words, but for ideas, too. The young Bernard Shaw once said that he took delight in tearing down the inherited idols of our rigid mentalities for the pleasure of seeing us build them up again. However that may be about ideas, words deserve periodical re-examination. From time to time they ought to be taken aside, looked at critically, and changed if their connotations have gone awry.

In this respect I am a bit of a semantist myself. For instance, I would change the phrase "unfavorable balance" to describe the balance of imports over exports in international trade and substitute "import balance." The latter phrase has the merit of exactness. The former is not only inexact, but is intended to leave an impression which isn't justified in meaning. For how can we say that the United States by receiving more goods than it sends away is unfavorably situated? Surely the net is a gain if it adds (as this does) to the wealth of the receiving country. Such a situation is the opposite to the situation that is now called a favorable balance, meaning an export balance. Here a loss is involved. For, by sending away more goods than you receive, you have to get the balance settled by importing superfluous gold instead of useful goods. Far from calling this situation "favorable balance," I would simply call it "export balance."

This example, I submit, is better semantics than Chase's. His seems to be merely another essay in the gentle art of tendentiousness—that is, of spreading a new impression rather than of introducing exactness. Such a practice is as old as the politician's craft. It was the knowing Talleyrand who said that "an important art of politicians is to find new words for institutions which under their old names have become odious to the public." Take, for instance, the word debt. A debt is a debt whether or not it is destined to make something tangible. And, even if the debt is expressed in something tangible, a distinction lies in the productiveness or unproductiveness of that something—not in blacking out the word debt altogether and calling it investment. This kind of semantics is another name for the alchemy of turning red ink into black, or deficits into surpluses.

⁂

This application of semantics is nothing but the domestication of a bad international practice. Across frontiers words have become meaningless. For instance, war has been thoroughly "outlawed," as the saying is; but only the word. In China bigger battles than Verdun have been fought as incidents in an incident. In Germany the entire dictionary of good words has been prostituted to bad deeds. That's why I thought of "semantics" when I saw "negotiations," and wondered whether it meant all of Webster's definition—all that I wanted it to mean. It's a golden word in the minds of those who really want to live and let live.

Text of Chamberlain's Historic Address

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP) Via Radio)—The remarks of Prime Minister Nevile Chamberlain before Parliament today as broadcast and interpolated remarks of the announcer follow:

I do not propose to say many words tonight. The time has come when action rather than speech is required. Eighteen months ago I prayed that the responsibility might not fall on me to ask this country to accept the awful arbitrament of war. I fear that I am not able to avoid that responsibility.

At any rate, I could not wish for conditions on which such a burden would fall upon me clearer than they are today as to where I stand (cheering). The German Chancellor has not hesitated to plunge the world into misery in order to serve his own senseless ambitions. No man can say that the Government could have done more to try and keep open the way for honorable and equitable settlement of the dispute between Germany and Poland nor have we neglected any means of making it crystal clear to the German Government that if they insisted on using force again in the manner in which they have used it in the past we will resolve to oppose them by force.

Responsibility on Hitler

We shall stand at the bar of history knowing that the responsibility of this terrible catastrophe lies on the shoulders of one man—the German Chancellor.

The white paper now published makes it perfectly clear that our object has been to try to bring about discussions about the Polish-German dispute between the two countries on terms of equality.

One passage from a recent communication, dated Aug. 30th, showed easily the final clash that might have been avoided had there been the least desire on the part of the German Government to arrive at a peaceful settlement.

The communication says the British Government most strongly urged that both parties should undertake negotiations that no aggressive military movements should take place. The Polish Government replied instantly, on Aug. 31, saying they will prepare on a reciprocal basis to give the formal guaranty.

In the event of negotiations taking place, Polish troops would not violate the frontiers of the Reich provided the corresponding guarantee was given regarding non-violation of Poland by troops of the Reich.

We never had any reply from the German Government to that suggestion, one, which if it had been followed, might have saved the catastrophe which took place this morning.

Referred to 16 Points

[The Prime Minister referred to the 16 points broadcast by the German Broadcasting System last night and mentioned the fact that that statement included this phrase:]

"In these circumstances the Reich Government considers its proposals rejected." We must examine that statement: to begin with, these proposals have never been communicated by Germany to Poland at all.

On Aug. 29, replying to a note we had sent to them, the German Government said, among other things, that they would immediately draw proposals for a solution acceptable to themselves, and would, if possible, place these at the disposal of the British Government before arrival of the Polish negotiator.

It will be seen by examination of the white papers that the German Government have stated that they counted upon the arrival of a plenipotentiary from Poland to Berlin on Aug. 30, the following day. So, at the most, unless the German Government were prepared to give the British Government assurances that Germany had suspended aggressive action against Poland, and were prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory: the British Government would without hesitation fulfill their obligations to Poland.

Last Warning

"If your reply to this last warning is unfavorable, and I do not suggest that it is likely to be otherwise, His Majesty's Government is instructed to ask for his passport.

"In the meantime we were awaiting these proposals. When these proposals are ready, for we have heard no more about them, he should invite the Polish Ambassador to call there and send the proposals."

Von Ribbentrop's Reply

Thereupon, reports our Ambassador, in the most violent terms Herr von Ribbentrop said he would never ask the Ambassador to visit him.

On Wednesday night at the interview Herr von Ribbentrop produced a lengthy document which he read in German aloud at top speed. Our Ambassador asked for a copy of the document. The reply was: "It is now too late as the Polish representative has not arrived in Berlin."

So we never got a copy of those proposals. The first time we heard of them was on the broadcast last night.

It is clear that their conception of negotiations was that on almost instantaneous demand, the Polish plenipotentiary should go to Berlin, where others had been before him, and should there receive a statement of demands to be accepted in their entirety.

Poles Left Out

The proper course, in our view, was that these proposals should have been put before the Poles, who should have been given time to consider them.

Last night the Polish Ambassador saw Herr von Ribbentrop and expressed to him that they were willing to negotiate with Germany about their dispute at dawn.

It is since reported that open towns have been bombed. In these circumstances only one course is open to us.

His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin and the French Ambassador have been instructed to hand to the German Government a communication.

This said that early this morning, "the German Chancellor issued a proclamation to the German Army which indicated that he was about to attack Poland.

"Information reaching British and French Governments indicated that German troops had crossed the Polish Frontier and attacks on Polish territory were proceeding.

"In these circumstances, it appears to the governments of the United Kingdom and France that by their action the German Government have created conditions, namely, an aggressive act of force against Poland, threatening the independence of Poland, which called for the implementation by the governments of the United Kingdom and France of the undertaking to Poland to come to her assistance.

"I am, accordingly, to inform your excellency that, unless the German Government are prepared to give His Majesty's Government assurance that the German Government have suspended aggressive acts against Poland and are prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will, without hesitation fulfill their obligation to Poland."

Ready

If the reply to this last warning is unfavorable—and I do not suggest it is likely to be otherwise—His Majesty's Ambassador is instructed to ask for his passports.

In that case we are ready.

Finally steps have been taken in accordance with prearranged plans. Steps have been taken to safeguard the position in regard to stocks and commodities of various kind.

Our thoughts turn back to 1914. How do we stand at this time? The answer is that all three services are ready, and that the situation in all directions is more favorable and reassuring than before.

Behind the scenes we have built up a vast organization of civil defense under the scheme of airway precautions.

Regarding immediate manpower requirements, the Royal Navy, Army, and Air Force have as many men as they can conveniently handle at the present moment. There is today no need to appeal in a general way for recruits such as was issued by Lord Kitchener 25 years ago. It is essential in the vast and tremendous task that confronts us and in view of past experience, to organize our manpower this time.

Income Tax Held Best Revenue Unit

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) — Thomas N. Tarleau, legislative counsel of the United States Treasury, expressed the opinion Aug. 31 that any new revenues obtained by the Government probably would come from income taxation.

He said in an address before the American Mining Congress, however, that "if additional revenue is to obtained from the income tax, then it must be obtained in some manner other than through increasing the highest surtax rates.'

Mr. Tarleau said the trend of federal policy was toward taxation based on ability to pay. Revenue need, rather than tax policy, he told the Congress, was probably the chief factor leading to the continuance of many of the existing manufacturers' excise taxes this year.

Ocean Air Service Used

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Post Office Department said that trans-Atlantic air mail service has proved to be "almost invaluable" during the present European crisis. "Not only has it provided a rapid as well as an economic method of communication between the thousands of Americans stranded in Europe and relatives and friends in this country," a Department statement said, "but, in addition, passengers are being carried to capacity with a long waiting list."

Mechanized Cavalry Parades to N. Y. Fair

NEW YORK (AP)—In a 13-mile-long column, the Seventh Cavalry Brigade paraded its streamlined war machinery to the New York World's Fair grounds Aug. 31 for a week's encampment.

Three of the brigade's planes flew over the vanguard of the Army's only completely mechanized unit as it entered the City with 650 vehicles and 2,300 men and officers.

Army observers said the column, 22 miles long with its vehicles in single file, was shortened when tanks and trucks traveled in a double line.

Hotels and Resorts

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES
THE Rosslyn Hotels
Largest Popular-Priced Hotels on the Coast. Known all over the world for their luxurious accommodations and excellent meals.
Centrally located . . . Convenient to theatres, shopping and financial districts. One block from Pacific Electric Station. Our women especially cater to women travelling alone
Rooms with Bath
from $2.50 PER DAY
Wire reservations at our expense
Free auto busses meet all trains

HOLLYWOOD-ROOSEVELT HOTEL
★ Life in Los Angeles revolves around Hollywood
★ Life in Hollywood around the Roosevelt
★
400 airy outside rooms . . . Every room with a bath. . . Adjacent fireproof garage . World renowned "Cinegrill".
CENTER OF EVERYTHING YOU WANT TO SEE
Home of the Stars
singles from 3.50 • doubles from 5.00
Thomas E. Hull • Director
7000 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD

RE-TAN HOTEL
A Homey Place in the Business and Theater Center, Near Famous Cafes
$1.25 a Day and Up
Attractive Weekly Rates
Holly 9257 1732 Whitley Ave.
Just North of Hollywood Blvd.
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

New HOTEL LANKERSHIM
SEVENTH AND BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
TARIFF FROM $2.00
GARAGE ADJOINING
FRANK R. WISHON · OPERATOR

BEVERLY HILLS HOTEL and BUNGALOWS
Beverly Hills, California
Everything Monitor Readers desire and appreciate. 11 acres of luxurious lawn and gardens in Los Angeles' most secluded residential district. 20 minutes to seashore. Restful—Quiet—Convenient. Moderate Rates. Request folder.

HOTEL-APARTMENT
Near Chinese Theatre and Hollywood Bowl
Commodore of Hollywood
1830 N. Cherokee GR. 2101
From $2.50 daily — $15.00 weekly — $45.00 monthly. Large quiet rooms, bath, kitchen, dinette, switchboard. Roof and lawn gardens.

California

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
EL CORTEZ HOTEL
A cordial welcome awaits you at this dominating hotel overlooking San Diego Bay and much of city. Apartments, guest rooms, dining rooms and basement garage. From $3.00 daily
SAN DIEGO

NEW PALACE HOTEL
Fifth Ave. at Elm, San Diego, Calif.
One block from Balboa Park
Daily rates from $1.25
Monthly rates with meals from $47.50
Excellent dining room. All outside rooms. Innerspring mattresses. Free Parking
NO LIQUOR SERVED.

SAN YSIDRO RANCH
A favorite retreat and ideal vacation spot of discriminating travelers in the foothills of Santa Ynez Mts., with cottages overlooking the Pacific just 2 miles distant. 6 miles from Santa Barbara. Delicious meals. All outdoor sports. A. C. WEINGAND, Prop. Rates from $8 single, $14 double. American Plan. SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.

HOTEL CHURCHILL
SAN DIEGO No Liquors Sold
A FIREPROOF HOTEL, CLASS A
Catering to a refined clientele. Centrally located, but quiet surroundings insuring sleep
ROOMS WITH BATH FROM $2.50
WITHOUT BATH, FROM $1.50
Special attention to women traveling alone
Splendid Food in Our Coffee Shop
Edward O. Teague, Lessee
Attractive Monthly Rates
No Tips

Arizona

TUCSON
"The Sunshine City"
Pioneer Hotel
FIREPROOF
Steam Heated, Air Cooled, 250 rooms of solid comfort. Roof Garden, Sun Deck. Rates from $4.00 per day single, and $5.00 double.

New York City

Visiting New York World's Fair?
Live in this new skyscraper hotel, overlooking Central Park. Accessible to the Fair grounds and all points of interest in this great Metropolis. Here guests enjoy the Continental breakfast served piping hot every morning to each room, the nightly concerts and refreshments, sun decks, and modern library.
1200 Rooms—Each with Private Bath and Radio
RATES FROM $3.50 SINGLE
Including a delicious Continental Breakfast
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates
Write for booklet CSM
Barbizon-Plaza
58th STREET AT 6th AVE., N. Y.

GOING TO THE N. Y. FAIR?
Write Now for—
BEAUTIFUL KEYED MAP in color, containing many facts and pictures of the Fair. Also shows most direct subway and auto routes to all points of interest at the World's Fair and throughout New York City.
FREE! GUIDE MAP NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR
For complete comfort and convenience make this centrally located hotel your headquarters. All rooms with bath
SINGLE from $2.50 DOUBLE from $3.50
HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN
118 WEST 57th ST. NEW YORK CITY

WHEN IN NEW YORK
stop at
The Lowell
28 EAST 63rd STREET
One of the smaller, distinctive apartment hotels in an exclusive neighborhood . . . charmingly furnished. Near smart clubs . . . less than a block from a Christian Science Church.
Suites of
1 to 6 ROOMS
All have Serving Pantries
PASSY RESTAURANT SERVICE

Monitor Readers
Receive Special Courtesies at
HOTEL IROQUOIS
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath, $3.00 up
Double room with bath, $5.00 up
M. & Prita Pres.-Treas. C. C. Sviest, Mgr.
BOSTON Hotel Fritz-Carlton
5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

IN NEW YORK for COMFORT and CONVENIENCE IT'S
The GEORGE WASHINGTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE. at 23rd ST
SINGLE ROOMS from 2.50 DAILY
DOUBLE ROOMS from 3.50 DAILY
• ALL ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH OR SHOWER.
Write for Booklet C.S. & Superior map of New York

HOTEL MarthaWashington
NEW YORK'S FAMOUS WOMAN'S HOTEL
Delightful moderate priced accommodations for ladies and young girls.
Convenient to shops, theatres, and points of interest . . just a few steps from Fifth Avenue.
LOVELY HOMELIKE ROOMS
From $1.50 Daily • From $8 Weekly
Attractive Rates for two or more to a room
29 EAST 29TH STREET

Hotel ENDICOTT
One Block from Central Park
Opp. Hayden Planetarium
Convenient—Economical Location
DAILY RATES
SINGLE from $1.50
DOUBLE from $2.50
Suites from $4
81st St. & Columbus Ave
New York City

ROSOFF'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
147 W. 43 ST. • at Times Square
Bryant 9-5400
Homelike. Theater and shopping center: Room with bath: Single from $2.00—Double from $2.50. Special weekly or monthly rates. Restaurant, reasonable prices. Air conditioned.

Chicago

IN Chicago
HOTEL PLAZA
FREE PARKING
500 Rooms FROM $2 SINGLE $3 DOUBLE
At North Avenue and Clark Street, overlooking Lake Michigan and Lincoln Park. All sports and recreations. . . . Bus and street car to all parts of Chicago. . . 10 minutes to Loop. . . Coffee Shop and Restaurant.
Larger rooms and suites for groups of 4 or more at $1 per person.

IN CHICAGO—It's the BELAIR HOTEL
424 Diversey Parkway at Sheridan Road
1½ blocks from Second Church. 300 immaculately kept rooms with private tub or shower. Single $1.50-$2. Double $2.50-$3. Attractive weekly and monthly rates. Descriptive pamphlet.

Oregon

When in Portland Live at the
Campbell Court
S. W. 11th and Main
Unsurpassed Service and Cuisine
A Residential Hotel with the Dignity of a Well-Appointed Home
Within easy access to theatres, clubs and shopping centers: European plan, single room, bath, $2.50; double $3.50. Special weekly American plan.
MRS. E. JEAN CAMPBELL, Prop.
PORTLAND, OREGON

HOTEL ARTHUR
Quiet, homelike, modern. Within two blocks of shopping district.
$1.00 to $1.50 single.
Special weekly and monthly rates
Beacon 7244
726 S. W. 11th Avenue, Near Morrison
PORTLAND, OREGON

Heathman Hotels
Beautiful Dining Room and Coffee Shops
Four short blocks to new Christian Science church
PORTLAND, OREGON

New York State

YOUR SHORT-CUT to the WORLD'S FAIR!
Don't forget the New York World's Fair is on Long Island. So, also, is the Garden City Hotel, 20 minutes by express highway to the Fair Grounds.
Save many hours in time, and avoid the city's traffic delays by making your headquarters near the Fair. Take the New London Ferry to Long Island, stop at the GARDEN CITY and cover the Fair every day in comfort.
FROM $3 SINGLE; $5 DOUBLE
Interesting Road Map FREE
Address Department "G"
GARDEN CITY HOTEL
GARDEN CITY • LONG ISLAND
Garden City 700
Under KNOTT Management

THE QUEENSBURY
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.
Modern European Plan
207 ROOMS
ROBERT F. COLLAMER, Manager

Kentucky

The LOUISVILLE'S Finest and Finest BROWN HOTEL
Truly one of America's great hotels. Four restaurants that are famous all over the South. Seven hundred rooms. Spotless cleanliness — real Southern courtesy. "Just ask your Louisville friends." Single rooms from $3—double rooms from $5.
Harold E. Harter, Manager

Michigan

Four Flags Hotel
NILES, MICHIGAN
Modern Distinctive Fireproof
Reasonable Rates
Popular Priced COFFEE SHOP

Greater Boston

Journey's End....
The accessibility of the Puritan to The Mother Church in Boston is but one of the attractive features of this refined, dignified hotel. Comfort, luxury and moderate rates make the Puritan the choice of many Monitor readers when visiting Boston. We assure you a cordial welcome.
Our private parking facilities are available to all guests without charge
Rates: Single rooms $3.50, double rooms $5.00. Suites $7.50 and up
Hotel PURITAN Boston
390 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
William B. Rice II, President

Two Fine Boston Hotels on the Charles River
Both within pleasant walking distance of The Mother Church. The only hotels in Boston right at the edge of the lovely Charles River.
Good restaurants, charming rooms, both at moderate rates. We will answer inquiries promptly.
These hotels are now under the personal management of Spencer L. Sawyer
THE SHERATON
91 Bay State Road
THE FENSGATE
534 Beacon Street

Monitor Advertisers for 26 Years!
Here are some of the reasons why Monitor readers like to stay at The Hemenway:
• Located 1½ blocks from The Mother Church.
• A good dining room with no liquor sold.
• Free parking in a fenced-in lot.
Single with bath $2.50 up
Double with bath $3.50 up
Special Rates on Extended Visits
HOTEL HEMENWAY
"Just a little different"
AT THE GATEWAY TO THE FENWAY, BOSTON, MASS.

A TOWER OF HOSPITALITY
500 ROOMS SINGLE $2.50-$4
DOUBLE $3.50-$5
AIR CONDITIONED RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SHOP
HOTEL Manger
Tub and Shower Bath — Servidor Radio — Electric Clocks and Circulating Ice Water in every room.
Conveniently located at NORTH STATION
Direct Entrance B. & M. R. R.
Boston

VISITING Historic BOSTON? Stop at the famous VENDOME
• Adjacent to everything of interest . . . comfortable, refined atmosphere . 10 minutes walk to The Mother Church
NEWTON L. SMITH, Mgr.
RATES: Single from $3, Double from $4
HOTEL VENDOME
COMMONWEALTH AVE., just off COPLEY SQ.
BOSTON

HOTEL Commander
CAMBRIDGE
Bringing the Hospitable Charm of Colonial Days to a Modern House.
Across the way from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge—20 minutes to The Mother Church

Fritz-Carlton Hotel 1138 Boylston Street Boston
Five minutes' walk to The Mother Church
Rates from $2.50 per day up
M. E. FRITZ, Owner

Hotel Braemore
BOSTON
466 COMMONWEALTH AVE
Smart RESIDENTIAL and TRANSIENT HOTEL
Henry A. Burnham, Mgr.
15 Minute Walk to The Mother Church

HOTEL Beaconsfield
Enjoy the luxury of hotel apartment life at moderate expense. Complete hotel service. Fall rentals to meet your requirements.
1731 Beacon Street, Brookline
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

BOSTON'S New HOTEL COPLEY SQUARE
Huntington Ave. at Exeter St.
$2.50 with private bath
5 minutes from THE MOTHER CHURCH

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
Complete your trip to the New York World's Fair with a "cruise" ashore at the Traymore. Near Christian Science Church. On the boardwalk. Gracious appointments and service. Rates are reasonable. Bennett E. Tousley, General Mgr.

Pennsylvania

See Flaming Fall Foliage At POCONO MANOR
Enjoy delightful entertainment on a 3,000 acre estate at the top of the Pocono Mountains. Beautiful walks, riding trails, golf course. Delicious farm fresh food. Write for rates.
POCONO MANOR
POCONO MANOR, PENNSYLVANIA

An ideal September vacation or week-end jaunt awaits you at Highmont Lodge.
HIGHMONT LODGE
"Atop the Poconos"
CANADENSIS, PENNSYLVANIA
Boating, Swimming, Fishing, Tennis, Archery, Hiking. Comfortable Cabins. Reasonable Rates. Ample opportunity for quiet reading and study. Reservations Through L. K. NELKE, Manager, Canadensis, Penna. New York Address 500 Fifth Ave., Rm. 3220

Washington, D. C.

HOTEL 2400
2400 16th Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.
A Gracious Welcome Awaits Monitor Readers
Location at the "Top o' Town" Overlooking Meridian Park
Excellent Food
Three Blocks from First Church of Christ, Scientist
Rates from $3 Single, $5 Double
F. C. Minnick, Mgr.

COOL AS A SEA BREEZE
PUBLIC AND GUEST ROOMS AIR CONDITIONED
The WILLARD HOTEL
H. P. Somerville, Managing Dir.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ohio

For Comfort and Convenience
STAY AT THE
Hotel Sinton
Rates from 2.50
4th & Vine, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Texas

HOUSTON'S HOTEL OF Low Cost Luxury
• Central location
• Adjoining garage
• Every modern comfort
• Rates $2.00 and $2.50
Sam Houston HOUSTON TEXAS

Massachusetts

MILTON HILL HOUSE
Offers the rare hospitality of a New England Inn to those who wish to live in the country and yet be within 8 miles of Boston. Suites with private bath or single rooms. An ideal place to spend the summer. Famous for its delicious cooking.
27 Canton Avenue, Milton, Mass.
Blue Hills 9765

New Hampshire

Chocorua Inn
CHOCORUA, N.H.
offers you a delightful combination of lake and mountain scenery. Our illustrated booklet will give you some idea of the beauties and attractions awaiting you here. Write for one.
A. B. ATWOOD, Manager
Under same management 26 years

MODERN HOTELS
with the charm and comfort of home—
EAGLE PHENIX HOTEL
"Service Unexcelled" Concord, N. H.

The Home Forum

Mr. Maploony vs. Art

NOBODY KNOWS how I dread the opening of Mr. Mellon's Art Gallery a year or so hence. It is all very well for the public to have more Rembrandts to look at, but what of me who must pace still another marble hall with Mr. Maploony at my elbow? And not that comfortable acquiescent Maploony that his fellows know, the even-tempered up-rooter of mistakes in *The Congressional Record*, the nature-lover, the ardent if restricted poet, the sympathetic friend. No, this Maploony is the urbanized rustic in a frenzy to repair the gaps in his education, the Vermont-born who would rather be certain of the difference between a Daumier and a Corot than be happy. And is there any pilgrim more passionate than an up-state New Englander in search of culture?

Friends, leave ridicule alone; it is dynamite. Had I not once laughed at some quaintness in my companion's taste, I should have been spared miles of picture-pacing, hours, no, weeks, of neck-cricking, eyebrow-lifting, nuance-explaining. Never again will I chastise ignorance with as much as a smile. If some earnest enricher of his artistic life tells me that he prefers the Venus de Milo to the Marble Faun, I shall merely say that Hawthorne's seascapes never appealed to me like Winslow Homer's either. You can always get around a situation like this without becoming a schoolmaster. Incidentally, don't praise earnestness to me now.

* * *

Art not only is a different thing to different people; it should be. To some a quickener, to others a consolation, to still others an insight into the underlying laws of harmony, or a technical arena, or this or that. But primarily it should be still another avenue to happiness; an avenue, not a cinder-track on which some Mr. Maploony over-exerts himself into that state called appreciation. You can't hurry appreciation. It droppeth like the gentle rain from heaven; and suddenly, say ten years after you have passed some great picture by, you are overcome by its greatness. You understand with your heart, not with somebody else's head. Sometimes I think the best way to see a picture is to have the whole Atlantic between oneself and it. It is twenty-five years since I last stood before "L'Homme Au Gant" in the Louvre, yet that Titian is more my friend than ever. A self-found friend, what's more. By some good fortune, nobody sent me picture postcards of that masterpiece, nobody took the boy I was and pounded in its good points. As far as he will let me, I'm trying not to ruin these masterpieces across the street for my friend. There is a heart-seeking Titian in the Corcoran, too—"Portrait in Black." I haven't pointed a finger at it. For some day, when Mr. Maploony is weeding onions in Vermont, I want him to remember it; remember it with that indescribable warming of the affections and lift of the spirit that art gives when it is allowed, when the time for its recognition is ripe.

* * *

Washington is rich in canvas. Indeed there have been times recently when I've thought the city just one vast sarcophagus of old masters. Its acreage of genius is second only to New York's, I am told, and have no intention of disproving. However, my present misadventure began in none of the galleries, but in the Folger Shakespeare Library. There is a wondrous little Blake, "Ariel and Caliban," which burns into one and, when Mr. Maploony passed it several times without notice, I made my first false step. By a word, a mere exclamation, and the tiniest insult imaginable, I kindled this fire in his bosom; and since then my leisure, to say nothing of my footgear, has been consumed in a cultural holocaust. Fortunately my muscles were hardened early in youth at hare-and-hounds and by afternoons in the Louvre. I can see only one ray of light ahead; that is to educate my friend to the point of beginning to doubt the authenticity of everything he sees. Then perhaps we can go back to nature and conversation not bounded by a gilt frame.

At present there are only four major galleries in the Capital, the Corcoran, the Phillips Memorial, the Freer, and the National Gallery, and my friend is still unaware, I think, of the smaller exhibitions. What is more, there is so much variety and contrast in their treasures that one is able to discover new things in oneself perpetually, which mitigates my present chore. Also there is a good deal, in addition to Mr. Maploony, to laugh at. The Peacock Room at the Freer, for instance.

* * *

This room was originally a dining-room in the London home of a shipbuilder. The wealthy owner bought and installed a Whistler, "The Princess From the Land of Porcelain," and asked the artist in to see it. From there the story takes on the Stockton touch. Whistler found the dining-room a rather inharmonious setting for the "Princess" and got the owner's permission to apply a little color. One change demanded another until walls and floor and even the shutters glittered with the gold and turquoise blue of a profusion of peacocks. Whistler could not refrain from a sly, or not so sly, dig at his patron, painting one peacock of a superb dignity and elegance to represent Art, and another, ruffled and irate, with his feathers stamped with the faces of coins, to represent Wealth. Then, in spite of this apparent disdain for wealth, he charged a stupendous fee for his gaudy prank and was extremely indignant because the owner wished to reduce it by a thousand guineas. The inconsistencies of Whistler the man and Whistler the artist engrossed Mr. Maploony's interest. He could not reconcile the exquisite lines and feeling of "Annabel Lee," for example—it is a chalk drawing of the utmost charm—with the vain, headstrong, and often extremely unpleasant nature that created the picture.

The Asiatic wing of the Freer Gallery demands appreciative leisure. Forty-two centuries of Chinese creative expression, for example, cannot be assimilated at a stride, especially as any single painting opens visions wider than its subject. This art holds aloof from tourist-go-see, the ability of gutting the Louvre and the Luxembourg in a morning. But it speaks to the innocent who are close to wonder.

The National Gallery is near the Freer and Mr. Maploony seemed to enjoy looking at the paintings of Albert Pinkham Ryder. I could leave him in front of "The Flying Dutchman" or "Jonah" or "King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid," while I went to live with Winslow Homer in "High Cliff, Coast of Maine," or Hogarth in "Portrait of Mrs. Price."

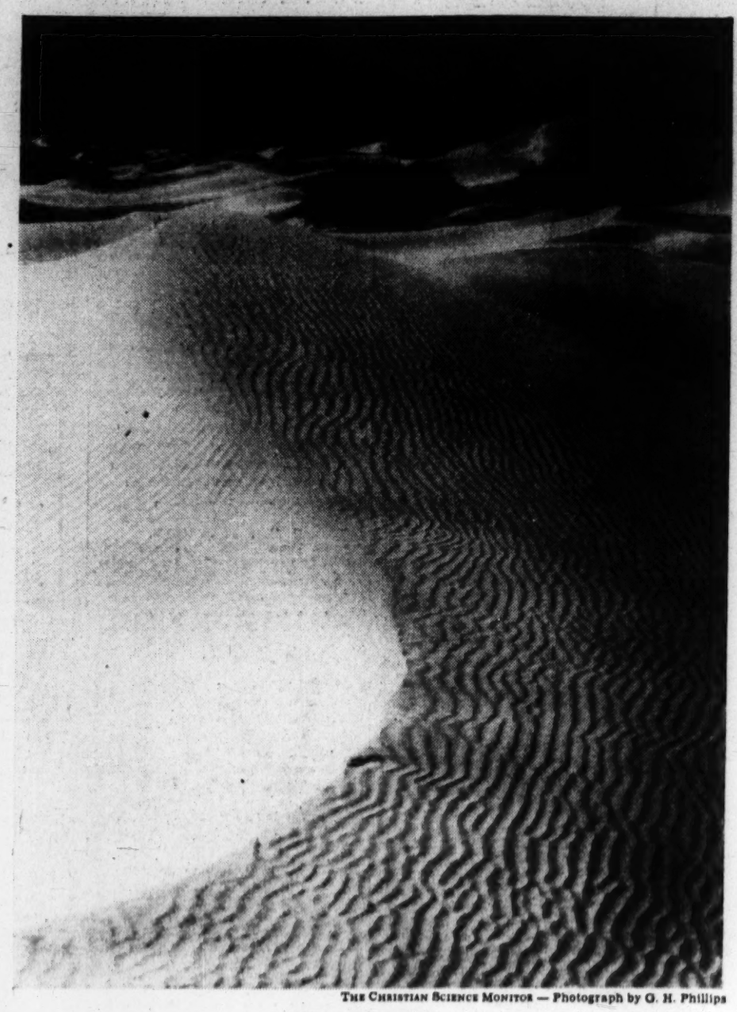
The Phillips Memorial Gallery is in a residence, the former home of Duncan Phillips, who is commemorating his parents and brother while contributing to the enjoyment of others in this collection, and it was a relief to me to get Mr. Maploony away from marble corridors. Here is one of the most comprehensive groups of the moderns in all America. Van Gogh, Daumier, Cézanne, Picasso, the American John Marin, Courbet, Matisse, and more Ryder. But Corot is here and Degas and El Greco. I was glad to see Mr. Maploony grow, to see him get a little impatient with the fuzz of impressionism.

* * *

The Corcoran, of course, was the gallery we turned to oftenest. In one room hung Rembrandt and Rubens, Titian and Gainsborough, Hogarth and Frans Hals, each represented in his glory. It was in the Corcoran that the big biennial exhibition of contemporary artists was held, and I gave my pupil an examination. The public were encouraged to vote for the painting they liked best. They liked a full-length study of a sleeping athlete, put so meticulously before one that at the first clang of an alarm clock one could be sure that the man would groan, stretch, rise, and walk out of the frame. Mr. Maploony was past falling for this. But neither he nor I anticipated the professionals' award, a still life of flowers and fruit by Franklin C. Watkins. Our choices converged on a canvas of Jonas Lie's, a picture of the sea through birches. This landscape reversed Emerson's woods; instead of being sober on a fund of joy, the joyousness of light shattered into a thousand colors overlay a fund of sobriety, of inviolable nature.

But Mr. Maploony was not to be fooled by the quick appeal of the exhibition. As we walked out by way of the room with the Rubens, the Rembrandt, and the Titian, he said: "I guess they've got what lasts," and then he added, embarrassingly: "Just what is it?"

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by G. H. Phillips

"WIND ETCHING"

Preview

Between two brilliant August days it came,
rain in silvery mist,
a preview of October,
and gentle as a zephyr soughing
over fields of wheat.

The fingers of morning
did not close the datura,
and its snowy satin chalices
vied in splendor all day
with the tall plumes of the white phlox.

EDITH HILL CARNES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 54 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Katharinenstrasse 27, Halensee I.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
BUDAPEST: Esterhazy 17.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ... 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 824 Skinner Building
London ... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

A Recovered Fragrance

I CONFESS IT to my shame, I had never heard of round wood before. From now on I shall be content with none other. I had lived all my life on suburban places on which we were always cutting down . . trees. I had helped to work into firewood several chestnut trees, a Norway spruce whose many branches made many and closely placed knots, a punky willow, black oaks . . . , hornbeams and a mulberry when a street was cut through our place, but most of the wood in these trees had been so large it had to be split for fireplace use. From time to time, no doubt, we had had fires from the slender tops and branches of these trees, but I had never noticed that such round wood had made hotter and slower burning fires than those of split wood. . . .

I had had fires of bird cherry before, both in Germantown and in Sandwich, but it had secrets to unfold in its burning that I had not known of before. . . . I used the dry sticks in the cellar to start the fires, piling up five of the thinner sticks, fellows three inches in diameter. These caught fire rather readily from a couple of newspapers crumpled up under them. These sticks had been wet when I threw them down the cellar door and piled them opposite the coal furnace. The day after I piled them there the cellar was redolent with an aromatic fragrance. Fragrance is the word to describe it, not smell or scent, even in the undegraded senses of those words. What I drank into my nostrils was as all pervading and heady as the fragrance of some exotic flower, olea fragrans, say, or daphne indica, or star jasmine. . . .

After I had my fires started I would visit the pile of wood in the back yard and bring in three or four logs to replenish the fire after it was burning freely enough to take care of any wood no matter how wet. I would put a couple of logs on the fire and stand up a couple before the fire to follow their fellows after those were consumed. These logs would stand up like soldiers, having been sawed with Pennsylvania Dutch care at an absolute right angle to the growth of the tree from which they came. As they dried out before the fire there was released again that fragrance that I had first noticed in the cellar. As the logs so drying and dispensing their fragrance throughout the room were cherry, the sassafras logs, of which there had been a few in the cellar, were absolved from all part in that fragrance. It was the bird cherry threw it out, even more prodigally now through being heated by the fire before which the logs stood than in the lesser heat of the cellar in which they dried. . . .

This savor of bird cherry, this essence of its gum, must be drawn into the nostrils to be realized. Words can go only a little way towards describing it. "A faint sort of winter-green," says one member of the family. "A something aromatic out of the tropics, not sandalwood, but of that nature," says another. "Just essence of bird cherry," compromises a third. What stirs me to wonder is: Have we missed other fragrances as rare by having the scent of this or that other wood go up the chimney as for years on years cherry fragrance has gone up the chimney and escaped us? . . .

I shall perhaps, from now on, bake this wood and that as the bird cherry has been baked, and learn of exquisite scents now sucked up the chimney and lost on the wintry air. Chance brought this simple delight from bird cherry. We shall try to profit by the experience.—From "Philadelphia Folks," by CORNELIUS WEYGANDT. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Capture in a Conch Shell

Whorl on volute whorl, the sea-wind sings
Down curved violet and ivory corridors;
The sea-wind sings, and here, far inland,
The sea itself still roars.

And here, the thundered burst of surf
Against a spray-wet rock sea wall,
The smell of seaweed drying in the sun,
And a white tern's strident call;

The rustle of sharp-spiked holly leaves
And whispered sough of sand from dunes,
Or weave of dune grass in the casual air
That idly stirs long afternoons;

The arch of wave, the angle of the sun,
Cloud shadow on a falling blue-green swell:
Here are the memories of a season held in hand;
All summer captured in a shell.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

The Curlews of Exmoor

WHEN THE BEES' feet shake the bells of the heather, and the ruddy strings of the sap-stealing dodder are twined about the green spikes of the furze, it is summertime on the commons. Exmoor is the high country of the winds, which are to the falcons and the hawks: clothed by whortleberry bushes and lichens and ferns and mossed trees in the goyals, which are to the foxes, the badgers, and the red deer: served by rain-clouds and drained by rock-cluttered streams, which are to the otters.

The moor knew the sun before it was bright, when it rolled red and ragged through the vapours of creation, not blindingly rayed like one of its own dandelions. . . . Within the moor is the Forest, a region high and treeless, where sedge grasses grow on the slopes to the sky. In summer the wild spirit of the hills is heard in the voices of curlews. The birds fly up from solitary places, above their beloved and little ones, and float the wind in a sweet uprising music. Slowly on spread and hollow wings they sink, and their cries are trilling and cadent, until they touch earth and lift their wings above their heads, and poising, loose the last notes from their throats, like gold bubbles rising into the sky again. Tall and solemn, with long hooked beaks, they stalk to their nestlings standing in wonder beside the tussocks. The mother-bird feeds her singer, and his three children cry to him. There are usually but three, because the carrion crows rob the curlews of the first egg laid in each nest. Only when they find the broken empty shell do the curlews watch the crows, black and slinking, up the hillside.

Soon the curlew lifts his wings and runs from his young, trilling with open beak; his wings flap, and up he flies to fetch song from heaven to the wilderness again.—HENRY WILLIAMSON, in "Tarka the Otter." (New York: Dutton.)

Proving the Law of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW OFTEN one may be put to a test in which he must maintain a calm dignity in the face of unjustified remarks, if he would prove the availability of the law of Love in human experience. However, many lessons may be required to teach one the wisdom of maintaining and expressing that spiritual poise or serenity which disarms anger and prevents his making the regrettable mistake of uttering retaliatory words!

Christian Science teaches its followers the wisdom of relying upon Love for support, reflecting it in thought and expressing it in calmness and serenity. Thus one demonstrates the presence of God, defined by Mary Baker Eddy, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587), as "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."

Christian Scientists recognize the allness of God, good. When faced with trying situations, they endeavor to prove the unreality of evil, through demonstrating the omnipotence and omnipresence of divine Love, whose great and unconquerable power is forever sustaining unerring justice.

The spiritual law of God, divine Love, is not being consciously applied if one yields to anger, resentment, or bitterness. Neither is it made manifest through retaliation. But one who is obedient to Love, who consciously realizes its ever-presence, is enabled to maintain the spiritual quietness, calmness, and dignity characteristic of Christ Jesus.

Mrs. Eddy recognized and practiced the love which reflects Love, often remaining silent in the presence of unjustifiable opposition, forgiving and forgetting wrongs, continuing to carry on the great work of healing and blessing humanity. Her words, found on page 106 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," are particularly applicable not only in individual experience, but in those experiences which include differences of viewpoint between nations: "I admonish Christian Scientists either to speak charitably of all mankind or to keep silent, for love fulfills divine law and without this proof of love mental practice were profitless."

The vital need today is to think and act in terms of unconquerable love, unbiased justice, fearlessness, merciful goodness, and unshakable faith in the supremacy of the infinite law of God, good, which blesses all peoples, wisely directs leaders of nations, and supports the brotherhood of man.

The maintenance of friendliness, through justice, will unite all peoples and races in an unbreakable bond of brotherhood and lasting peace. Jesus' words are reminders of mankind's rightful heritage of peace, the goal toward which all Christian peoples are striving (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

Jesus was conscious of peace in the midst of seeming hostility. He recognized God as his Father, and expressed the divine nature, his words and acts being permeated with love, justice, and mercy. Yet, when faced with the crucifixion, he opened not his mouth to protest his innocence or defend his character. In the spiritual sanctuary of silent prayer he waited on God. And so, proving the law of Love to be supreme over evil, he demonstrated the immortality of Life.

Thus may the law of Love be proved here and now through bringing to bear upon human experiences, individual or collective, the eternal laws of true Christianity—Christian Science. Mankind may thus progress with a united purpose, undivided and undisturbed, accepting peace as the heritage of all, even that peace which Jesus realized and shared with humanity, the peace born of practiced goodness.

Loving the idea of peace, inherent in divine Mind, we wait on God for guidance and direction, heeding Mrs. Eddy's wise reminder (Science and Health, p. 354): "Consistency is seen in example more than in precept. Inconsistency is shown by words without deeds, which are like clouds without rain."

Confidently trusting in the omnipotence of God, Love, serenely poised in spiritual thinking, quietly alert, faithful to God and man, we press on, proving the law of Love to be victorious over all evil.

In Isaiah we read (42:1, 4): "Behold my servant, whom I uphold; . . . I have put my spirit upon him. . . . He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till he have set judgment in the earth: and the isles shall wait for his law."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Dokazování zákona Lásky

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

JAK ČASTO jest nám ukládána zkouška, v níž musíme zachovávati klidnou důstojnost tváří v tvář neoprávněným poznámkám, chcemeli dokázati použitelnost zákona Lásky v lidské zkušenosti. Jest však mnohdy třeba četných lekcí, než se naučíme moudrosti zachovávati a vyjadřovati onu duchovní rovnováhu čili jasnou mysl, jež odzbrojuje hněv a brání nám v politováníhodné chybě, že bychom užili odvetných slov!

Křesťanská Věda učí své přívržence moudrosti spoléhati na Lásku jako podporu, zrcadliti ji v myšlenkách a vyjadřovati ji v klidu a jasné mysli. Tak prokazujeme přítomnost Boha, definovaného Mary Baker Eddy v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 587) takto: "veliký Já Jsem; vše-vědoucí, vše-vidoucí, vše-působící, vše-moudrý, vše-milující a věčný; Princip; Mysl; Duše; Duch; Život; Pravda; Láska; všechna podstata; inteligence."

Křesťanští Vědci uznávají veškerost Boha, dobra. Octnouli se v krušných okolnostech, snaží se prokázati neskutečnost zla prokazováním všemohoucnosti a všudypřítomnosti božské Lásky, jejíž veliká a nepřemožitelná moc udržuje po věky neomylnou spravedlnost.

Duchovního zákona Boha, božské Lásky, neužíváme vědomě, poddáváme-li se hněvu, nevoli nebo hořkosti. Neprojevujeme jej též odvetou. Kdo jest však poslušen Lásky, kdo vědomě si uvědomuje její vždypřítomnost, jest schopen udržovati duchovní klid, pokoj a důstojnost, jež vyznačovaly Krista Ježíše.

Mrs. Eddy uznávala a praktikovala lásku, která zrcadlí Lásku, zůstávajíc často zamlklou v přítomnosti neomluvitelné oposice, odpouštějíc a zapomínajíc urážky, pokračujíc ve velkém díle uzdravování a žehnání lidstvu. Její slova, která jsou na str. 106. knihy "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (První Kostel Krista, Vědec, a různé) jsou zvláště použitelná nikoli pouze při individuální zkušenosti, ale i při takových zkušenostech, které v sobě zahrnují různosti názorů mezi národy: "Připomínám Křesťanským Vědcům buď aby mluvili shovívavě o všem lidstvu nebo aby mlčeli, neboť láska naplňuje božský zákon a bez tohoto důkazu lásky by byla mentální prakse neužitečnou."

Dnes jest podstatně nutné mysliti a jednati za podmínek nepřemožitelné lásky, nestranné spravedlnosti, neohroženosti, shovívavé dobroty a neochvějné víry v nadvládu nekonečného zákona Boha, dobra, který žehná všemu lidstvu, moudře řídí vůdce národů a podepírá bratrství člověka.

Zachovávání přátelství pomocí spravedlnosti sjednotí všechny národy a rasy v nezlomném poutu bratrství a trvajícího míru. Ježíšova slova jsou připomínkou právoplatného dědictví míru člověka, cíl, o nějž všechny křesťanské národy usilují (Jan 14:27): "Pokoj zůstavuji vám, pokoj svůj dávám vám; ne jako svět dává, já dávám vám. Nermutiž se srdce vaše, ani strachuj."

Ježíš si byl vědom míru uprostřed zdánlivého nepřátelství. Uznával Boha za svého Otce a vyjadřoval božskou povahu, jeho slova a činy byly proniknuty láskou, spravedlností a milosrdenstvím. Ba, když byl postaven před ukřižování, neotevřel úst, aby dosvědčil svou nevinu nebo hájil svůj karakter. V duchovním svatostánku tiché modlitby očekával Boha. A tak dokazuje, že zákon Lásky má nadvládu nad zlem, prokazoval nesmrtelnost života.

Tak může být zákon Lásky dokazován zde a nyní přiváděním do lidských zkušeností, individuálních i kolektivních, věčné zákony pravého křesťanství — Křesťanskou Vědu. Lidstvo může tak jíti vpřed s jednotným záměrem, nerozdělené a neznepokojené, přijímající mír jako dědictví všech, ba ten mír, který si Ježíš uvědomoval a který sdílel s lidstvem, mír zrozený z vykonávané dobroty.

Když milujeme ideu míru, jež spočívá v božské Mysli, čekáme, aby nás Bůh vedl a řídil, dbajíce moudrého ponaučení Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health str. 354): "S[illegible]du nalezneme spíše v příkladě než [illegible]pise. Neshoda se projevuje slovy [illegible]kutků, jež jsou jako mraky bez deště."

Spoléháme-li důvěřivě na v[illegible]mohoucnost Boha, Lásky, nalézáme-li jasnou rovnováhu v duchovním myšlení, jsme-li klidně pohotoví, věrní Bohu a člověku, pak spějeme vpřed dokazujíce, že zákon Lásky vítězí nad veškerým zlem.

V Izaiáši čteme (42:1, 4): "Aj, služebník můj, na kteréhož se spodepru. . . . Ducha svého dám jemu. . . . Nebude neochotný, ani přísný, dokudž soudu na zemi nevykoná, a učení jeho ostrovové očekávati budou."

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Elephants at Dawn

AT ABOUT THREE o'clock this morning, under a deluge in which all the clouds of yesterday were emptying themselves, we had come to a mooring amongst the reeds of the great river, near the village of Kompong-Luong. It is here that the river brings me nearest to a certain temple dedicated to the manes of the queen-mother of Cambodia, to which I intend, in passing, to make a pilgrimage. It lies some distance away in the dense bush.

Now, at daybreak, I am awakened by formidable footsteps, which make the adjacent bank tremble, and are accompanied by a music of breaking branches. Through a porthole, open near my head, I look to see what ponderous visitors attend me. The just dawning day reveals to me a medley of reeds and moistened bushes, which already seem too vividly green for so dim a light, just as the sun, too, seems too red. And in this setting of the early morning, colossal beasts appear, gambolling in clumsy playfulness, and shaking the earth. It might be some scene of the earliest ages of the world. These elephants—for elephants they are—are doubtless the four promised by King Norodom, and they are come punctually to the rendezvous. Four men, clothed in white, follow them, talking to them with a sort of quiet patience, and at an order given almost in a whisper, they become motionless right opposite to me.—From "Siam," by PIERRE LOTI. (New York: Stokes.)

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE
TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL
OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent.

One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

Peace—Enduring Peace Is Stressed by Institute

Speakers united upon objective but differ as to best methods of reaching desired end.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 1—The longing of all religious people, of whatever creed, for enduring peace—for an end of injustices and their resulting conflicts—was expressed today at the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, but both speakers and audience were divided as to best methods of obtaining such peace.

Members of the Institute were profoundly shocked, although not entirely surprised, by news of the German attack upon Poland. At an Institute assembled, as this one is, in the interests of tolerance and understanding among people of many races and religions, inability of European peoples to adjust their differences by negotiation seemed an anachronism to many members, if not altogether incredible.

With the subject, "The Church and World Peace," scheduled by coincidence for discussion this morning, the members made news of the bombing of Polish cities an occasion for an immediate, earnest discussion of what religious-minded Americans should do in the crisis.

There seems a general recognition that the United States would be affected by a European war, no matter what stand the nation took, but the majority of the mixed audience of more than 500 Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews showed a desire to keep those effects to a minimum by avoiding any involvement in the conflict.

Keep America Sane

As one speaker phrased it, "let us keep America an island of sanity in a mad world."

Church people who had bitterly denounced Adolf Hitler earlier in the Institute sessions and urged the strongest resistance by Great Britain and France urged America to do nothing today to resist him.

Several persons urged that Americans turn from the outward evidences of war and preparation for war to a consideration of the terms under which such activities might be brought to a close. The presiding officer, Prof. William H. Kilpatrick, of Teachers College, Columbia University, and others asked that consideration be given to whether such terms would establish justice and an enduring peace, or whether they would merely sow the seeds of another war, as did the Treaty of Versailles.

Another speaker appealed to Americans "not to hate" and to "disbelieve any atrocity stories" that might arise.

Three Speakers

The three speakers were the Rev. Harold E. Fey, of New York, Executive Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a religious peace organization. The Rev. John La Farge, S. J., of New York, Associate Editor of America, a Roman Catholic weekly, and Rabbi Phillip Bernstein, of Rochester, N. Y. Two of them were definitely pacifistic and the third tended in that direction.

The Rev. Mr. Fey, who is a minister of the Disciples of Christ, summarized the pacifist position. Opposing war under any circumstances, the pacifists, he said, seek first to prevent war in any part of the world by advocating the conference and arbitration methods of settling disputes. If these fail and war breaks out, he added they then seek to keep their own country from being involved by "stringent neutrality legislation, the war referendum, the avoidance of alliances open or covert, reduction of arms, and domestic recon-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Orders for Ships Sent From Britain

Ship brokers and dealers along the Atlantic seaboard were reported receiving a flood of orders from Britain for the purchase of vessels of any age and in any condition today.

Activity in the charter market was noted, though several ships which could be chartered were said to be held by their owners for possible higher rates later on.

Noted Dry Sees Saloons Already Defeating Selves

The Rev. Howard H. Russell, founder of the Anti-Saloon League in 1893, declared in Boston today that with 10,000 cities, towns and county districts refusing liquor sales under local option to date and at least 1,000 more contemplating similar action this fall, a new and more stable temperance movement is already creeping out of the ashes of prohibition repeal.

Under the modern liquor regime, Dr. Russell declared, the liquor interests are gradually defeating themselves by throwing open their places of sale to men, women and children alike, utilizing young women as bar tenders, hostesses and tavern waitresses and throwing their resources behind advertising campaigns intended to build up liquor sales among the younger generation.

"The public will stand just so much of this high-pressure, glamorous salesmanship," he said, "before it turns upon the fairytale falsehoods designed to induce heavier drinking by youth. This factor alone should be sufficient to arouse the nation against an industry that is now government-sponsored and government-recommended with the great seals of the States plastered upon the windows of taverns and bars."

Declaring that drunkenness is again appearing on the nation's streets in sufficient volume to attract attention. Dr. Russell pointed out that there are today 575,000 places of manufacture and liquor sale compared with only 250,000 places in 1890. And in taverns, bars and night clubs, involved in the sales of liquor, he added, "there are 1,200,000 women or three times the number of women attending colleges throughout the United States."

Destroyer Walke Launching Set For Early in November

One of the eight new 1,600-ton destroyers being constructed at the Charlestown Navy Yard will be christened as the U. S. S. Walke on November 2, the Navy Department has announced.

Mrs. Clarence Dillon, of New York, will be sponsor of the ship named in honor of her late uncle, Rear Admiral Henry A. Walke. Admiral William G. Tarrant commandant of the First Naval District and the Charlestown Navy Yard will officiate at the ceremonies. The Walke will be floated into the main drydock and pulled out into the harbor following the event.

Construction of superstructure and deck armament will follow and the $5,000,000 vessel will be placed in commission in the spring of 1940.

War Reaction Boost to Trade Of Boston Port

Shipping men declare hostilities in Europe tend to boom commerce from the United States.

Boston shipping men said today that while a general European war would tend to boom commerce trade out of the Port of Boston for a time, it would fall short of the boom experienced here at the start of the World War because Great Britain and other countries now are well stocked with provisions and raw materials for any emergency.

They admit war waste of commodities and therefore demand will bring about increased commerce. The majority of Boston shipping men are awaiting developments and orders from their companies before making any definite statements as whether or not cargo would be put on ships for German and Polish ports. However, the American Scantic Line announced today that cargo for Gdynia, Poland, would not be accepted at the Boston terminal for the sailing on Sept. 11 of the Mormachauck.

The effect of the emergency in Europe on the imports and exports of Boston was today held by some shipping men to depend entirely upon developments. The present neutrality act, which forbids the exportation of war munitions of any kind to belligerent nations, will curtail what would otherwise be a substantial movement, in the opinion of shipping men.

Boston will get some additional business, however, if the emergency continues through the shipment of extra foods, wearing apparels, textiles, and leather, it was pointed out.

Imports are more than likely to be reduced by embargoes which other nations will undoubtedly declare against shipping many items out of their countries.

Operators of ships said that in war time all costs rise sharply and each day a boat is used adds substantially to the cost of moving freight.

Boston being a day nearer Europe is expected to be favored by shippers for that reason.

Grain men in Boston today said wheat prices were advanced to the limit as provided by the Grain Exchange—a maximum which calls for five cents a bushel on distant options and eight cents on nearby options on any one day.

Cunard White Star Line has chartered the passenger liner, Arandora to take the place of the Britannic, now taken over by the British Government. The Arandora sailed from London for New York today.

The United States is far better able to meet the potential heavy demands for ships that comes with war conditions than it was in 1914 when the World War broke out, the shipping men pointed out.

The long range building program of the United States Maritime Commission is well under way, and 19 vessels have already been launched in the program that calls for a ship a week for a decade. In 1914, there was what Government officials have since called a "feeble, almost non-existent American merchant marine." At that time, we had practically no ships to carry on our foreign trade, and without payment of impossible premiums no others were available.

Today, the position of the American merchant marine is not comparable to 1914. The United States has more than 300 vessels available for operation in foreign trade, or more than three times the number in 1914. And there has been ordered or actually under construction 83 more of the most approved modern design ships afloat.

Veterans Insist on Neutrality

By a Staff Photographer

V. F. W. Election Comes in Midst of Tension

Otis N. Brown of Greensboro, N. C., who is expected to be the next National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, is here shown at the left, with Eugene I. Van Antwerp, right, the retiring National Commander.

Veterans for Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

disclaim the responsibility for their safety in war zones.

Prohibit extension of credits or loans by the United States or its citizens to any country engaged in war.

Permit sale of supplies to any nation at war only if paid for, and only if ownership is transferred at the shore lines without any protection or responsibility by the United States Government for them.

Prohibit any American merchant vessels from becoming armed.

Pension Action

A resolution demanding outright pensions for all World War veterans 65 or over and more liberal pensions to the disabled stood approved by the Veterans of Foreign Wars today as the Fortieth Encampment, held in Boston throughout the week, came to a close.

The resolve demanding more generous pensions would cost $15,000,000 in the fiscal year starting next July 1 and the annual cost would increase progressively each year until the peak is reached, if enacted into law by Congress, the veterans administration in Washington declared.

Support of the pension resolves came after a long fight on the convention floor. U. S. Representative J. E. Van Zandt (R) of Pennsylvania, a former commander-in-chief of the V. F. W., led the drive for increased pensions. He was supported yesterday by Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, U. S. Marine Corps, Retired, who addressed the veterans. Another former national commander, Paul C. Wohlman, of Baltimore, opposed pension liberalization. He cautioned the delegates against seeking "too much." Favorable public opinion toward the veterans might become ostracism, endangering even awards now granted to disabled veterans, war widows, and orphans, he warned.

The following officers were elected and installed before the encampment finally adjourned late this afternoon: Otis N. Brown of Greensboro, N. C., Commander-in-Chief, without opposition; Dr. Joseph C. Menendez of New Orleans, Senior Vice-Commander in Chief, also unopposed; Max Singer of Boston, Mass., Junior Vice-Commander in Chief; Robert B. Handy, Jr., of Washington, D. C., Quartermaster General; Robert Merrill of Shelby, Mont., Judge Advocate General; Dr. Samuel C. Bostic of New York City, Surgeon General; and the Rev. Daniel Monaghan of Milan, Ill., National Chaplain.

At the final session of the Ladies Auxiliary, V. F. W., in Symphony Hall this afternoon, Mrs. Ida Cohen, of Dorchester, Mass., was elected President; Mrs. Mabel Tanner of Jefferson City, Mo., Senior Vice-President, and Miss Alice Donahue of New York City, Junior Vice-President.

Boston Furniture Men Strike

Four hundred workers in six Greater Boston furniture manufacturing concerns went on strike today in an effort to equalize wages. Five other establishments are expected to be affected soon.

The strike has been called by Local 136-B of the United Furniture Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations). Immediately after the walk-out, the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration notified both sides to attend a conference next Tuesday at 10:30 a. m.

Tomorrow, Max Rosenblatt, Conciliation Board staff member, will attend a conference of workers and employers in the Empire Furniture Company of Somerville to assist negotiations for a new contract in that plant.

The other affected manufacturers are the Supreme Furniture Company of Wakefield, the National Parlor Frame Company of Chelsea, the Puritan Furniture Company of Charlestown, the United Parlor Frame Company of Chelsea, and the State Parlor and National Parlor Furniture Companies, both of Roxbury. These firms are believed ready to arbitrate but—like the members of the Warehousemen's Union striking against four Boston grocery chains—the furniture workers are said to be shying away from submission to the State Board.

'Reds' Protest Nazis in Parade

Russia may have clasped hands with Germany, but the Boston Communists don't want any swastika-bearing Nazis marching in a Labor Day parade, next Monday. This attitude was recorded today in a letter sent by Philip Frankfeld, State Secretary of the Communist Party, to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, and City Council President George Murray.

According ot Mr. Frankfeld's letter, "one thousand members of a German organization" paraded in Boston last Labor Day carrying banners with the swastika and "wearing the uniform of a foreign power." The Communist leader asks whether the group anticipates marching again this year and urges that "if they insist on carrying swastikas and wearing Nazi uniforms, the parade permit will be canceled."

States at Odds Over Liquor Store

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 1 — The States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts are at odds over the former's move to open a State liquor store at Salem, near the Massachusetts line, where liquor will be sold at lower cost than in Massachusetts where the new tax goes into effect today.

Massachusetts Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long has asked the New Hampshire Liquor Commission for full details relative to its planned store at Salem and has threatened to take action against Massachusetts residents who purchase in New Hampshire to evade the Massachusetts tax

Rush of Aliens Seeks Haven In U.S. Citizenship

In Boston more than 100 applications had been received for first naturalization papers.

Applications for first United States citizenship papers were expected to be doubled today as resident aliens took an apprehensive look at conditions abroad. Ordinarily, the Division of Immigration and Naturalization receives about 85 applications a day but Commissioner Mary H. Ward announced that there already had been over 100 such applications by noon.

Miss Ward said that 500 deportation cases waiting to be taken care of by her division will be held up awaiting orders from Washington. These cases involve a large number of Germans and Poles.

Europeans here on visiting permits who find themselves stranded are expected to be treated leniently by the Labor Department, said Miss Ward, but extensions of their time limits will contain provisos forbidding acceptance of employment in this country.

It was also reported today the American students in Poland and Germany are returning home in large numbers and as fast as they can procure transportation.

Local division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, usually entirely non-committal, was permitted to say today that it is on the alert for spies. Boston G-men have received no new orders from J. Edgar Hoover, in Washington, they say, but are acting under instructions received several weeks ago.

Bridges Plans Tour Of West in Campaign For the Presidency

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire has announced preliminary plans for a speaking tour through the West during which he will work for the selection of delegates to the next Republican Convention who are unpledged, but who are friendly to his candidacy for the presidential nomination.

Senator Bridges told reporters he would leave Sept. 16 and would make his first address Sept. 17 at Jacksonville, Ill., where Republicans are planning a party field day. He said he would visit all western and northwestern states except Montana, Idaho and the Dakotas.

"I will try to spread a little Republican doctrine and pick up information on how the people are feeling in the West," Senator Bridges said. "I will urge that unpledged delegations be sent to the next national convention, and among the unpledged delegates, I will try to get people who are friendly to me."

43 Boston Workers Go on Retired List

Forty-three employees of the city were enjoying their first day of retirement today, following final approval of their retirement orders by city officials. Some had reached the designated age of 70; others left the city's service by exercising their option to do so after a period of service.

Towns Cut Taxes; $39.90 for Boston Appears Probable

Minimum Boston cut is estimated at $39.10 but indications are for higher figure.

Average cut for cities and towns of $1.50 is expected—Some already announced are up.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was expected late today to announce a 1939 tax rate of $39.90.

City Hall experts gave this forecast but declared that if the Mayor avails himself of all the opportunities for reduction, and pursues a program of even stricter economy, he might set it at even less.

The minimum forecast was $39.10.

This would be a reduction of $2.20 from last year's all-time high of $41.30.

Any reduction which comes will follow after numerous forecasts of a rate between $43 and $45 in the early months of this year, and results from the combined efforts of the Governor, the Legislature, the School Committee, and the Mayor and City Council.

Cut State Tax

The Governor and the Legislature, through cuts in their budget and imposition of new taxes (notably on liquor and tobacco), brought the state tax down from soaring figures of $30,000,000 or above to $18,000,000.

In addition, they liberalized the welfare loan restrictions on cities and towns, and went even further by permitting municipalities to fund their share of the 1938 unpaid deficit

The $18,000,000 state tax was partially offset by distribution of $9,600,000 from the highway fund Boston's share was $2,500,000. The Legislature also permitted the municipalities to apply the 1938 highway fund allotments to this year's expenses. Boston carefully reserved its $1,194,000 and is using it accordingly this year.

Finally, the Legislature granted $50,000 to help meet this year's Sumner Tunnel deficit, and $120,000 toward Suffolk County Courthouse and Boston Port Authority

Local policies which helped effect the reduction included a reduction of $1,000,000 in the city's operating budget. Seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of this was made by the Mayor the remainder by the Council.

Saving in School Department

The School Committee co-operated by slashing its operating and maintenance budget $272,000 Another $75,000 was saved by reductions in the School Buildings Department.

City revenues were boosted about $1,000,000, partly because of the Tobin Administration's successful efforts to improve collection of bills, fees and charges.

Debt service requirements this year were reduced about $1,800,000, though only a portion of this can be credited to the city administration.

The net of these expedients is that Boston is borrowing $6,000,000 of this year's current expenses, without which the tax rate would be upwards of $43. Total borrowings this year are slightly under those of 1938.

Forecasts of shrinkage in the 1939 assessed valuations have varied from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000.

If Massachusetts municipalities have maintained their own expenditures at last year's level, all the 351 cities and towns should today be able to announce tax rates $1.50 below last year's levies.

This statement was made by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, as Massachusetts cities and towns started announcing their 1939 rates under the new state law which provided for such announcements on or after Sept. 1. This late date was made necessary because of the State drive to obtain new revenue to prevent a prohibitive state tax being saddled on the local communities.

Mr. MacDonald explained that the $8,400,000 state tax this year, lowest since 1932, legislative authority to cities and towns to fund the $9,000,000 1938 state tax deficit, and the distribution of $9,600,000 from the state highway fund to the local communities would bring about the $1.50 general decrease in the local tax rates if their local expenditures remained level with 1938.

Expenses Continue Up

But as the local officials started announcing their 1939 rates it was evident that municipal expenditures were climbing above last year's or that the communities were not taking advantage of all the factors provided by State law. A majority of those rates already available show decreases from last year's level or rates equal to the 1938 levy, but most reductions were not as high as $1.50 per $1,000 valuation.

Cambridge anounced a $40.50 rate compared to $41 last year, while Boston was expected to announce a rate approximating $40 compared to $41.30 last year. Quincy tax payers will pay $32.40, 40 cents less than last year.

Mr. MacDonald reported that the town of Barre, scene of the prolonged strike at the Barre Wool Combing Company, will announce an increase of $13 to $14 over last year's $35 rate. The Taxpayers Federation executive stated that the increase is necessitated by the $1,000 a day cost of maintaining deputy sheriffs in the town. This $1,000 a day amounts to 75 cents per $1,000 valuation on the tax rate, he said.

Numerous cities and towns are prepared to announce rates unchanged from last year's levies. These include Springfield, $35.40; Belmont, $28.60; Newton, $30.20; Canton, $36; Concord, $36, and others.

Prime factor in the failure of local communities in the failure to cut tax rates farther appears to be a continued rise in welfare costs, loss in valuations, some caused by the September, 1938, hurricane, and the refusal of local governments to follow drastic retrenchment policies.

Victory for Taxpayers

But the economy demands of some taxpayers prevented large increases in some tax rates. For instance, Stoughton Bell, President of the Cambridge Taxpayers Association, declared the 50 cent reduction in the rate is a particular victory for the taxpayers resulting of their concerted protests after the Mayor had predicted a $5 increase.

The communities whose rates have been estimated include:

	1939	1938
Schuyler	78.50	76.00
Amherst	38.50	36.00
Andover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bedford	36.00	37.00
Belmont	28.60	28.60
Berlin	47.60	34.60
Blackstone	49.47	47.00
*Boston	40.00	[illegible]
Bourne	21.20	28.60
Boxboro	17.60	21.60
Canton	36.00	36.00
Carver	25.20	22.30
Charlemont	32.60	36.00
Chelmsford	32.80	30.00
Cheshire	40.00	40.00
Concord	36.00	36.00
Dalton	32.00	32.00
Danvers	39.20	41.20
Dunstable	23.00	34.50
East Bridgewater	42.60	36.00
Essex	37.40	36.00
*Fitchburg	42.40	44.00
Foxboro	36.40	36.00
Gardner	30.00	32.00
Great Barrington	31.00	34.50
Hamilton	25.00	25.70
Harvard	26.10	23.40
Haverhill	41.70	42.40
Ipswich	38.20	44.80
Kingston	24.40	24.00
Lenox	32.30	30.00
Leverett	34.00	38.00
Lexington	35.50	35.00
Longmeadow	27.00	26.00
Lynn	35.25	35.50
Lynnfield	24.00	23.20
Marblehead	29.00	29.00
Medfield	37.20	35.60
Merrimac	51.00	51.00
Millville	40.20	40.00
Milton	27.40	27.20
Nantucket	25.00	26.00
Newton	30.20	30.20
Norfolk	33.70	30.40
No. Adams	38.00	38.00
No Andover	39.00	38.60
Northampton	33.40	31.00
Oak Bluffs	30.00	30.60
Palmer	36.00	36.00
Plainfield	25.00	25.00
Plymouth	28.40	30.80
Quincy	32.80	32.80
Randolph	37.40	35.00
Rochester	29.40	28.00
Salem	33.50	34.00
Salisbury	36.00	30.00
Spencer	40.00	40.00
Springfield	35.40	35.70
Sterling	34.50	36.00
Stoughton	35.20	30.00
Sunderland	34.00	30.00
Truro	31.50	23.20
Wayland	25.40	23.70
*Waltham	35.40	37.00
Ware	45.70	42.00
Wellesley	22.70	23.00
Wellfleet	35.50	29.50
Wenham	18.80	18.70
West Brookfield	32.00	29.50
Westboro	33.40	37.00
Weston	22.50	23.00
Westwood	23.00	24.50
Whitman	38.40	38.80
Winchester	29.20	27.20
*Worcester	39.40	38.50
Worthington	33.00	38.60
Wrentham	34.80	27.20

*Estimated.

Country Fair Season in N. H. Under Way Throughout State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 1 — The country fair season in New Hampshire is under way. The country fairs have long been an institution in New Hampshire and this year they are expected to take on a new lease on life as the result of the grants that are to be made to them from a special fund from pari-mutual activities at Rockingham Park race track.

The fair season was opened by the Monadnock Region fair which has just closed at Keene. The Lancaster fair opens for its three-day run tomorrow. The Plymouth fair is scheduled for September 12 through the 14th; Hopkinton fair, September 19 20, and 21; the Rochester fair, September 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30; the Deerfield fair, October 4 and 5; and the Sandwich fair, October 12.

There are fewer fairs today than there were a generation ago. Changing times have caused many of them to pass out of existence The Rochester fair holds the distinction of being the oldest fair in the State still operating. The Hopkinton fair has been engaged in a huge program of reconstruction as the hurricane and flood of last fall practically washed and blew away the buildings on the fair grounds.

The fairs will receive a total of about $40,000 from their cut in the pari-mutual pools at Rockingham Park this year and this fund will be divided among the eligible fairs on the basis of their prize payments for last year. On this basis the Rochester fair will receive the largest amount. This money is expected to permit bigger and better country fairs

Hotel Moored At Edge of Cliff Resists Storm

TRURO, Mass. (AP) — Heavy ropes, slung around a Cape Cod summer hotel and tied to stakes, held the building with its seven occupants to the edge of an embankment crumbling under pounding of the storm-tossed Atlantic ocean. Although only a foot of ground was between the veranda and a 100-foot drop into the sea, Coast Guardsmen on watch said they believed the building was safe.

The situation was caused by 12 feet of the cliff edge having slid into the sea at the rise of tide. Eight guests in the inn, owned by Mrs. Katherine Gelofyen, fled; but the other seven were determined to remain.

The Coast Guard said an ebb tide and a moderating wind probably saved the hotel, valued at $50,000.

Guilford Turns Back Pages on 300 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GUILFORD, Conn., Sept. 1— The little town of Guilford, a treasure chest of early American lore, is celebrating its 300th birthday anniversary this week.

Starting today and continuing through Monday, Sept. 4, the Guilford Tercentenary celebration will bring to this Long Island community hundreds of former residents.

Twenty-five families from Kent and Surrey, Eng., settled Guilford in 1639. Descendants of 10 of these families still live near the historic Guilford Green.

Independent of the larger colonies at Hartford and New Haven, Guilford made its own way in the early days. Some of the industries which supported the little shore community still thrive. Guilford clams still have a meaning to the connoisseur of sea food. Stone was being quarried only this summer at Leete's Island in Guilford to repair the foundation of the Statue of Liberty, built originally of Guilford stone.

The foundation of the Brooklyn Bridge and the stonework of 13 New York City bridges over the Harlem River came from the same quarry. Among its diverse products Guilford lists roses, grown wholesale for the florist trade, birch extract made commercially, and castings of iron, brass and bronze.

It is the old houses, and their contents, however, that will attract the visitors to Guilford this week. On Fair Street alone, south from the Boston Post Road, stand nine salt box houses, dating from the early 1700s. There are numerous others in the town.

On Union Street, one of the seldom preserved Sabbath houses, stands much as it was when members of the church who lived in outlying homes built it to be used for overnight shelter when the Sunday sermon proved long or the weather threatening.

The so-called Acadian house, while not as unique in architecture, has some of the romance of Longfellow's "Evangeline" about it. Exiles from Acadia lived there after being put ashore by a British ship after the destruction of Grand Pre in 1755.

Most famous of the Guilford houses, the Henry Whitfield house, now is a State museum. One of the earliest stone houses in America was built in 1639 to house the family of Guilford's pastor, but it served many community purposes also. It was large and it was fortified. Although it has been remodelled several times, part of the original stone work and the huge chimney covering one entire end of the house remains.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; moderate temperature; gentle northerly winds, becoming variable and southerly. Sunday partly cloudy; moderately warm; possibly afternoon showers.

Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Generally fair tonight and Saturday, little change in temperature.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; light local showers in north portion tonight; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; slightly cooler in extreme north portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle northerly winds becoming southerly by tonight and clear weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	69	Minneapolis	65	90
Bermuda	80	85	New Orleans	75	90
Chicago	58	81	New York	68	68
Denver	62	91	Norfolk	70	84
Helena	52	85	Philadelphia	68	75
Kansas City	69	89	St. Louis	67	86
Los Angeles	67	89	San Francisco	56	66
Miami	76	90	Washington	67	84

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 1.
B—Maximum, Aug. 31.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:54 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Saturday, 2:13 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:50 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Stronger than Desire," with Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon. 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Eagle and the Hawk," featuring Frederic March. 1:50, 5:10, 8:15.

University—
Johnny Weissmuller in "Tarzan Finds a Son." 3:15, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Naughty But Nice," with Dick Powell. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:54. Also "Frontier Marshall," with Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Lucky Night," with Robert Taylor and Myrna Loy. Also "Of Human Bondage," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
Graham MacNamee's "Going Places," Pete Smith's "Poetry of Nature," "Ferdinand, the Bull," "Paintings of the Masters," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bing Crosby in "The Star Maker." Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Death of a Champion," with Lloyd Nolan and Virginia Dale. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Laurence Olivier and Ralph Richardson in "Clouds Over Europe." Also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor and Hedy Lamarr in "Lady of the Tropics." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also "The Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres and Lana Turner. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

Trans-Lux—
"East Side of Heaven," with Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End Boys." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. Also "The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff, Lloyd Nolan and Mary Boland. Scollay 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"I Stole a Million," with George Raft and Claire Trevor. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Good Girls Go to Paris," 3:45, 6:45, 9:35.

Repertory—
"Cafe Society," with Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. Also "Blackwell's Island," with John Garfield. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Exile Express," with Anna Sten. 10:30 a. m., 2:25, 6:25, 10:20. Also "Bad Lands," with Robert Barrat and Noah Beery, Jr. 12, 4, 7:55. Stage Show: Slate Bros., Morton and Dennison, Sue Ryan, and Flo and Bob Robinson. 1:20, 5:15, 9:15.

Fine Arts—
"Shanghai Express," 1:45, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:35. Also "March of the Movies," 1:30, 3:25, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

Uptown—
"Good Girls Go to Paris," with Joan Blondell and Walter Connolly. 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. Also "On Borrowed Time," with Lionel Barrymore, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Bobs Watson. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Metropolitan—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland 11:16 a. m., 2:36, 6:03, 9:30. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Family. 10:06 a. m., 1:26, 4:53, 8:20.

Normandie—
"It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert and James St wart. Also "Some Like It Hot," with Gene Krupa and Bob Hope. Tomorrow: "Juarez," with Paul Muni and Bette Davis. Also "You Can't Get Away with Murder," with Humphrey Bogart.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Painting by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Fox Meadow Offers Country Home But a Hop From Boston

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fox Meadow is just the scattered beginnings of a few new homes today. Tomorrow, the woody lane along which Fox Meadow nestles will be a 50-foot highway and the community will have become a village of some 80 homes fitting into the pattern of the planned development known as Oak Hill Village in Newton.

Unless the would-be homeowner knows where he is going, he might never know that Fox Meadow exists, so isolated is the new development from main avenues of travel. He could go down the West Roxbury Parkway, the Worcester Turnpike or Dedham Street to the Brook Farm Parkway without realizing Fox Meadow is only a stone's throw over the brow of Baldpate Hill.

Take Dudley Road off the Turnpike or Brookline Street off West Roxbury Parkway and you will land in the middle of Fox Meadow, snuggled away in the woods with one home completed and lived in, and three others under construction. Prices range from $6,000 to $8,000 with a real country atmosphere only six miles from Boston.

Has Rare Background

The story behind the development is as interesting as the new homes constituting the latest step in 12 years of detailed planning by Arnold Hartmann, real estate broker. Twelve years ago, he gave up his palatial home, turned a considerable part of his estate into a home community development and planted the seeds of what has become one of the finest planned residential sections of Greater Boston.

Fox Village is the latetst seed to sprout on 40 acres of primitive woodlands on the east side of Baldpate Hill at the junction of Brookline and Dudley Streets. At this time, these streets are really only country lanes blocked off by huge woodlands and pastures. Mr. Hartmann plans widening of Brookline Street to 50 feet from the Brookline line to Dudley Street and eventually, he hopes, right through to Dedham Street at the Peabody Home for Crippled Children.

The new development, according to Mr. Hartmann, fits into the planned development of Oak Hill Village as the lower-cost community. Originally, Mr. Hartmann started with the idea of providing a complete community for all pocketbooks. Oak Hill itself was the major objective with prices ranging from $8,500 up.

Visions Become Realities

Accompanying Mr. Hartmann's 12-year-old decision to sell his home for a country club were visions of a community that sooner or later would demand a school, a block of stores, filling stations, playground, library and village green. The school was constructed last year at a cost of $250,000 and includes the library. The playground is already laid out in the rear of the school and the village green is now provided for in blueprints of plans for developments around the schoolhouse.

Realizing at the outset that families would be largely dependent upon the wisdom and foresight of the developers to assure their future comfort and convenience, the Newton broker studied community requirements before plunging into the venture in a manner that has attracted nation-wide attention. To aid him in obtaining a complete community plan, he called upon Arthur A. Shurcliff, instrumental in planning the ground of the Williamsburg Restoration in Virginia.

In 1926, he recognized the automobile, not as a destroyer of neighborhood peace and safety, but as an instrument of travel demanding a new approach to community planning to assure families of safety and absence from traffic, while still being close to arteries that would carry them speedily into Boston by motorcar. Hence, he selected his site close enough to the Worcester Turnpike to be accessible to Boston, yet far enough away to discourage an overflow of outside travel through the Village.

Ely Was Paid $500 To Oppose Tax On Restaurant Food

Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts, was among the lobbyists who earned from nothing to $5,000 last year for raising their voices in divers causes, according to figures released today at the State House. Mr. Ely earned $500 from the Massachusetts Restaurant Association for opposing the sales tax on restaurant food.

High man was Arthur P. Russell, whose salary from the New Haven Railroad included $5,000 for lobbying activities. Samuel Silverman reported receiving nothing from the Massachusetts Wholesale Tobacconists for opposing the cigarette tax.

Gasoline, insurance, opticians, the "El", public utilities, and taxpayers were among the groups and causes served by the more than 30 men who worked variously for the passage or defeat of legislation in which their clients had an interest.

Nine Arrests Made As Tear Gas Stops South Barre Parade

SOUTH BARRE, Mass., Sept. 1 (AP)—Nine men were under arrest today after deputy sheriffs were forced to use tear gas to halt a disturbance here, scene of a strike at the Barre Wool Combing Company.

Deputies tossed tear gas bombs last night to stop a parade of strikers and sympathizers after a stone was hurled, hitting a deputy, the special police reported.

The nine men were taken into custody when deputies entered a residential section and a union hall. Early yesterday deputies used tear gas to end a clash between departing workers and strikers.

The strike started six weeks ago when members of the American Federation of Labor textile union left the plant.

'Beau Geste' After 13 Years

The Arts in Boston

"Beau Geste" is back on the screen, with Gary Cooper now in the part done in 1926 by Ronald Colman, and with Brian Donlevy as the hard-boiled sergeant originally acted by Noah Beery. But though there have been changes in the cast, the story still belongs to the "gallant gesture" school of fiction. As in the past, emphasis is laid on the calculated cruelty of Sergeant Markoff and the rigors of enlistment in a Hollywood Foreign Legion. In the picture which is now to be seen at the Metropolitan, as in its predecessor, there is an unmistakable air of artificiality. Yet today as in 1926 the yarn has a curious theatrical effectiveness.

The episodes in the desert fortress provide vigorous pictorial material; and William A. Wellman, who directed the new film, has taken full advantage of their possibilities. After all of the Foreign Legion films that have crossed the screen, they still hold attention. But neither Mr. Wellman nor his cast—including such capable players as Ray Milland and Robert Preston, who with Mr. Cooper make up the romantic heroes of the yarn—can do much with the prelude in England about the apparent theft of a priceless jewel and the decision of the trio to join the Foreign Legion.

That prelude, of course, is still a part of the extended flashback that makes up the greater part of the film. The opening, properly enough, is the striking scene in the desert, with the walls of the fortress manned by silent soldiers, none of whom will respond to the summons of the troops sent to relieve them. All that follows is an explanation of the mysterious silence. There is still the attack of the Arabs—apparently with some tripping of horses as they charge on the fortress. Sergeant Markoff still pursues his policy of brutality, partly from inclination and partly as a means to promotion.

Though Sergeant Markoff is not a pleasant fellow to meet—particularly when he indulges in such behavior as ordering a pair of deserters to be flogged back into the desert—Mr. Donlevy acts the part with skill. Mr. Cooper, Mr. Milland, and Mr. Preston make a cheerful threesome of the English adventurers, but there is not enough to the characters for them to go below the surface. Susan Hayward and Heather Thatcher have the only feminine roles, but neither of the latter characters is important.

"Quick Millions," the other feature film on the program, relates the adventures of the Jones family with a mine and a cabin in the Grand Canyon. Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, George Ernest, Ken Howell, June Carlson, and Eddie Collins are among the players.

'Lady of the Tropics'

"Lady of the Tropics" at the State and Orpheum seems to be largely a photographers' field day. In full face, in profile, and in close-ups, Miss Hedy Lamarr appears before the cameras. She has been furnished with an abundance of costumes. She has been given Robert Taylor as co-star. Perhaps when that much had been done it was not felt necessary to bother greatly with a plot.

Besides Miss Lamarr and Mr. Taylor, the players include Joseph Schildkraut as the quiet-spoken half-caste villain, and Gloria Franklin as a café singer.

"These Glamour Girls," the second film, is an acidulous campus yarn with a dance-hall girl routing a disagreeable lot of débutantes who sought to snub her at a college house party. Lew Ayres, Lana Turner, Tom Brown, Jane Bryan, Marsha Hunt, and Anita Louise are among the players.

E. F. M.

Winter Season Swings In After Holiday on Radio

The Week-End Dialer

The return by Tuesday of some familiar performers to the air will give program schedules their winter appearance. Returners include Ireene Wicker, the "Singing Lady," Tommy Riggs and "Betty Lou," and "Fibber McGee and Molly."

Tonight

Tennis—Ted Husing interviews players, coaches and officials from the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, on the eve of the challenge round, CBS-WEEI, 9; Ted Husing also will give play-by-play reports, Saturday, singles, 2-4:45; Sunday, doubles, 2-4:45; Monday, singles, 3-4, 4:30-5.

Saturday

"What Price America?" series for another 30 weeks, CBS-WEEI, 1:30.

Drama worth attention:
Plays written, Arch Oboler says, with a smile, a sigh and a shudder, are offered in the series titled with his name, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Sunday

Music worth hearing:
Handel's Concerto Grosso, No. 12, and Chopin's Andante Spianato & Grande Polonaise Brilliante, by Henrietta Schumann, pianist, with orchestra, in Music Hall concert, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.
American program with music of Sowerby, MacDowell, Still and Hanson, by NBC Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Howard Hanson, conductor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.
Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, by Goldman Band, from Central Park, N. Y., MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Monday

Tommy Riggs and "Betty Lou," with permanent dramatic company, and guest popular vocalists, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.
Worth attention:
Preview of "Golden Boy," motion picture version of Clifford Odets' play of the same name, in "Magic Key," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

A. D. H.

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whenever we see a Waltham watch (which is pretty often!) we are always reminded of our very first wrist watch. Which was a Waltham. It seems that a watch was a "fixed gift" from our grandfather to any and all of his grandchildren when they were ready to go away to school, and being a stanch New Englander he insisted that they be Walthams. Not that this hurt our feelings one little bit . . . for even youngsters get to know reputation and quality, and we remember the first thing our young friends looked for was the name of the watch. And we'll always remember that here was a name that "rated" with them!

Of course, in those days wrist watches were much bigger. In fact, in comparison with Waltham's new little "Elson" model, they were practically clocks; even though we did think them small at the time. But it seems that the modern girl can dash around and keep her appointments with the aid of the smallest (to say nothing of the thinnest!) round wrist watch ever to be made by the Waltham Watch Company. And inasmuch as small watches continue to fascinate the public, naturally it's going over.

You can take a look at one at Kettell, Blake, and Read's, right opposite Filene's, at 387 Washington Street, or at Halper's, up on Massachusetts Avenue, at 181. Surely this watch, in yellow gold, for around $35, would delight anybody, regardless of whether they were going away to school or not!

Charms Hankies And a Sale

Ad Lib: Well, they've used just about everything else for bracelet charms . . . and now it's real pine cones. Fairly small ones, of course, but pine cones nevertheless. At Plotkin Bros. on Boylston Street. You could brush up on your history from the historic hankies that Slattery sells for a mere quarter. Cheap . . . for such learning! Bunker Hill Monument, the Old North Church and so on are pictured. Nice useful souvenirs. Another one of those worthwhile sales of Helena Rubinstein's is about to begin. On Novena Night Cream this time. Half price, you know. From Sept. 7 to 16 . . . at the salon on Newbury Street, or in any of the department stores that feature her products.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Peace Stressed by Institute

(Continued from Page 9)

struction which will remove from politicians the constant temptation to solve unemployment by massacre through war."

The Rev. Mr. La Farge declared: "Sovereign powers which contain no peace within their borders cannot establish peace with one another." He advocated the spread of tolerance within national borders as a first step toward understanding across national borders. He also termed the Roman Catholic church an institution of peace, because of its admonitions to its members in every country to "use reason and sane judgment in matters of international dispute."

Weakens Churches

Rabbi Bernstein declared the churches should oppose any war, not only because it involves immoral actions but because war weakens the influence of the churches. He said that if a European war breaks out, American churches should "use all of their strength" to keep this country from becoming involved.

"I am interested to speculate," he said, "on what would happen if the supreme head of the Roman Catholic church would announce at this time that the church would not bestow its blessing upon those of its members who go to war. I wonder what would happen if the Lutheran and Baptist churches in Germany as well as the Protestant and Roman Catholic and Jewish leaders in other lands would announce publicly that they regard war as a sin and would not give their blessing to those who participate."

The eagerness of the members for peace has been matched only by their earnest desire to do everything possible to protect the civil liberties which have been historic in the country. Last night the Institute paid spectacular and impressive tribute to the "bill of rights" which guarantees these liberties.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 2

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Sept. 3

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WSLR (W1XAL)-WSLA (W1XAR) (15.13mc and 21.46mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WSLR (W1XAL)-WSLA (W1XAR) (6.04mc and 11.73mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Director Awaited for R. I. Civil Service

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1—The names of three candidates for the office of Civil Service Director in Rhode Island were sent to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt's office this week. The Governor is authorized to appoint one of the three to the position and this action will be one of the last steps in setting up the state-wide civil service system which will go into effect next January.

More than 50 applicants from various parts of the country sought the position as Rhode Island director. Examinations were held in San Francisco, Chicago, Albany and Providence. Gradually the field was narrowed down. Fourteen candidates took the oral examination recently and from these 14 the three final candidates were selected.

Once the new director assumes office he will have only a few months to put the State's system into final shape and appoint a staff to work with him. Much of the spade work already has been done in drawing up classifications. In all, there will be about 400 classifications to include the 3,500 state employees.

Experts in the field of government have called the Rhode Island civil service system, as it now is shaping up, a model one. Every precaution has been taken to eliminate patronage completely. Rigged examinations, designed to give a job to a specific individual, will not be permitted and all present employees of the State must stand their chances with outsiders when the examination arrives to cover their jobs.

One of the major reforms achieved by the Vanderbilt administration, civil service long has been advocated for Rhode Island. Not until the last session of the Legislature, however, did it meet favorable action.

Co-operative Dairy

An experiment in a co-operative dairy has been launched by Harry C. Crowell, Hope Valley farmer, despite skepticism or hostility of other dairymen and State officials.

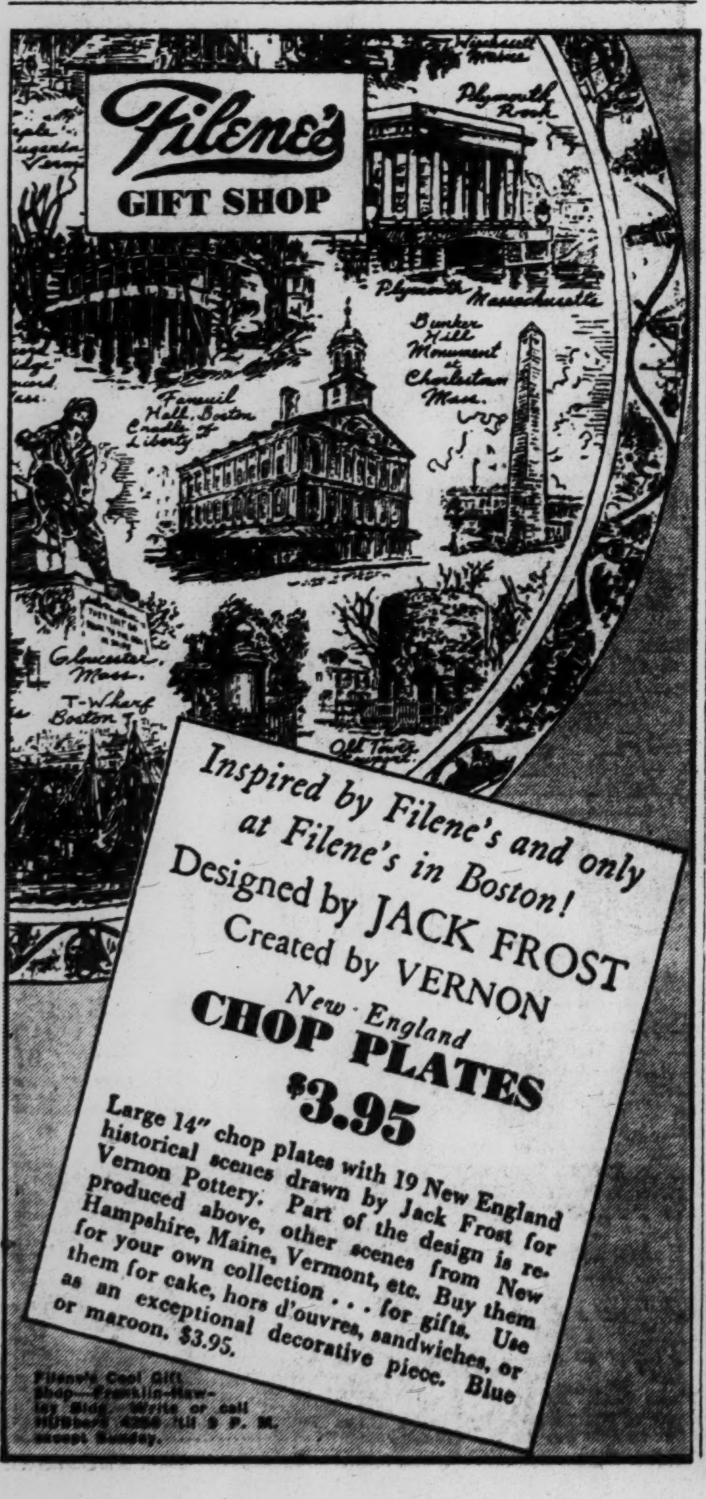
Mr. Crowell recently distributed a circular the highlights of which follow:

"Dear Consumer: With your cooperation I can deliver Grade A milk at your door at a cost of 7 cents a quart. You will perhaps say this is fiction because you know that the price of Grade A milk at retail is fixed by law at 13 cents and up. The law has pegged the price to you, but it has not as yet prohibited you from producing your own mil. Join the Co-operative Consumers. Thus: A good cow can be bought for around $100. Now if 10 people will invest $10 each in a cow, and turn that cow over to me for care, I will feed, shelter, milk and deliver one quart of milk per day to each shareholder for the small sum of 50 cents per week from each shareholder. . . . After I have shown you how you can save on one item, I will do the same on chickens, eggs, pork, lamb, fuel and clothing."

Dr. Granville Breed, State Director of Agriculture, questioned whether the plan would work. "If something happens to the cow in a month, what then?" he asked.

Other dairymen scoffed at the plan as economically impossible.

GOVERNOR ESTATES
For a permanent summer home choose this secluded island, where lake, mountains, and changing seasons bring an infinite variety of charm. Every land and water sport nearby. Bridge to the mainland. Home sites attractively priced.
on LAKE VINNIPESAUKEE
Laconia, N. H.
Country Properties, Inc.
Laconia, N. H.
and Office at Entrance



Statler HANDY TOWELS for HOUSEHOLD USE
Softer, more absorbent

YANKEE CLIPPER
LUXURIOUS YACHT TO PROVINCETOWN $2
DAILY 10 A.M.
Lv. EDISON WHARF
Atlantic Avenue NEAR SO. STA.
CALL HAN. 2823
Last Trip Sept. 10th
Round Trip Sunday & Holidays $3.00

TONITE $2 PER COUPLE
LAST MOONLIGHT SAIL
No more until next year. Leave Foster's Wharf 9 P. M., return midnite. Dancing, cafeteria. Rates for groups. Cape Cod S. S. Co., Hub. 2650
S.S. STEEL PIER

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour..	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour..	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"The Ink Spots"	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Here's Moore"	Serenade	"Silver Winds"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	**Foreign Broadcast**	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	**News; Edwin C. Hill**	News; sports; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Air Corps talk	News; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Del Courtney's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Del Courtney's Orch.	**Gen. Hugh Johnson**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz":	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Bob Edge, talk	Roy Kinney's Orchestra	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	"Under Western	"In the Gloaming"	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"Twentieth Century Ser-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15	Skies"	"In the Gloaming"	**prano; Ross Graham,**	enade"	Herb Brown, songs
8:30	Johnny Green's Or.:	"Don't Forget": quiz	**baritone; Frank Black's**	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	sketch; soloists	program	**Orchestra; chorus**	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	"Let's Dance"
9:00	Davis Cup Preview	"Plantation Party":	"Waltz Time": Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Davis Cup Preview	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	"First Nighter":	Harry Horlick's Orch.	"Death Valley Days":	Ernie Rio Rito's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	dramatization	Harry Horlick's Orch.	dramatic sketch	tra; soloist	cal Album"
10:00	"Grand Central	Prohibition Meeting:	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15	Station": drama	Roger Babson, talk	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30	Robert L. Ripley:	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Labor Speakers	"Friday Promenade"	News Service
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	**Foreign Broadcast**	"Friday Promenade"	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Dance Parade
11:30	Hal Kemp's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emory Deutsch's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"Swing Phonics"
11:45	Hal Kemp's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emory Deutsch's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	....
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	....
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	....
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	....
8:00	Weather; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15	Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
8:45	"About Us"	"Rhapsody in Brass"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	Music; news	"As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	National Hillbilly	"Breakfast Club": so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Champions	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Studio speaker	Morin Sisters, songs	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Dorian Quartet	"What Is It?"	"No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Saturday Sere-	Barry McKinley, songs	"Bright Idea Club"	Model Airplane Club	"Shopping With You"
10:45	nade"	"The Child Grows Up"	"Bright Idea Club"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Network speaker	The Ross Trio	Concert Orchestra	Studio Radio Club	"Daily Inspirations"
11:15	"Organ Moods"	Sports School	Concert Orchestra	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	**Columbia Concert**	Weather; music; talk	Armchair Quartet	**U. S. Army Band**	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	**Hall**	"Hits and Bits"	Nature Sketches	**U. S. Army Band**	Five Star News
12:00	"Deep River Boys"	News; 'Noonday Review'	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15	News Service	Noonday Review; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	Italian Program
12:30	"Let's Pretend"	National Farm and	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	News; weather; tide
12:45	"Let's Pretend"	Home Hour	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	Enoch Light's Orch.	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	Nancy Mack, soprano
1:15	Enoch Light's Orch.	Home Hour	Marimba Melodies	"Merchants' program"	"Melody Mart"
1:30	**"What Price Amer-**	News Service	Household talk	"Merchants' program"	"Melody Mart"
1:45	**ica": talk; drama**	"Slavonic Serenade"	Household talk	Sports reports; music	Short Story Club
2:00	Davis Cup Tennis..	Morton Franklin's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Natoinal Air Races	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15	Davis Cup Tennis..	Morton Franklin's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	Davis Cup Tennis..	"Indiana Indigo"	"Golden Melodies":	Boston Red Sox-New	Concert Pianist
2:45	Davis Cup Tennis..	"Merry Music"	string ensemble	York baseball game	News Service
3:00	Davis Cup Tennis..	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	"Matinee in Rhythm":	Boston Red Sox-New	Sport reports
3:15	Davis Cup Tennis..	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	York baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	Davis Cup Tennis..	"Song Shoppers"	Roy Eldredge's Orch.	Boston Red Sox-New	Sport reports
3:45	Davis Cup Tennis..	"Song Shoppers"	Roy Eldredge's Orch.	York baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	Davis Cup Tennis..	Club Matinee: variety	German Song Hits	Boston Red Sox-New	Sport reports
4:15	Davis Cup Tennis..	Club Matinee: variety	German Song Hits	York baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	Davis Cup Tennis..	Club Matinee: variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Boston Red Sox-New	Sport reports
4:45	To Be Announced..	Club Matinee: variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra	York baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	"Summer Serenade"	"If I Had the Chance"	Dance Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	Davis Cup Tennis..	"If I Had the Chance"	Dance Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	S. Young's Orch...	Erskine Hawkin's Orch.	V. F. W. Address	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	S. Young's Orch...	Erskine Hawkin's Orch.	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	Sport program	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Brandwynne's Orch.	News; Tennis Summary	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"..	ed": dramatization	Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	**Americans at Work:**	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"20th Century Serenade"	Dinner Concert
7:15	**interviews**	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Commentator	News Service
7:30	Michael Loring	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	"People's Quiz Club"	Swing Session	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	Presents: vocal	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	"People's Quiz Club"	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00	"County Seat"	Dorothy Thompson	'From Hollywood Today'	"Tropical Serenade":	"Jungle Jim": sketch
8:15	"County Seat"	S. Teagarten's Orch.	'From Hollywood Today'	tenor; orchestra	"Sundown Serenade"
8:30	"Let's Join the	"Brent House": dra-	Variety Show: vocalists;	"Hawaii Calls": native	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Band": records	matic series	comedy; orchestra	Hawaiian music	"Sing Song Time"
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	Natinoal Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	Dance Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; Graham McNamee	Dance Orchestra	cal Album"
9:30	M. Warnow's Orch.	vocal groups; "Hoosier	**Arch Oboler's Plays:**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Hot Shots": comedy	**"Love Story"**	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	M. Spitalny's Orch.	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Symphonic Strings":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15	"Columbia Goes to	M. Spitalny's Orch.	vocalist	Cesare Sodero, cond.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30	the Fair"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight":	News Service
10:45	"Adventures"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	soloists; orchestra	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:00	Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	"The Majestics": orch.
11:30	Harry James' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:45	Harry James' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	News Service

Labor Day Marketing Easy; Threats of Price Rise Heard

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Housewives found shopping for the summer's last big holiday week-end an easy task today, with a profusion of many varieties of foodstuffs filling the market places. Prices were not greatly changed, in most instances, though an upward trend was noted in roasting pork and lamb, and market men forecast a sharp rise in meats in view of the situation abroad.

Seafood is abundant and oysters are back in season, with the advent of September. Fresh native swordfish is as plentiful as it has been all year, though the annual season is drawing to a close. Large shipments are arriving in Boston from Nova Scotia by steamer, almost daily, and prices are undoubtedly at the "low," for the summer. Downtown fish stores are offering fresh native swordfish at 35 cents a pound and in at least one independent grocery-fish store within the city limits a price of 18 cents is named.

Oysters are quoted downtown from 80 cents to $1.25 a quart. In the shell, oysters are priced at $1.25 a peck, in some of the stores.

Halibut and Lobsters

Fresh native halibut is 35 cents in downtown stores, where live lobsters are offered at that price for large and chicken sized. Lobster meat is $1.50 a pound. Fresh tinker mackerel are 12 cents a pound in some stalls but the supply is not too large owing to adverse fishing weather.

In meats, smoked hams are priced from 23 cents a pound for whole or half hams, to 30 cents a pound. Cooked hams can be had at 38 cents a pound. Corned beef is ranged from 25 to 32 cents for thick end and brisket. In fresh beef, face of the rump roast can be had at 29 cents a pound in chain stores while fancy grades at Faneuil Hall stalls are marked 40 cents. Pork loins are from 25 to 35 cents a pound, the higher priced being New England dressed. Legs of lamb are available from 23 to 32 cents a pound.

Corn Without Borers

Fresh green corn is plentiful in the market. New Hampshire-grown is offered as high as 50 cents a dozen ears in Faneuil Hall stalls where it is sorted to eliminate borer-affected ears. At roadside stands it is 20 cents a dozen "as is," and that means regardless of verbal assurance of no borers.

Wild grapes are in the market too, for housewives who find time to make jelly. Prices are as high as 75 cents a half bushel. Then there is the beach plum from Cape Cod that is widely sought for jelly. They are now available for about 20 cents a quart.

Early apples are priced from 5 cents a pound for Gravensteins to 40 cents a dozen for McIntosh. Greenings are four pounds for 25 cents. Blueberries are nearing the end of their season, with shipments arriving from Nova Scotia daily, and selling around 30 cents a quart in the big market. Large-sized Maine blueberries and cultivated ones from nearer home range from 60 to 65 cents.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 323 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:45 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m), Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, 6 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), WSLR (formerly W1XAL).
Boston—Week days, 1 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12 noon, WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Occasionally, no regular time assigned, WLNH, 1310kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:30 a. m.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m), Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, 6 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), WSLR (formerly W1XAL).

Missouri

Kansas City—Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.00mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc, 49.1m.

Amusements

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
Now
The Year's Heart-Thrill Drama!
CAROLE LOMBARD
CARY GRANT-KAY FRANCIS
IN NAME ONLY
with CHARLES COBURN
PLUS 2nd FEATURE FRONTIER MARSHAL
RANDOLPH SCOTT • NANCY KELLY
NEW WALT DISNEY CARTOON "BEACH PICNIC"

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—M-G-M TRIUMPHS—2
ROBERT TAYLOR • HEDY LAMARR
in "Lady of the Tropics"
Also "THESE GLAMOUR GIRLS"
Featuring Lew Ayres-Lana Turner

NEW YORK CITY

"A 'Must' for visitors to New York" —Readers' Digest
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45. Cir. 6-9156. Air-Cooled
Evs. 8:35. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day 2:30

KATHARINE CORNELL and
THE PLAYWRIGHT'S COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
with FRANCIS LEDERER
MARGALO GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Air-Cooled
Evgs. at 9, $1 to $3. Mats. Wed., Sat., Labor Day 2:30

"THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 P. M. ROXY THEA. 7th Av. 50th St.

BROADWAY'S BIGGEST SHOW!
350 in the Cast 13 Stirring Scenes
FREDRIC MARCH (in person) in
THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

The THEATRE GUILD Presents PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY
AIR COOLED
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. TOMORROW & THURS. 2:40
Mail orders until Nov. 4 — 361 Seats $1.10

EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. LABOR DAY
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

Red Sox Have Chance to Match Power Against New Yorkers Here Over Week End

Boston Fans Will Storm Fenway for Yankee Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those unconquerable Yankees, now pushing toward the fourth successive American League pennant without opposition, bring their thundering bludgeons to Fenway Park on the morrow for a three-game series with the Red Sox. Boston is alive to the offensive possibilities of these week-end contests. If you can find a reserved seat for the double-header Sunday, you should join the magicians' union, if there is one.

Every New Englander mildly interested in baseball would like to witness this final 1939 Hub appearance of the world champs, and apparently it makes little difference that the Sox have faded out of the contending picture.

Park Sold Out

If the weather remains favorable, close to 40,000 will storm Fenway for the bargain bill, and although there are still seats available for the single tomorrow, the park will undoubtedly be near capacity by game time. Those unable to get accommodations for Sunday, in a majority of cases have accepted Saturday as better than nothing.

The Sox will enter the series with a surprising record of five straight victories over the title-holders and eight triumphs in 12 starts this season. No other outfit has put on such a front in competition with Joe McCarthy. For a while it had him worried. But now the locals can only halt the champs momentarily if they win this coming series.

Overpowered West

The New Yorkers gave a typical exhibition of their power during this last tour of the West. Going into Chicago less than two weeks ago, their advantage over the second-place Red Sox was a mere 7½ games. But by putting on the pressure for nine wins in 11 starts, the Yanks widened this to 12½. All thought of competition disappeared when the Bostonians won only six and lost five over the same period.

It was not alone the Yankee victories which impressed the American League. The manner in which they were attained left the West in a state of wild confusion. In the process of winning nine straight the champs pounded enemy pitching for 121 hits, 103 runs, and 18 homers. This pace averages 13, safeties, 11 runs, and two four-baggers a game. Also, Joe McCarthy's mound staff was far more effective than was necessary. A combination of this sort makes a ball club unbeatable in any one series. All of which should be particularly discouraging to the Cincinnati Reds.

Rolfe's Big Year

As the Yankees faced their final contest in Cleveland this afternoon. Joe Di Maggio was nursing a hitting streak of 15 games. Red Rolfe had one of nine and was leading the majors with 171 bingles. Red, incidentally, is having his biggest year since coming down out of the hills surrounding Hanover to join the Yanks. Only a catastrophe can cheat him of graduating to the 200-hit class. He missed that mark last year by four. McCarthy will rest several of his regulars when the team makes the pennant a mathematical certainty, but the third baseman will waive the courtesy.

Di Maggio stands unchallenged at the head of the batting race. He may become the first American League champion to scale .400 since Harry Heilmann soared to .403 in 1923. By 1940, Joe may have a new challenger in Charley Keller, who has taken over the right field berth once occupied by Babe Ruth. The rookie was hitting .353 this morning. Joe Gordon, the second baseman, was among the select with 23 homers. He was tied with Di Maggio and Cleveland's Hal Trosky for second place in his circuit.

⁂

Yankee briefs . . . McCarthy has won 34 and lost only nine in the West this year. . . He has captured 18 out of 19 from the St. Louis Browns . . . Facing left-handed pitchers this season, the leaders have won 29 and lost 11. . . Six Yanks are over .300—Di Mag, Rosar, Keller, Rolfe, Selkirk and Dickey, in that order. . . Gordon is close. . . Johnny Murphy, the relief star, lost two games on successive days at Detroit and Cleveland. . . This had never happened to John previously. . . In 34 games this season he has won two and lost five.

⁂

Al Simmons has moved West with the Cincinnati Reds. The Bees passed him along to Bill McKechnie after all clubs in both leagues ignored his name on the waiver list. He batted .282 for Casey Stengel and may give the Reds a lift in the pinch hitting department.

Boston Batting

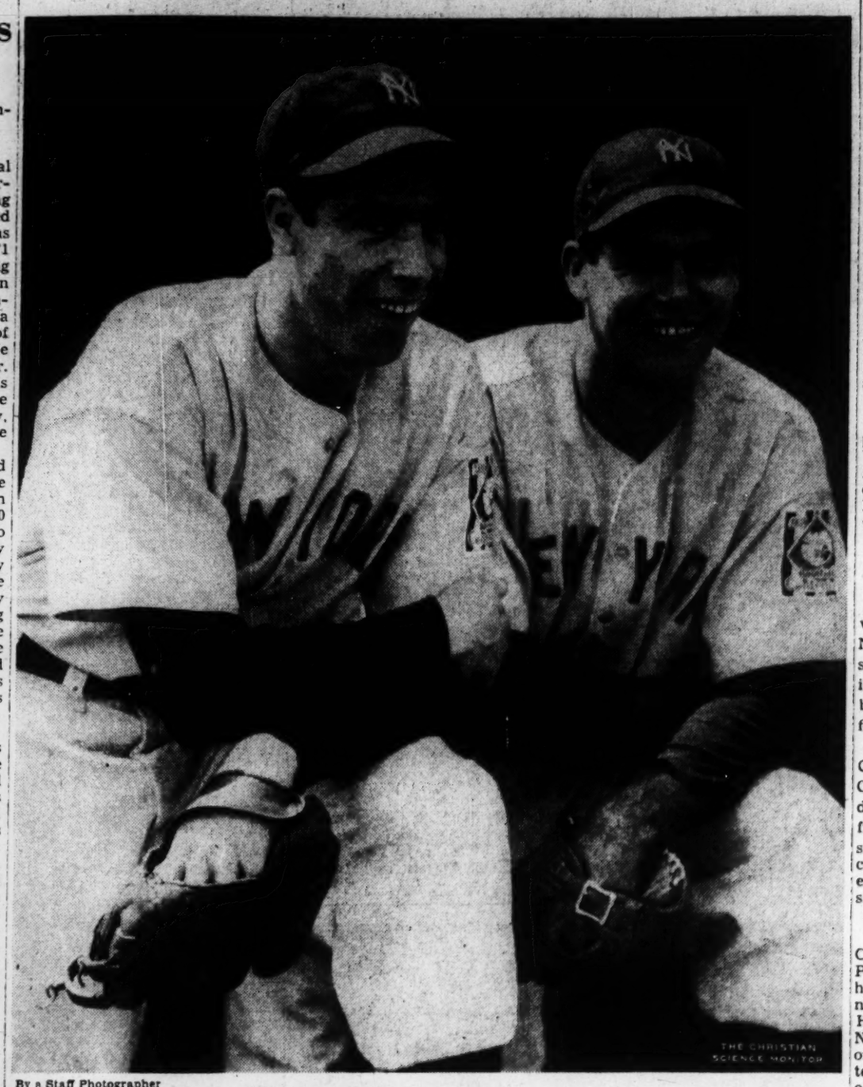
Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.366	Hassett	.324
Finney	.331	Garms	.320
Doerr	.316	Cuccinello	.312
Williams	.314	West	.285
Cramer	.312	Majeski	.274
Tabor	.294	Outlaw	.272
Cronin	.292	Miller	.269
Peacock	.289	Cooney	.260
Berg	.281	Masi	.250
Vosmik	.275	Warstler	.247
Nonnenkamp	.258	Lopez	.238
Desautels	.239	Andrews	.217
Berger	.154	Sisti	.177

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	1	0	Moran	1	0
Lefebvre	1	0	Posedel	14	9
Grove	13	3	Fette	10	9
Ostermueller	10	3	Lanning	4	4
Heving	10	3	Sullivan	4	6
Dickman	7	3	MacFayden	8	13
Auker	8	7	Turner	4	8
Galehouse	7	8	Errickson	3	6
Wilson	8	10	Frankhouse	0	2
Wade	1	3			

Fifteen years ago Auburn's gridders totaled but 46 points to 40 for their opponents yet averaged .500 with four victories, four defeats, and one tie.

Whatever Became of the Red Sox?



By a Staff Photographer

Joe Di Maggio (left) and Charley Keller, Yankee sluggers, take a look out of the dugout to see what opponents they are billed to out-hit for the day. These two outfielders, Di Maggio in his fourth season as a major leaguer, and Keller, playing his first year, have helped fight off the prolonged challenge of the Red Sox.

Sporting Around the Hub

Stratton and Bishop Tie

Emery Stratton of Belmont and Ted Bishop of Woodland, two of New England's outstanding amateur golfers, raced over the Commonwealth Club course during the past two days to card a pair of 69's to tie for low gross honors in the M. G. A. tournament there. The two will play off for the prize, a set of matched irons, later this month.

Although neither attempted to qualify earlier in the week for the national amateur in Chicago Sept. 11-16, both would have made the grade with ease if they had produced the same brand of golf.

Stratton, who won the tournament last year, got his tie the hard way. He blasted an iron shot into the cup for a birdie on the 18th. Bishop, who lost a chance to break the course record when he missed five putts of six feet or under, won the event in 1937.

⁂

Meanwhile, at the Myopia Hunt Club yesterday, one of this region's representatives in the national amateur was tuning up his strokes. Francis Ouimet, automatically qualified because of his national championships in 1914 and 1931, paired with Ren Russell of Dublin, N. H., in the club's annual invitation four-ball event. The two won 6 and 5 over F. I. Amory and his son in the first round, but then ran into trouble. They met up with Horace Davenport and George Smith of Salem, who played the first 10 holes in seven under par, net. Playing dormie six, the two Salem golfers lost four holes in a row before they could gain victory. At the 17th, a handicap stroke gave them the necessary half and they won 2 and 1. Ouimet's golf, which was brilliant in spots, indicated that the Woodland star may be ready to cut a swath nationally at Chicago.

⁂

The New England assistant pros' golf tournament was postponed because of rain and cold yesterday, after nine holes had been played over the Fall River course. The tournament will start from scratch next week. When play was called, Tom Howe of Wellesley, 1937 winner, was leading 31 rivals with a 39. Elmer Reed of Brae Burn, winner last year, had a 40.

⁂

The State girls' junior golf championship was postponed for the second day in a row yesterday because of the weather. Semifinal matches were due to be played today.

⁂

Coach Ray Flaherty of the Washington Redskins, who play the Eastern College All-Stars in Fenway Park, Sept. 11, finds himself with three outstanding signal callers on his hands. Foremost, of course, is Slingin' Sammy Baugh, with Frank Filcock almost good enough to wear Sammy's shoes. Third on the list is Jim German of Center, who is having his first fling at professional football, but who has already pleased Flaherty with his coolness under fire.

⁂

The Boston Olympets, local girls' softball team, return to the Garden floor tonight to meet the Burnham Brady Girls of Hartford, champions of Connecticut for the past five years. A Metropolitan League game will open the evening's show at 7:30 p. m., when the Robohoth Milkmaids face the Home Service Laundry Girls of Worcester. G. C.

Other Sports on Page 12.

Tiller Talk

Boston Bay yachting just about drops the anchor for the season after the Labor Day week-end races at Winthrop Yacht Club. Most of local interest centers in Sunday's final race in the Indian Class inter-club standing, the only race of the three-day series which counts in the season's inter-club racing of the Boston Bay fleet.

⁂

Marblehead continues its championship racing with both Eastern and Corinthian Yacht Club sailors appearing in the regular series off the 'Head Saturday.

⁂

This year's races off the Nahant courses of the Winthrop club should provide a large gathering, and possibly a record-breaking fleet. The increase of boats this summer at the inter-club gathering has been noticeable.

⁂

Last week at South Boston there was a new Southie record for boats set. The three-day racing at Winthrop should draw well over 200 craft each day, according to present indications.

⁂

Chief Sachem among the Indians, Harry Colburn's Mohawk with Bob Dalrymple at the helm holds a handy lead over the rest of the tomahawking flotilla. Sunday's final race in the inter-club season standing will decide the story. Close covering should protect Mohawk's 11-point margin. Should the veteran Indian take this year's championship, it would be the second time in its long history, and the second title for its skipper. Dalrymple, former Dartmouth College middle distance runner, won with his Firewater six years ago.

⁂

This week end affair is jointly sponsored by Cottage Park and Winthrop Yacht Clubs. This year Winthrop holds the races with Cottage Park taking its turn next season.

⁂

Sunday and Monday mornings, the Norman Gray junior races for boys and girls under the voting age are held for all classes. The races get under way at 10 o'clock with Gray in charge. This is the 10th season for the annual junior series.

As usual, the Indians provide the impetus for a large fleet. Over 30 of the craft are expected to attend. Winthrop Hustlers, the season's most improved class, will race some 25 boats. The resumption of the Star Class rivalry between the Winthrop and Quincy Stars should provide interest after their close standing in Marblehead's Race Week. W. A. D.

Cup Matches Are Insured

By the Associated Press

Haverford, Pa., Sept. 1

With an eye toward war in Europe, the Merion Cricket Club has taken out insurance on the Davis Cup play between the United States and Australia this week end.

If the tournament is interrupted by war, the club's financial losses will be covered by a special policy.

Harry Hopman, Captain of the Australians, and Adrian Quist are members of the 6th Battalion, trench mortars, Australian army.

Wildcat Gridmen Asked to Report After Labor Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 1—Eighteen former Massachusetts schoolboy gridsters will be seen in action as University of New Hampshire varsity football candidates during the pre-season training camp, according to an invitation list sent out by Head Coach George Sauer.

Listed among the 47 players who will settle down the Wednesday after Labor Day for a 10-day practice period are 17 lettermen and 14 numeral wearers from last year's freshman squad.

Two Sessions

The Wildcat camp will follow a rigorous schedule in two daily practice sessions, pointing toward the opening game with Colby here Sept. 30.

Former Bay State schoolboys invited to camp are: John Feche, Milton; Steve Lampson, Ipswich; Bradford Moore, Swampscott; Tony Touart, Boston, ends; Thomas Johnson, Arlington; James Russell, Milton; Raymond Doyle, Newburyport; Tony Budzianowski, Ipswich; Donald Mueller, Saugus, tackles; Francis Chase, Canton; Creeley Buchanan, Cambridge; Vitold Wallace, Amesbury, guards; Paul Nugent, Quincy, center; John Hanlon, Winchester; Dana Larson, Hyde Park; Stacey Clark, Marblehead; Jerry Bozzo and Harold Hall, North Attleboro, backs.

Osmanski Voted Most Valuable

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Bill Osmanski, fullback from Holy Cross who expects to forego pro football for a coaching position at the University of Iowa, emerged from Wednesday night's College All-Star-New York Giant charity football game with the "most valuable" all-star player award.

Osmanski was the No. 1 choice in a poll of newspapermen. Billy Patterson, Baylor halfback, ran second in the balloting followed in order by George Faust, Minnesota quarterback; Ed Bock, Iowa State guard, and Roland Young, Oklahoma end.

Cecil Isbell of Purdue won the 1938 All-Star award.

Not One Protest Flag Flew In Sears Cup Championship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 1—One of the most remarkable features of the national junior sailing championship which ended off Indian Harbor Yacht Club here yesterday was the fact that for the second straight year there were no protests or disqualifications.

In contrast to the sectional tryouts, where over 70 clubs were eliminated, the championship finale produced not one protest. This fact proves one point: that the final round possessed the top junior skippers of the country, who not only knew how to race boats, but who were clever enough to stay out of trouble.

Remarkable Feature

This is a remarkable feature of present-day junior competition. Whereas in past years, "red" bunting flags flew aloft some boat in each race, today juniors have learned how to sail "clean" races.

George E. Hills, veteran judge for the Sears Cup series, wore a broad smile last night when he commended this year's juniors for their sailing. "We (judges) don't deserve our pay," he said. Hills, a member of the Hingham (Mass.) Yacht Club, has judged these races for some nine years now, and commented that young Dick Mechem's championship sailing was one of the cleverest bits of racing he has seen.

Mechem the Winner

Mechem sailed to three firsts, four seconds, and a seventh to win the championship.

This lack of protests is not only a relief to the judges but a welcome sign to the boys racing, for protests long have led to bad feeling. The actions of each crew went a long way towards cementing friendly relations, and the yachtsmen will remember this series for a long time. W. A. D.

Huskies Report Next Week

Coach Jimmy Dunn has invited 67 football candidates to Northeastern's opening practice session Tuesday morning at Huntington Field, Brookline. All things being equal, Jimmy will be satisfied if half that number appear.

Heading the list of lettermen is Capt. Connie Sullivan, former Cambridge Latin star and double-duty performer at Northeastern for the past two seasons. As a sophomore, Sullivan starred at center, but Dunn shifted him to end last fall and Connie was sensational in the new post.

Experienced Linemen

Art Anderson of Concord, Charlie Abend of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Malcolm Barney of Haverhill, Bob Hallen of Everett, Gardner Holmes of Gloucester, Joe Howlett of Medford, Gerry DeNapoli of Newton, Carl Johnson of Belmont, Jim Sanford of Water Mill, N. Y., and Mel Warshaw of Roxbury are other experienced linemen Dunn hopes to see next week.

Bob Gurney of Medford, basketball captain, heads the list of backfield veterans expected to be on hand. The pile-driving Joe Beaton of Dorchester, little Alex Struzziero of East Boston, bulky Ken Harding of Wollaston, and hipswinging Ronnie Tubbs of Hartford are other ball-toters who had experience last year.

Freshman Prospects

The freshman squad of last year, which showed flashes of power, is expected to contribute half a dozen varsity prospects, headed by Phil Sheridan of Malden. Sheridan played tackle for Warren McGuirk at Malden High, but he was converted into a blocking back as a freshman last fall.

Ernie Colantonio of Newton, Ed Barry of Wellesley, and Abe Winegrad of Boston English are other backfield possibilities, while Jim Vahey of Watertown, Jim Jefferson of Belmont, and Al Olsen of Dorchester head the potential varsity linemen.

The Huskies will hold two sessions daily next week but will return to their normal schedule as soon as classes start.

Local Box Score

Red Sox

Aug. 31

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
McCosky cf	2	1	2	3	5	1	0
Fox rf	5	2	3	3	2	0	0
Gehringer 2b	4	3	1	2	2	2	0
York 1b	4	2	1	1	7	0	0
Higgins 3b	4	1	3	4	1	1	0
Bell lf	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Croucher ss	5	0	0	0	3	3	1
Tebbetts c	5	1	1	1	7	0	0
Trout p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Benton p	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	11	13	20	27	9	1
BOSTON							
Cramer, cf	4	1	2	2	3	1	1
Vosmik, lf	4	1	1	1	5	0	0
Foxx, 1b	5	2	3	3	3	1	0
Williams, rf	4	0	2	3	3	0	0
Cronin, ss	4	0	2	2	1	1	2
Doerr, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	1	1
‡Carey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabor, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Desautels, c	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Peacock, c	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Grove, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galehouse, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	4	13	14	24	6	4

*Batted for Grove in 6th. †Batted for Wagner in 8th. ‡Batted for Doerr in 9th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	6		—11
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	—4

Runs batted in, Gehringer 2, York, Bell 3, Higgins 2, Tebbetts, Fox, Cramer, Doerr, Williams. Two-base hits, Williams, Bell, McCosky, Gehringer, Higgins. Home run, Tebbetts. Stolen bases, Higgins, Fox. Sacrifices, York, Bell, McCosky, Higgins, Williams. Double plays, Croucher and York; Croucher and Gehringer and York. Left on bases, Boston 11, Detroit 9. Base on balls, by Grove 3, by Wagner, by Trout 4, Struck out, by Grove 2, by Wagner, by Galehouse, by Trout 4, by Benton 3. Hits, off Grove 6 in 5 innings, off Wagner 2 in 2, off Dickman 4 in 1-3, off Galehouse 1 in 2-3, off Trout 10 in 6 1-3, off Benton 3 in 2 2-3. Wild pitch, Benton. Winning pitcher, Trout. Losing pitcher, Grove. Umpires, Pipgras, Basil and Summers. Time, 2h. 16m. Attendance, 6,247.

Alice Marble Only American In Semifinals

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 1 (AP)—Defending Champion Alice Marble and Valerie Scott entered the final round of the Essex tournament here today.

Miss Marble pushed through to within a match of winning her third Essex championship, defeating Mrs. Freda James Hammersley 6—4, 6—1. Miss Scott won by the same score of 6—4, 6—1, over Mme. Simone Mathieu.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 1 (AP) — Although International Champion Alice Marble of Beverly Hills, Calif., was the only American player to gain the semifinal round of the Essex County Club's women's tennis competition, she remained today a top-heavy favorite to retire its trophy with a third consecutive victory.

Miss Marble was paired against Mrs. Freda James Hammersley, one of the British Wightman Cup stars, in one of today's semifinals and Valerie Scott of England and Mme. Simone Mathieu of France occupied the lower brackets in that round.

The California star qualified yesterday by eliminating Nina Brown, also of England, 6—2, 6—0, while Mrs. Hammersley was topping Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, 6—3, 6—3.

Mme. Mathieu provided the tourney with its outstanding upset by defeating Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., the nation's third-ranking player, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, and Miss Scott, who started a day later than the rest of her rivals, caught up with them by overcoming two strong opponents, Katherine Winthrop of Manchester, 6—2, 6—3, and Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, 6—1, 6—4.

The doubles quarter-finals, concluded just before dark, found all five of the British Wightman Cup stars bracketed in semifinal berths.

The youthful California team of Pauline Betz and Virginia Wolfenden was the only American pair left in the running as they upset the second-seeded team of Miss Marble and Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, 6—2, 6—8, 6—4.

This match was a thriller, but it was surpassed by the winning surge of a British pair, Betty Nuthall and Nina Brown, as they overcame Miss Bundy and Mary Arnold, 6—2, 4—6, 14—12.

Munger Advances In Arcola Play

ARCOLA, N. J., Sept. 1 (AP)—Jack Munger of Dallas, Texas, semifinalist in the 1933 National Amateur championship and medalist Wednesday with a record of 67, defeated Arthur Atkinson of Winged Foot, 2 and 1, after eliminating William Breslin, Ridgewood, 8 and 7, in the Arcola Country Club golf tournament yesterday.

Johnny Goodman of Omaha, Neb., National Open champion in 1933 and National Amateur kingpin in 1937, defeated Peter Forsman of Wykagyl, 2 and 1, and Jack Deetjen of Hackensack, 3 and 2. Goodman was even par for the day's play.

Charles Clare of Race Brook, Conn., only player with two legs on the Arcola Cup, also advanced to the quarter-finals. He scored a 3-and-2 first-round triumph over J. Norman Hunter of Ridgewood and a 4-and-3 victory over Foy Porter of Rock Spring in the afternoon round, which was played mostly in a rainstorm.

MILTON, MASS.
Coal
New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
GODFREY COAL CO.
64 Adams Street
Tel. BLUhills 0502

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

Cool, Appetizing Foods and Beverages for Summer Menus
Midco Ice Box Freeze, Tremont Mayonnaise, Tremont Lemon Whip, Breast of Chicken, Tuna Fish, Turner's Potato Chips
Moxie — a delicious thirst quencher, Hires' Root Beer, large bottle 10c; Hires' Root Beer, small bottle 5c; Underwood's Deviled Ham for Sandwiches
Remember, we deliver to the North and South Shore daily.
RHODES BROS. CO.
170 Mass. Ave., Boston KEN. 4500; LON. 2040

FANEUIL FRUIT EX.
Two Conveniently Located Stores
259 Mass Avenue Boston
320 Walnut Street Newtonville

Back to Work Permanents
Have your hair re-styled by our experienced stylist.
Special discount for permanent wave through September 15.
Smith's Beauty Shoppe
1126 Boylston Street, Boston CIR 9830

KENmore 7700
LAMPERT'S TAXI
Day and Night Service
CAREFUL, COURTEOUS DRIVERS
CADILLAC CARS
Office and Stand, Cor. Westland Ave. and Hemenway St.

25¢ PARKING
DAY OR EVENING
Convenient to Christian Science Church
MASS. STATION AUTO PARK
Rear of Fenway Theatre
SEE US FOR TIRES

Let Us Condition Your Car for the Summer
CIRCLE GARAGE
McLucas Brothers, Proprietors
16 Minor Street COMmonwealth 2215

Spaulding & Riedel INC.
FINE QUALITY FURS
Make Your Selection Now!
Also Expert Repairing and Restyling
376 Boylston Street, near Berkeley

The advertiser appreciates your referring to his Monitor advertisement when making purchases.

Savoy
John Johnides, Prop
TAILORS and CLEANSERS
60 Hemenway St. Tel. Ken. 2671
Years of Tailoring Experience
Quality Cleansing Work
WE CALL AND DELIVER

All beautifully washed, and the flat work ironed
14 LBS. $1
If you live in Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury, or Jamaica Plain just call Mr. Allen and he will send for your laundry. You'll like the way it comes back to you.
Allen Laundry
62 Linden Park Street Roxbury
HIGHLANDS 5200

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2:30 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

FRANK FERDINAND
Incorporated
Furniture for the Home
—at moderate prices
Furniture, Rugs, Radios, Lamps, Draperies, Floor Coverings, etc. Fine assortment of Children's Furniture, Baby Carriages, Strollers, Cribs and Play Pens.
Use Our Convenient Payment Plan
THE BLUE STORE
Dudley Street Terminal, Boston, Mass.

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
AUTOMATIC HEAT REGULATOR
38-40 Park St.
Somerville, Mass. Som. 0319

Grand-dad will tell you
Since he was a boy he has known that for cooling, satisfying goodness there is no finer drink in all the world than Moxie, when you are hot or tired or thirsty.
Drink MOXIE
In a Class by Itself

Mid-West Football Promises Action With All Teams Hopeful—British Golf

Three Elevens Stand Out In Big Six Fall Picture

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Like a chorus of dancers, every football member of the Big Six Conference appears dazzling from a distance.

Oklahoma is proud of its line prospects; Kansas State has its Elmer Hackney and Missouri its Paul Christman; Iowa State is alive with a new feeling and some good sophomores; Kansas hired Gwinn Henry, the midland's football wizard; and two poor seasons in succession have never before plagued Nebraska.

But in reality—as in every good chorus—the Conference has two rows. Out front are Oklahoma, the 1938 champion and Orange Bowl competitor; Nebraska and Missouri. Iowa State, Kansas State and Kansas are allotted space farther back on the stage.

Graduation took from the Sooners an all-America end, an outstanding guard and five backs from their 1938 machine. Another back can't play because of injuries, so Coach Tom Stidham must go through the fall with only two complete lines, a dozen or so average backs—and Jack Jacobs.

Jacobs Heap Big Secret

Jacobs is a full blooded Indian, continually on the gridiron warpath. He's a sophomore and scarcely mentioned by any Sooner officials except in their report that he was injured in a spring workout.

He is being kept undercover as a surprise for Northwestern in Evanston on Oct. 7.

Gilford (Cactus Face) Duggan, a tackle; Ralph Stevenson, a guard, and End John Shirk are expected to twinkle in the line.

Except for Center Charles Brock, just about the entire sophomore eleven which represented Nebraska a year ago will be available again for Maj. Lawrence M. (Biff) Jones.

The Huskers were still seeking their first victory as the October pages fell from the 1938 calendars. Things will be different this year and if Vike Francis turns out to be just part of the player Brother Sam was a few years ago, the Nebraskans may be great.

Herman Rohrig, a quick halfback, was good enough as a sophomore last year to win second all-Big Six recognition.

Christman's Back

Missouri kept in the 1938 picture with one of the nation's best passers along with a great center and a set of ends who were outstanding defensively but usually just standing when to came to pass catching.

Paul Christman, a tractor-legged halfback, returns to do the tossing. He can run as well, and sometimes plunges. He was the conference's outstanding sophomore of 1938.

As ends Coach Don Faurot will have Orf and Orf, not a laugh but twins who have the first names of Robert and Roland. Both won letters by spectular performances in the wind-up games last fall.

Squat, rubbery Don Ducheck is the top candidate for the center post vacated by Jack Kinnison.

Loss of all-America Guard Ed Bock, Quarterback Everett Kischer and six other regulars would have been disastrous to Iowa State's prospects any other year but the feeling generated by last season's second-place club carried through the spring drills where Coach Jim Yeager says he uncovered enough talent to put another smart eleven on the field.

Yeager's only lament is that he found only enough for one team, a problem Iowa State coaches face annually. Hank Wilder, a crashing halfback; Capt. Martin Boswell, a rangy end; and Jack West, a center, are available from the 1938 team which lost only its final contest.

Hackney Is Big Hope

Elmer Hackney, Mr. Muscle of Kansas State, is the hope of Coach Wes Fry. Holder of the collegiate shotput mark and a former Big Six mat titleholder, Hackney hits the line with all the finesse of a runaway freight.

He was all-Conferenrce fullback and placed on the all-America honorable mention roll last fall but couldn't gain a starting berth on his own team. This year Coach Fry says he will start every game. Don Crumbaker is a better than average end.

At Kansas, Coach Henry finds ball carriers plentiful but a line below par. He lost Ralph Miller, a lean-limbed, racing halfback, because of a knee injury.

His offensive hopes center on Dick Amerine, Bill Bunsen, Milt Sullivant and Frank Bukaty.

Line candidates are numerous with only the guard positions well manned. There's no question about Mike Sihlanich and Quido Massare being able to take care of themselves.

Here's how the teams finished in 1938:

					Pts.	O.P.
Oklahoma	5	0	0	1.000	90	0
Iowa State	3	1	1	.700	58	50
Nebraska	2	3	0	.400	47	49
Missouri	2	3	0	.400	52	75
Kansas State	1	3	1	.300	55	86
Kansas	1	4	0	.200	48	76

English Cricket

LONDON, Sept. 1 (CP)—Three English County cricket games were finished yesterday, one day ahead of the three-day time limit. Middlesex defeated Warwickshire by an innings and 200 runs, Somerset defeated Northamptonshire by an innings and 92 runs and Worcestershire posted an inning and 31-run victory over Nottinghamshire.

Middlesex 525 runs for seven wickets declared; Warwickshire 194 and 131; at Lords.

Northamptonshire 138 and 150 (Wellard four for 46); Somerset 380 for nine declared (Garnett 75, McRae 50, Timms four for 63); at Taunton.

Nottinghamshire 166 and 84 (Perks seven for 30); Worcestershire 281 (Singleton 102 not out, Voce six for 106); at Worcester.

Close of play scores in other games started Wednesday.

Surrey 350 for eight declared (Pollard four for 72) and 212 (Parker 77 not out, Pollard six for 65); Lancashire 211 (Oldfield 91, Watts five for 60); at the Oval.

Derbyshire 226 and 234 (Smith 81, Alderman 61, Sperry four for 72); Leicestershire 174 (Watson 62, Copson six for 39, A. Pipe four for 72), and 51 for one, at Leicester.

Sussex 387; Yorkshire 330 for three (Hutton 103, Yardley 72 not out, Leyland 62 not out, Mitchell 67); at Hove.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	87	36	.707
Boston	74	48	.607
Chicago	68	56	.549
Cleveland	66	56	.541
Detroit	65	58	.528
Washington	54	72	.429
Philadelphia	44	79	.358
St. Louis	34	87	.281

Results Aug. 31

Detroit 11, Boston 4.
Washington 4, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 2.
Only games scheduled.

Girls Vie With Boys as Junior Skippers

Wide World

The skippers of the eight competing clubs in the national junior yachting at Greenwich, Conn. Left to right (front row): Robert Le Blanc of Squantum, Mass.; Nancy Syme of Lewis Bay, Mass.; Sheila Page of Bellport, L. I., N. Y.; Warner Willcox of Richmond County, N. Y.; (rear row): John Crocker of North Haven, Maine; Richard W. Mechem of Annisquam, Mass.; Emil Mosbacher of Knickerbocker, and Herman Jansen of Racine, Wis.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

[Results Aug. 31]

International League

Baltimore 2-4, Newark 0-11.
Buffalo 7, Rochester 1.
Toronto 10, Montreal 2.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

St. Paul 5-4, Columbus 4-2.
Indianapolis 8, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City 6, Louisville 4.
Minneapolis 5, Toledo 2.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 2, Hollywood 1.
Sacramento 4, San Diego 3.
Oakland 3, San Francisco 1.
Seattle at Portland, rain.

Texas League

Houston 6-2, Tulsa 1-1.
San Antonio 6 Dallas 5.
Fort Worth 9, Beaumont 7.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 7, New Orleans 2.
Birmingham 8, Atlanta 7.
Knoxville 11, Memphis 6.
Nashville 4, Little Rock 1.

Eastern League

Springfield 7, Albany 6.
Williamsport 3, Scranton 2.
Wilkes-Barre 9, Elmira 6.
Binghampton at Hartford, wet grounds.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	73	45	.619
St. Louis	68	51	.571
Chicago	68	55	.553
Brooklyn	60	56	.517
New York	59	58	.504
Pittsburgh	54	64	.458
Boston	52	66	.441
Philadelphia	39	78	.333

Results Aug. 31

Pittsburgh 1, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 6.
Other games postponed.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Ruffing Ready to Open Series

Caught between the bases . . . Advance notice to the Cincinnati Reds and other interested parties: Red Ruffing will pitch the first and fourth games of the approaching World Series . . . The Yankees will go to 103 victories if they play .500 ball through September . . . Lyn Lary says Myers is the fastest Cardinal and not Gutteridge . . . Myers must be able to carry the mail . . . Paul and Lloyd Waner, the Pirate outfield twins, will be apart in another year . . . The critics said this last winter, but now they mean it . . . Jersey City has replaced Newark as the power of the International League . . . That gives the Giants one decision over the Yankees.

* * *

Wonder why Tom Yawkey is stalling 1940 contract business with Joe Cronin? . . . Paul Derringer and Wally Berger are the only Cincinnati players with previous World Series experience . . . And Berger figures to watch the next classic from the bench, unless McKechnie uses him as a pinch hitter . . . McKechnie will soon become the only manager in history to win three pennants in the same league with three different teams . . . He already has won with the 1925 Pirates and the '28 Cardinals . . . Marvin Bruer of Kansas City had pitched a perfect game until two were out in the ninth inning . . . Not one Columbus player had reached first base . . . Then Eddie Morgan, pinch hitter, topped a ball in front of the plate and beat it out.

* * *

Rumor has Hank Greenberg leaving Detroit in 1940, with Rudy York taking over the first base duties of the Tigers . . The Yankees would like to have big Hank, who is the outstanding Jewish player of all time . . . But the Tigers must look upon such a move as ridiculous . . . Washington looms as a strong possibility . . . Detroit probably is interested in Cecil Travis, the shortstop . . . The Chicago White Sox are tagged the Gashouse Gang of the American League . . . With big league clubs allowed to carry 25 players, there seems no need of fellows like Terry Moore, Myril Hoag and Jimmy Foxx appearing on the hurling rubber . . . Since 1900, Brooklyn has finished last in the National League only once—1905.

* * *

No Cincinnati player has paced his circuit in home runs since Fred Odwell ranked first with the unimpressive total of nine in '05 . . . Down New York way they think Bill Terry will put Burgess Whitehead and Alex Kampouris on the trading block this winter . . . Dan Howley, long a power in the International League, has been released as Toronto general manager . . . Tony Lazzeri is now running the club in the office as well as on the field . . . Monte Pearson observes his 30th birthday tomorrow, and Joe Heving his 38th . . . Alex McColl, once on the Washington pitching staff, will manage at Greenville (S. C.) again in 1940 . . . Cedric Durst stays with San Diego in '40.

The Cubs need a new shortstop . . . Bobby Mattick will do in the field, but not at the plate . . . Rumor has Kiki Cuyler headed for a piloting berth in the senior league . . . The former outfield star has done a great job leading Chattanooga in the Southern Association . . . Connie Mack is around again talking about building another pennant winner at Philadelphia . . . What a man! . . . The Dodgers could have used Bill Posedel, whom they sent to the Bees for Al Todd . . . Bill has won 14 games for the crippled Boston club . . . The White Sox have drawn 146,000 through the Comiskey Park turnstiles in four night games . . . Forget about the Red Sox moving the Fenway Park right field bleachers closer to home plate.

* * *

Moe Berg's home run at Detroit on Wednesday was his first in four years of American League play with the Red Sox . . . The catcher hit two back in 1935 . . . Moe hits plenty of homers, however, in his pre-game discussions on the bench . . . Traveling about 45,000 miles by train, automobile and plane, Al Schacht has done his comedy act before some 500,000 fans this season . . . At least, that's what his advertisement in the Sporting News reveals . . . The International League and American Association close their schedules Sept. 10, but the play-off card runs into the first week in October . . . The Phillies have had a tie-up with Baltimore since John Ogden's arrival at Shibe Park.

Notts Forest Wins

LONDON, Sept. 1 (CP)—Notts Forest blanked Newcastle United, 2—0, and Newport County and Tottenham Hotspurs battled to a 1—1 draw in English Football League second division games played yesterday. A southern section game ended in a scoreless deadlock between Clapton Orient and Southend United.

Fordham-N. Y. U. Game

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Fordham-New York University football game, scheduled for the Yankee Stadium Nov. 30, will be played Dec. 2, Fordham athletic authorities have announced.

Skipper Mechem Wins Sears Cup By Close Margin

Sears Cup
(Final Standing)

Annisquam	54¾
Knickerbocker	48¼
Richmond	45½
North Haven	35¼
Squantum	31
Bellport	30¼
Lewis Bay	28
Racine	20

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 1—Everyone was feeling sorry for Dick Mechem of Annisquam before the last race yesterday. After sailing to three firsts and three seconds for a long lead, he dropped to next to last in the seventh race and then faced the proposition of sailing the "lemon" boat of the fleet, a boat that had been sailed to five consecutive lasts.

But Mechem was equal to the occasion. He sailed right to a Sears Cup yesterday with a second place to bring the prized national junior sailing championship trophy to Cape Ann waters for the first time in its history. The last time a North Shore crew won the championship occurred in 1932 when Buzz Hovey triumphed for the Eastern Yacht Club.

Third Title

This is the third title for 16 year-old Mechem this season. He won the national inter-scholastic championship this spring for his St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H. and then took the North Shore championship to represent his section in this 19th national junior championship.

For Mechem and his crew of John Lowe and Ted Norton, this winning of the Sears Cup was one of the most remarkable bits of sailing ever seen in this series. Until the seventh race Mechem had not dropped lower than second berth.

Keen Ability

This series not only marked a revelation of keen windward ability on the part of the junior skippers, notably champion Mechem, but it provided the keenest test of sailing skill that the championship event has ever witnessed. Heavy northeast gales were in form for five of the races, while Monday's two races found a strong easterly prevailing. Yesterday's final found the nor'easter petering out into a fresh northerly.

Mechem not only handled his boats well in the heavy going but showed his light weather touch in the finale. Sixth at the leeward marker, Mechem gave his boat a rap-full, walked through three boats' lee while still covering the seventh place Mosbacher, and finally worked into second berth with Mosbacher in fifth spot.

This gave the championship crew a six-and-a-half point margin at the series close, and although Mechem was undoubtedly the smartest skipper aboard the Sears Cup, young Mosbacher, who enters Dartmouth this fall, had a good enough record to win most national junior championships. Unfortunately for Mosbacher, he was in the same series as Mechem.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Pittsburgh Pirates increased National League lead to seven games by defeating Giants, 6-0. Loss dropped New York to fourth place.

Three Years Ago

Jesse Owens signed contract with New York theatrical promoter for professional tour in vaudeville at reported $30,000 for 10 weeks.

Five Years Ago

Katherine Stammers, England, won Eastern women's grass courts title at Rye, N. Y., defeating Freda James, England, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Defense Pair of U. S.

Wide World

PHILADELPHIA—"U. S." is made in tennis balls by Frankie Parker (left) and Bobby Riggs, who have been chosen to represent the United States in the singles matches against the Australians in the Davis Cup play. They are shown above on the indoor courts of the Penn Athletic Club.

And Talking of . . . . . Golf

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It Was Wonder-Play

LONDON—If ever a man played himself into a team by sheer force of merit—and the team in this case is the British side to oppose the pick of America's professionals for the Ryder Cup in the United States next November—it was certainly Alfred H. Padgham (Sunbridge Park), winner of the £1,000 tournament at Brighton a short while back with a total score of 279 strokes, which included one amazing round of 64.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, nobody else, in the whole history of golf, has ever made so light of a full length course during a major competition.

True, Sam King, the Knole Park professional, did a 63 on the same East Brighton links in the corresponding tournament a year ago. But on that occasion the course was decidedly shorter and easier. Now it measures 6,842 yards.

Putting Bothered

For some time previously, Padgham, the British "Open" champion of 1936, had been considerably troubled by his putting. It kept on letting him down. But, whatever was the cause of his uncertainty on the green, he managed to leave it behind at Bognor, where he spent a fortnight's golfless vacation by the seaside, and when he re-appeared in competition at Brighton it was as a giant refreshed.

Being four strokes behind the leaders at the end of the first round at Brighton, Padgham knew of course that he had to bring something out of the bag—in addition to his clubs. And what he brought out was a superlative touch that sent his drives fizzing hard and true down the fairway, his iron-shots on a line with the pin, and his putts firmly into the hole. The total result being that he journeyed to the turn in 32 strokes and duplicated that figure on the way back.

Here are the bare figures for each hole:

Out	3	3	4	2	3	5	4	4	4	—32
Home	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	—32

Effective Approaches

So effective were Padgham's approaches that he was never faced with the necessity for a putt of more than six yards and he used his putter only 26 times—12 on the outward trip, 14 coming in.

In the first round, Padgham had produced nothing like this brand of play and had totalled 72—4 strokes more than Sam King. The latter negotiated his second 18 holes in 67—a record for the course until Padgham's performance—and started on the third round with a lead of one, 135 against Padgham's 136. But in the next stage King's consistency on the green deserted him and he fell back with a 78. A 73 to finish with could not make amends for this lapse, and, in the final shuffling around of places, Padgham emerged at the top with 279 (72, 64, 72, 71). Percy Ailiss and W. J. Cox tied for second place with 284 and King and S. S. Field were bracketed fourth (286).

Vardon Cup

R. A. Whitcombe, winner of the British "open" championship at Sandwich last year, tied for fifth place with his brother, Charles, and this achievement, allied to his other performances in big tournaments this season, earned him the Harry Vardon Memorial Cup, awarded annually to the most consistent professional of the year.

Of the numerous characters mentioned in this little piece today, Padgham, the brothers R. A. and C. A. Whitcombe, and King were selected a couple of days later for the British Ryder Cup team, along with Henry Cotton—the captain—Richard Burton, the 1939 "Open" champion, D. J. Rees and J. Adams. This left two places to be filled.

All the people picked, with the exception of Adams, have played in Ryder Cup matches before, and Charles Whitcombe, indeed, has taken part in every such contest, since the series started in 1927. This year, however, Charles decided not to accept the invitation to go to the States. So the selectors had to think again.

Forward Passes Provided Most Radical Change

(This is another in a series traveling the 50-year span of the grand old man of football, Amos Alonzo Stagg.)

By Russell J. Newland

STOCKTON, Calif., Sept. 1 (AP)—American college football has undergone many changes since its inception but the most revolutionary step of all, in the opinion of Amos Alonzo Stagg, was the introduction of the forward pass.

Reviewing 55 years of active participation in the sport, this is his 50th as a coach, the stocky grey-haired mentor of the College of The Pacific here said the decision to permit throwing of the ball in a forward direction caused the junking of practically all earlier theories of attack and defense.

Came in 1906

The forward pass came into being in 1906. It was born of desperation at a meeting of the Rules Committee. Football was in the bad graces of the public; in fact it was tottering on the edge of a precipice. The battering ram and push, pull and twist tactics of 1905 had created havoc. There was a strong feeling for outlawing the game.

In the Rules Committee meeting grave-faced old men discussed the situation. Stagg was there representing the University of Chicago, where he coached for 41 years before the arbitrary age retirement limit there sent him westward.

The forward pass originated at this gathering. Who of those present proposed adoption of this now universally used aerial offensive weapon?

Claims No Credit

As Stagg recalls that contribution to football history it was Dr. H. L. Williams, then University of Minnesota coach, who first said: "Why not let them throw the ball forward?" It is a controversial matter. Two others also are credited with conceiving the idea. But Stagg, who disclaims any credit for it, thinks Dr. Williams was the man.

The idea was adopted with the proviso that if the ball crossed the scrimmage line it had to be passed five or more yards to either side of center. It could cross the line diagonally or the passer could run to either side before throwing, just so the five-yard minimum was observed.

Markings Changed

As a result of the new pass rule, markings of the field were changed from a gridiron pattern to a checkerboard effect on longitudinal and latitudinal lines. This permitted closer check on the five-yard passing zone regulations.

Although Stagg claims no credit for originating the pass, he believes he made more use of it than any other coach the first year. He worked out a varied assortment of plays to be used against Minnesota in the opening Conference game of 1906. The game was played in thick mud and Quarterback Walter Eckersall was unable to try one pass. Minnesota won 4-2 and knocked Chicago out of the championship running. On the following Saturday the passing attack was sprung on Illinois. Chicago won 63-0, a score so large the fans could scarcely believe their eyes.

English Soccer League Ruffled

LONDON, Sept. 1 (CP Cable)—Protraction of the unsettled European situation has ruffled the usually calm outlook of English soccer.

While the French Federation cancelled all week-end matches in France, it was announced the English schedule would be carried out although some teams are having a "crisis" of other own. Enlistment in various services of players has weakened many clubs.

Liverpool, first-division club, and West Ham United of the second league, are hardest hit. The Reds have 22 of their 31 players in the Territorial Army and West Ham's playing strength was reduced considerably when many players joined the local anti-aircraft unit.

Representatives of the Football Association, football league and war office officials conferred this week to consider release of "called up" players for league games and it was understood no general permission was possible.

Twenty-five yachts completed a 2,085-mile San Francisco-to-Honolulu race won on a handicap basis by the Blitzen, a Class C contender.

WHERE TO DINE

ANDOVER, MASS.

FieldStoneS
by sally bodwell
Special Holiday Dinner $1.25 on Labor Day
Our gift shop is particularly attractive due to a new shipment of unusual gifts.
On Route 28—1 mile south of Phillips Academy

BALTIMORE, MD.

The... Marwick
21 W. BALTIMORE STREET
Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Including Sundays
"Good Food Speaks for Itself"
Popular Prices No Intoxicants

BOLTON, MASS

For real New England hospitality and the finest of food visit
THE COUNTRY MANOR
ROUTE 117—Tel. Bolton 17—BOLTON
Gertrude Lorway
Serving daily (except Mondays) from noon to eight o'clock.

BOSTON

Good Food by Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
UP THE OUTSIDE GANGWAY AT THE TIP OF "T" WHARF
Week Days: 12 Noon to 8 P. M. all the year
Sundays: 4 to 8 P. M. only from Sept. 15th to June 15th
LAFayette 8392

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

THE WHITE GULL
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A La Carte Service
67 Essex Avenue, Gloucester, Mass.
Tel. 1148-M

FAIRFIELD, CONN.

Howard Johnson's
ROADSIDE RESTAURANTS
"Join Us at Johnson's"
Luncheon — Tea — Dinner
Fairfield — Route 1 — Milford

FITCHBURG, MASS.

BROOKS'
"Restaurant Unusual"
Special Dinners and a la carte
497 Main Street OPEN EVERY DAY

HINGHAM, MASS.

"Route for"
Country Fare
Good eating—Noon to nine
Queen Anne Corner—Hingham, Mass.
Routes 3 and 128 Tel. Hing. 1002

LEXINGTON, MASS.

Delightful Dining
Seiler's 1775 House
Luncheon-Tea-Dinner
LEXINGTON Route 2
Open all year

LUDLOW, MASS.

The HOMESTEAD
Luncheon 75c and $1—Tea 40c
Dinner $1.00-$1.50
Delightful Colonial Farm
Belchertown Rd., Route 21 Tel. 405
LUDLOW, MASS.

SO. WEYMOUTH, MASS.

THREE ACRES
724 Front Street
So. Weymouth
Tel. Wey. 0113

Route 3 to Weymouth Landing, Front St., Off Weymouth Landing

NANTUCKET, MASS.

THE SKIPPER
Enjoy outdoor eating at its best on The Skipper's deck overlooking Nantucket harbor. Two big fireplaces in the inside dining room for cool days. Unsurpassed food. Reasonable prices. No tips. No liquor.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

NEW ENGLAND PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. Cen. New. 2139
Open Sundays

NO. LEOMINSTER, MASS.

Country Fare, Superbly Cooked. Inexpensive Prices.
Air Conditioned
Clover Hill RESTAURANT
North Leominster Mass.

QUINCY, MASS.

SHIP'S HAVEN RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3698

RANDOLPH, MASS.

DUNBARTON FARM
1809
LUNCHEON DINNER TEA CATERING
317 So. Main St., Randolph, Mass., Rt. 28

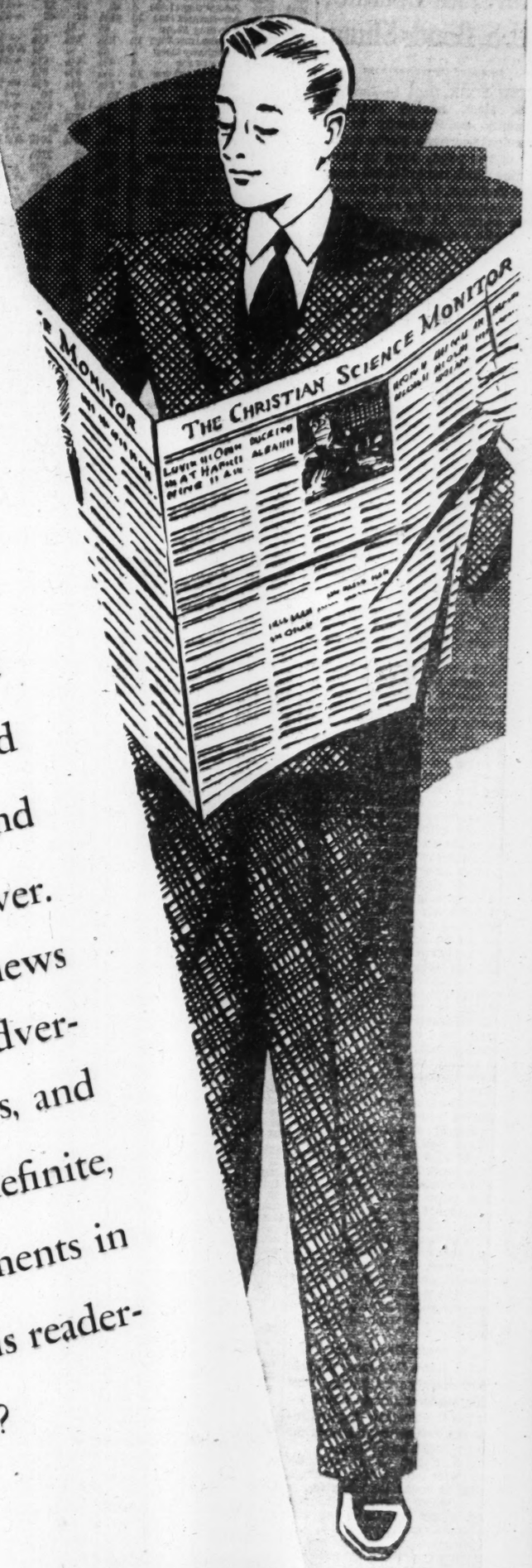
WHEN YOU GO OUT FOR DINNER
Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.

"How do you keep your car looking so bright?"
"Some time ago, I saw an advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor, featuring a car wash and polish at a special price. I tried it out and I've been taking my car to that advertiser ever since."
Every motorist will find information of value in the advertisements appearing in The Christian Science Monitor. Garages, service stations, accessory stores, and the dealers cater to all your motoring needs.
Everything for your car in The Christian Science Monitor

It ranks high

—as an accurate reporter and unbiased interpreter of world events.

—as an advertising medium that produces definite traceable results.



Thinking men and women throughout the country turn to The Christian Science Monitor for information that will help them to see through the mists of bias and propaganda. The Monitor's reputation for accuracy and dependability is today more firmly established than ever.

The confidence of readers in the Monitor's news service is reflected in their confidence in Monitor advertising. Manufacturers, retailers, hotel men, bankers, and travel agents tell us they are pleased with the definite, traceable business resulting from their advertisements in the Monitor. Would you like to know how this reader-responsiveness can help to build sales for you?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
BRANCH OFFICES: New York, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, London, Paris, Geneva

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 2:55 P. M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	1,800,000
Previous day's sales	457,890
1939 volume to date	144,213,076
1938 volume to date	176,646,003

War Stock Buying Reverses Decline; U. S. Bonds Slump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—The New York stock market responded promptly and violently to the overnight war news. Stocks opened one of two points down on heavy trading which ran to 540,000 shares in th first hour, probably the heaviest one-hour trading since the decline began. At the end of the hour with a decline of 5.24 in the Dow-Jones industrial, prices leveled out and turned quiet and firm. This brought the price index to 129.20 or about one half a point above the low of last Thursday. The hour's volume was larger than the entire five-hour trading day yesterday.

Trading while active near midday later slowed down. Leading shares were pushed down from 1 to 7 points, but showed some recovery with prices in the final hour somewhat above the lows. Transactions were at the rate of about 1,500,000 shares.

Heavy buying of war stocks stocks swept through the market near the close and numerous issues converted heavy losses to substantial gains. Steels, coppers, rubbers and sugars led the upturn.

Among the substantial gainers were Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, Anaconda Copper, Kennecott, Douglas Aircraft, American Sugar, Fajardo Sugar, Union Carbide, and others. Losses were not fully recovered, however, and the late trading saw many issues still off $1 to $3.

Meantime Governments dropped six to eight points below Thursday's close in a market which in contrast to the stock market turned ominously quiet. There were practically no bids and all offerings were "subject." New York banks have refrained from selling Governments since last Thursday; during the last week the Federal Reserve system bought 3,500,000 of bonds but these apparent results of the recent different set-up have failed to stem the decline.

The most startling news, however, was inthe commodity markets. Both domestic and world sugar (contracts Nos. 3 and 4 on the New York Stock Exchange) were up to trading limit or 25 points. In such range as occurred onthe domestic contracts since the decline in December, 1937. All wheat markets were up the limit or five points, including Chicago and Winnipeg, except for the September contracts in Chicago which, at 11:45, was close to the limit September rubber was up 120 ponts and all rubber contracts here up at least one cent. Corresponding but smaller advances were shown in cocoa, lard and leading grains, outside of wheat.

Apparently not only will the New York Stock Exchange remain open but also the leading future markets here. No top-heavy positions are outstanding in cotton, the market most vulnerable to war selling, except for a straddle position all Bombay exports which are long here, are short in Bombay. Th eCommodity Exchange, Inc., ha sindicated that in case of unmanageable decline (which appears unlikely) it will not shut its door, but merely suspend trading in the commodity or commodities affected.

U. S. Bonds Break Sharply

United States Government bonds cracked sharply with foreign loans and domestic corporate issues today after the Treasury list had resisted the first selling wave on the German-Polish hostilities.

Losses in the Government division widened in late dealings, ranging to more than a point in some issues. Trading became heavy. Many corporate and foreign issues were down 2 to 5.

Liquidation at first seemed to have been restrained by notice to dealers Federal Reserve authorities would buy Treasury holdings out of their portfolio at slightly under yesterday's final prices.

As part of the program of protecting the market, it was learned, the reserve authorities also requested dealers to submit names of sellers in Government issues.

Grain Prices Soar To Trading Limits; Wheat Up 5c to 8c

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Grain prices soared as high as they could under trading rules today as the outbreak of fighting in Europe stunned the financial district.

Wheat prices jumped 5 to 8 cents a bushed, corn 4 to 8 cents, oats 3 to 6 cents and rye 5 to 8 cents.

Because government and exchange regulations prohibit further price advance in a single session, these gains brought about a trading deadlock inasmuch as very little grain was offered for sale even at the sharp advance. Practically every broker in the wheat pit and pockets stuffed with buying orders which could not be executed because they could bid prices no higher.

Closing prices for practically every grain contract quoted on the exchange were at the pegged limits for the session. Wheat was 5 to 8 cents net higher, September 75⅞, December 73½ and May 74⅛. Corn closed 4 to 6¼ cents up, September 50-49¾, December 48⅛; Oats 3 to 4⅝ higher.

Quarterly Dividend Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Standard Brands, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share on common stock, payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 11. Company paid 12½ cents in previous quarters. The usual quarterly payment of $1.12½ a share on the $4.50 cumulative preferred stock was also authorized, to be made Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L(1.60a)	2	63	62	62	A'g 31
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	3	32¾	32¾	32¾	A'g 28
11	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	9	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	19¾	19½	19½	−1¼
27½	18¼	Addressog (1.40)	4	18	17	17	−1¼
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	18	49¼	47	48	−1⅞
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.65g)	20	6⅞	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 30
12¾	4¾	Alleg pf xw	4	4¾	4½	4½	−1⅛
14⅞	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	19	6½	5¾	6½	
13⅜	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	8	5⅜	4¾	4¾	− ¾
19	8	Alleg pr pf	2	10	10	10	−1
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	29	17⅞	15	17⅝	+1⅜
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	162	158	161	+1
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 31
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	61	7½	7	7½	− ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	67	67	67	A'g 31
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	18	32¼	29¾	32¼	− ¾
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15	15	15	A'g 31
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	4	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ¼
19	12	Amal Leath pf	2	14½	14½	14½	+2½
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	5	59	58	59	+1
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	17	16½	16½	A'g 31
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	18	28¼	26	26	−3
17¾	10⅜	Am Bk N (.20g)	15	10⅜	9¾	10¾	− ¾
8	3½	Am Bosch	7	4⅞	4	4⅞	+ ½
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	15	41	38½	41	
103¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	19	97¼	94	96	−1½
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	A'g 31
35	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	10	20	17½	20	+1⅛
55	30¼	Am Car pf	4	31½	31½	31½	−1
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	*15	16⅞	15½	16⅞	+ ⅝
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	103	103	103	A'g 24
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	132	132	132	A'g 25
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	A'g 30
11⅛	5⅝	Am Com Alco	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	− ⅜
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	81	11½	8¼	11	+2¾
5⅜	2½	Am Encaus Til	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 16
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	7	2⅛	2	2	− ¼
19⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	12	12	12	−2
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	16½	16	16	−2
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	6	6	5⅞	6	−1
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	18	15	13½	14⅝	+1⅝
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	46	4⅞	3⅜	4⅞	+1⅛
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	32	31⅜	32	+1
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	9	52½	52	52	A'g 29
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	10	2⅛	2	2	− ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	4	20	19	19	−2½
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	9	4¼	3¾	4	− ⅞
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	15	15	13¼	15	+ ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	43	43	43	−1
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	11½	11¼	11¼	− ¼
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	1	2½	2½	2½	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	19	28¾	26¾	28¾	+1
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	91	4¼	3¾	4⅛	− ⅛
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf (3k)	15	41⅜	40⅛	41	−1⅞
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	21	36⅛	34	35½	−2½
18⅜	9	Am Rad & St S	58	9½	9	9¼	− ¾
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	52	14½	12⅜	14½	+ ⅞
72½	50	AmRM pf (1¼k)	1	61½	61½	61½	A'g 31
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12	11⅞	12	− ½
20	10¼	Am Seat (½e)	6	10	10	10	−1¼
53⅝	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	28	43	40⅛	42¼	+ ¼
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	132	132	232	A'g 30
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	A'g 31
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	39	23½	21¼	23½	
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	5	11⅜	10¾	10¾	−1⅜
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	2	13½	13½	13½	A'g 30
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	22	20¼	17	20	+4⅛
91⅞	75½	Am Sugar pf (7)	*2	84½	81	84½	−7⅛
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	A'g 31
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	57	158¼	154½	157¾	−3⅛
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	75	75	75	−1
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	9	78	76¼	78	
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	A'g 24
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	24	4½	4⅛	4½	− ¼
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	76	9½	9	9⅜	− ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	A'g 21
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	89	6½	4⅝	6½	+2
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	13	36⅜	30½	36⅜	+4¾
7¾	4	Am Zinc L & S	144	7	4	6¾	+2½
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	35	35	35	+5
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	*319	28	22⅞	27¾	+4
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 23
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	5	21½	20½	21½	−1
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	13½	10½	13½	+3¼
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 24
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	26	25	26	−1
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	A'g 30
6⅛	3⅜	Armour Ill	142	4⅞	3⅝	4⅞	+1⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	4	38	35½	38	+2
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	10	37	33½	35½	−3
13	9	Arnold C (⅜g)	2	9	8¾	8¾	− ¾
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	15	7	6½	7	− ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	13	6¾	6⅛	6⅜	− ⅝
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	A'g 23
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	35	35	35	−1
42⅞	21½	Atch T & S F	23	22	21	22	−1
71	51⅛	AT&SF pf(3½g)	5	51	50	50	−2
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	6	15½	15	15	−1¾
10½	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	8	9	7½	9	+2¾
18	9½	Atl G&W In pf	9	12⅝	10	13	+2
23½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	7	18½	18⅛	18½	− ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	A'g 31
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	16	8⅛	8½	8½	− ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	45¼	45¼	45¼	− ¾
66¾	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	51	51	51	A'g 29
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	5	5	5	A'g 25
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 29
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	71	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ¼
		B					
17⅜	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	143	12⅞	9½	12¼	+1½
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	22	4¼	3⅞	4¼	
10⅜	4	Balt & Ohio pf	18	5⅛	4¾	4¾	− ¾
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	20	20	20	−1
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	6	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	− ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 31
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	39	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	8	21	20½	21	−1
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	22	22	22	−1
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	A'g 24
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	10	8¼	8	8⅛	− ⅜
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	45	23⅝	20¾	23⅝	+ ⅞
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	8	19	19	19	− ½
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	53	53	53	− ⅞
57½	36½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	36	35	35	−1½
80	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	284	62¼	54½	61⅜	+3⅜
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17	17	17	+ ½
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	108¾	108¾	110⅜	+2
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	−2⅛
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	7	16	13½	14½	−2½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	30	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	30	19¾	17¼	19⅜	+1⅛
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (½g)	4	16½	16	16	−2½
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	17½	17½	17½	− ½
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	15	19⅛	18¾	18¾	− ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	31	21½	19½	21½	− ½
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	A'g 24
29⅛	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	26	26	26	−1
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.60g)	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	− ¼
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	40	11½	8	10⅝	+2⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	64	18¾	16⅞	18¾	− ¾
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	38	37	38	A'g 28
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	5	9½	9	9½	− ⅞
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	21	10⅜	9⅜	10⅜	− ⅝
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	38⅛	38	38	−3¾
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	31	22¾	21¾	21¾	−2¼
36	31⅝	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	34½	34½	34½	A'g 31
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	*16	16	14⅝	15¼	−1¼
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	9	7½	7⅛	7⅜	− ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	24	4½	4⅛	4⅜	− ¼
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	18	3½	3¼	3¼	− ⅜
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	A'g 30
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	21	25	23½	23½	−2¾
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	11	15¾	15	15¼	− ¾
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	12	12	11⅛	11½	− ½
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	9	6	5¾	5¾	− ½
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	31	3¾	2⅝	3¾	+1
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	14	9	8⅛	9	− ½
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	8	13⅛	12¼	12¼	−1½
		C					
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	12	18	15¼	18	+1½
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	A'g 2
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	312	1½	⅞	1½	+ ⅝
8⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	100	6⅞	4⅞	6⅞	+1¾
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	8	10	9¾	9¾	− ⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	51	15½	14¾	15½	−1⅛
6¼	3⅜	Canad Pacific	31	3½	3⅛	3½	
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	2	30½	29½	30½	+ ½
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	A'g 29
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ¼
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen(.10g)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	3	65½	65½	65½	−3½
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	14	42	40	42	+1
107	100⅞	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	A'g 23
29⅛	13⅞	Celanese Corp	192	22	20	22	− ½
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	11	9½	8½	8⅞	−1¼
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	63	23½	20¼	23½	+3¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	13	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 16
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	82	6¼	4½	6	+2
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	A'g 24
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	59	36½	32¼	36½	+3¼
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	15	5¾	5⅜	5½	− ⅜
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	17¼	17	17	−1
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 24
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	24	31⅛	29½	30⅝	−1¼
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	20	20	20	A'g 31

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	1½	1½	1½	− ¼
1	⅜	Chi & N West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3½	*1¼	Chi & N West pf	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 26
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	2	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	5	10	10	10	− ½
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 28
1⅛	½	Chi M S P&P pf	10	½	½	½	A'g 30
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	11¾	11	11¾	
38⅞	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	32	32	32	−1
48⅛	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
¾	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	A'g 17
1½	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	½	½	½	− ⅛
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 30
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8	7¾	8	A'g 24
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	6	10⅞	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
13⅛	5⅜	Childs Co	18	5¾	5	5	−1⅛
85¼	53⅝	Chrysl Cp (4g)	344	76⅞	72½	76¼	−1⅞
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	4	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	− ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	3	20	19½	19½	−1½
30⅞	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	7	25½	24½	25½	−1
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	6	37¼	36	37¼	+ ¾
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	18	28	27	28	−1
133	114	Coca-Cola (3g)	10	115	112	113¼	−3¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	A'g 29
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	15	13½	12¾	13	−1⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	A'g 22
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	11	25	23	23½	−2⅛
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	8	13	11¾	13	
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	19	20¼	18	18⅛	−2⅝
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	16	20⅝	18	18¼	−2¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	164	6¼	5⅞	6¼	− ¼
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	1	80	80	80	−5
15⅝	6¾	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	6	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅞
30½	22	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	A'g 26
94	73	Col Carb (4)	1	85	85	85	−2
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	21	43	41	43	−1
109⅝	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	109	109	109	A'g 24
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	20	47¼	45	45¾	−2¾
110⅛	106	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	A'g 30
13¾	8⅝	Coml Solvents	38	10½	8⅞	10½	+ ⅝
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	28	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	10	65	64	65	−3
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	77	28½	27½	27¾	−1⅝
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	5	5	5	− ¼
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	14	22½	21½	21¾	−1½
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 19
25½	15½	Consol Aircraft	18	18	15¾	18	+1
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7	7	7	
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	69	29⅜	28¼	29⅜	− ¾
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	9	104¾	104	104¼	−2¼
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¾k)	3	8½	8¼	8½	− ½
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅜
9¼	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	25	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
3¼	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	10	2½	1⅞	2⅜	+1⅛
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼
15	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 31
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	100½	100½	100½	A'g 21
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	12	9¾	9¼	9⅜	− ⅞
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	25	13	12	13	− ½
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	90	89	89	−3
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	15	38½	36½	38½	−1
116	110½	Cont Can pf(4½)	2	110½	110½	110½	A'g 31
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	3	5¾	5¼	5¾	− ⅛
37¼	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	33	30¾	31	−2¼
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	45	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ¼
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	*21	22¼	20¾	22	+ ½
29⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	6	22	21½	22	−1¾
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	10	56	55½	55½	−2½
177	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	165	165	165	−8¾
4⅞	3½	Coty Inc	18	3¾	3½	3⅝	− ¼
2⅛	1⅜	Coty Internat	20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ¼
38	17	Crane Co	34	17	16	17	−1⅛
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	A'g 23
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	3	31	30⅜	31	A'g 31
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	1	7½	7½	7½	− ½
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	18	23	20¼	23	− ⅜
40¼	34⅞	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	A'g 16
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	− ⅛
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (½)	19	9½	9⅛	9½	− ½
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	41	35½	26	34¼	+4¾
96	62	Crucible Steel pf	1	65	65	65	A'g 30
5	3	Cuban-Am Sug	211	6	4¼	5⅞	+2¼
16	9	Cudahy Pack	4	12	10½	12	+1½
6¼	3⅝	Curtis Publish	7	3¾	3½	3½	− ⅛
49	38	Curtis Ppf(1¼k)	18	44¼	43¾	43¾	− ⅞
7½	4¼	Curtiss-Wright	95	5¼	4½	5⅛	+ ⅝
28¼	19¼	CutrissWA (½g)	15	23½	21¼	23½	+ ¾
24½	13⅜	C-Hammer(¼g)	*5	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ¾
		D					
7	3½	Davega St (.15g)	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 30
17½	15¼	Davega S pf(1¼)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 23
8⅞	4⅝	Davison Chem	4	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
24	15¾	Deere & Co	19	16½	15⅞	16½	− ½
27½	23	Deere pf (1.40)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	− ⅛
16⅜	11¼	Deisel WG (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	−1
25¼	12¼	Del & Hudson	27	13	12¼	13	−1
8¼	3¾	Del Lack & West	25	4	3⅝	3⅞	− ¼
1½	½	Den&Rio GW pf	1	½	½	½	A'g 25
124¼	103	Detroit Ed (5g)	3	115	115	115	−4
34½	28	Dia Match (1½)	2	31	31	31	A'g 30
44⅞	39	Diam M pf (1½)	3	39	39	39	A'g 30
9⅜	5⅛	Diam T Motor	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ¾
20½	15½	Dist C-Sea(1½g)	*16	15⅞	14½	14½	−2⅛
90	79¾	Dist-C pf ww (5)	1	81	81	81	−4
12¼	9¾	Dix-Vortex(¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
22¼	10	Doehler Die Cast	2	13⅞	13	13	−2
34	26⅞	Dome Mines (2)	12	29¾	28½	29½	−1½
78⅝	55	Douglas Aircraft	16	64½	58½	64½	+4⅞
135	101½	Dow Chem (3)	6	125	125	125	−2
11¼	6	Dresser Mfg	2	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
19¼	7¾	Dunhill Int	9	7⅞	7	7	−1⅛
14	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	12	12	12	
164¼	126¼	du Pont (3¾g)	26	161	154¾	161	+1
142	129½	du Pont deb (6)	3	131¾	131¾	131¾	
124⅛	117½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	124	124	124	A'g 25
		E					
20	12¼	East Air Lines	20	16⅜	15¼	16⅜	
8	3¾	East Roll Mill	16	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	
186⅛	138⅛	East Kodak (6)	*9	159	155½	158¼	−6¼
27⅛	15¼	Eaton Mfg(1½g)	26	22	20½	20½	−2⅜
19⅞	15	Ed Bros Strs (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	− ½
3⅜	1	Eitington Schild	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1½	El Mus In (.09e)	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ¼
38½	22¼	El Auto L (1¼g)	74	32⅞	30¼	32½	− ½
15⅜	8½	Elec Boat (.30g)	41	10¾	9⅝	10⅜	+ ¼
12⅜	6¼	El Power & Lt	73	7⅝	6⅞	7½	− ¼
38	18¾	El P & Lt $6 pf	15	24¼	22½	24	−1¾
41½	20½	El Pow & Lt pf	41	28	25	28	− ⅝
30⅛	23½	El Stor Bat (2)	9	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅜
1¾	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 25
37	28	El Paso Nat G(2)	2	33	32⅜	32⅜	−1¼
43¾	32¼	Endi-John(2¼g)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
13⅞	7	Eng Pub Service	90	10½	9½	10½	+ ¼
80⅛	62½	Eng PS $5 (5)	1	75	75	75	A'g 31
89	65⅝	EngPS5½pt(5½)	3	83	83	83	A'g 24
95	69	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	93	93	93	A'g 26
1¾	¾	Equit Off Bldg	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 31
2⅝	1	Erie RR	1	1	1	1	A'g 31
3½	2	Erie 1 pf	3	2⅛	1⅞	2	− ¼
3	1⅛	Erie 2 pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Eureka V Clean	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	A'g 29
13	6	Evans Products	7	6⅝	6¼	6½	− ½
24½	14¼	Ex-Cell-O (.70g)	17	18¼	16	18¼	+1⅛
2¼	1	Exchange Buf	1	1	1	1	− ½
		F					
43⅞	24	Fairbanks Morse	8	30½	27¼	30½	+1½
29½	20	Fajardo (1½g)	34	30	24	28¾	+4¾
18½	11	Fed Lt & Trac	4	16	15	16	A'g 29
115	85	Fed M & Smelt	2	115	115	115	A'g 12
6	2⅛	Fed Mot Truck	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅜
3⅞	⅞	Fed Screw Wks	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 31
1⅝	¾	Fed Wat Serv A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 31
26⅛	18¾	Fed D Strs (⅝g)	5	20½	19	19	−2⅝
89¾	83	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	A'g 31
37⅝	27⅜	Fid P Fire(1.60a)	9	31	30	31	−1⅛
25⅜	17⅜	Fire T & R (¾g)	9	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	−1⅜
105⅛	99¼	Fire T & R pf(6)	1	102½	102½	102½	A'g 30
51	38⅛	First N Str (2½)	6	44½	43½	43½	−1
31½	15½	Flintkote	14	16⅛	15½	16⅛	− ⅞
38	25	Flor Stove (1g)	1	34	34	34	A'g 28
22¼	17	Florsheim A (2)	1	20	20	20	A'g 1
3⅜	1½	Follansbee Bros	4	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
35⅜	21	Food Mach (½g)	3	29	27½	29	− ¼
29⅜	14	Foster Wheeler	11	15¼	14½	15¼	− ⅛
3¾	1½	Francisco Sugar	34	4⅝	3	4⅝	+1⅞
30	18¼	Freeport S (¾g)	7	20	19¼	20	− ¼
		G					
3	1½	Gabriel Co A	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
4	2	Gair (Robert)	5	2	2	2	− ⅛
13	7½	Gair (Rob) pf	2	8	8	8	A'g 31
7⅛	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	3	4	4	4	− ⅛
18¾	9½	Gaylord Con (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 24
52	45½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 17
9	5½	Gen Am Invest	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ¼
103½	96	Gen A In pf (6)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	A'g 11
60⅛	40	Gen A Tr (1½g)	4	46½	45	46	− ½
11	8	Gen Bak (.30g)	7	8	8	8	
4½	2½	Gen Bronze	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 28
18	9	Gen Cable	24	10⅜	9⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
35	17¾	Gen Cable A	1	20½	20½	20½	A'g 28
75	43	Gen Cable pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 25
25¼	19⅛	Gen Cigar (1½g)	2	20	20	20	A'g 31
44⅝	31	Gen Elec (⅜g)	155	35	32⅛	34⅞	− ⅛
47⅞	36⅝	Gen Foods (2)	49	43½	41	41¾	−1⅞
118⅝	111	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	114	114	114	A'g 30
1¼	⅝	Gen G & El A	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
99	72½	Gen Mills (2½g)	3	84½	84½	84½	−2
51⅜	36⅜	Gen Mot (2¼g)	304	44¾	41½	44¼	− ¼
126¼	122	Gen Mot pf (5)	6	122¾	121	121	−2
6⅞	4⅛	Gen Out Adver	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ¼
38	28	Gen. Out A (3k)	1	33	33	33	A'g 30
10⅞	7	Gen P Ink (.30g)	1	8	8	8	A'g 29
1⅝	¾	Gen Pub Serv	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
28	13⅜	Gen Ry Signal	6	13⅛	12⅝	13	−1⅜
1⅝	½	Gen Real & Util	3	¾	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
20¼	14½	Gen Real & U pf	15	14½	14¼	14½	A'g 25
41	19⅛	Gen Refr't (¼g)	15	25⅛	20¼	25⅛	+2
15⅛	12⅛	Gen Shoe (1)	2	13	13	13	A'g 30

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
18½	13⅜	Gen Tel (1)	*10	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	− ¼
15½	9¼	Gen Theat (½g)	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ¼
16¾	10½	Gen Time Inst	1	11	11	11	
27⅞	15⅜	Gen T & R (½g)	32	19¾	17⅞	19	+ ⅛
8⅜	5¾	Gillette Saf (.60)	*15	6	5¾	5⅞	− ⅜
54	44	Gillette S pf (5)	3	49	47½	47½	−1⅜
13⅞	6¼	Gimbel Bros	32	7	6¼	6¾	− ⅝
66½	44½	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	43	43	43	−1½
24½	14⅝	Glidden Co	15	14¾	14	14⅛	−1⅜
47	34	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	44	44	44	A'g 4
3¾	2⅛	Gobel (Adolf)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Goebel Br (.20a)	1	2	2	2	− ⅛
24¾	13½	Goodrich (BF)	125	19¼	16¼	18⅞	+ ¾
74½	53	Goodrich pf (5)	2	64¼	61½	61½	−3½
38⅜	21½	Good T&R (¾g)	95	24⅞	22⅛	24½	− ⅝
109¾	90	Good T&R pf (5)	1	95	95	95	−3
5	2⅞	Goth Silk Hos'y	2	3⅜	3	3	− ½
1⅜	½	Graham-Paige	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅞	4⅝	Granby M (.15g)	51	7¾	5½	7½	+1⅜
1¾	⅞	Grand Union	1	1	1	1	A'g 31
16⅞	11	GrandUpf(1¼k)	3	13¼	12¾	13¼	−1¾
20	10	Granite City Stl	3	12	11	12	− ⅝
35	24¾	Grant(WT)(1.40)	2	31	30½	30½	− ½
25	22⅞	Grant pf (1)	1	24½	24½	24½	− ⅛
16¼	12½	Gt NI ct (¾g)	5	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
31¼	16¼	Gt Nor Ry pf	76	21⅞	19¼	21⅞	
28	23⅝	Gt W Sug (2)	36	27¾	24⅝	27¼	+2¾
35½	24¼	Green (1.60a)	10	28½	27¾	28½	−1½
21¾	14½	Greyhound (.80)	93	15½	14½	15¼	− ⅜
12½	10	Greyh'd pf (.55)	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	− ¼
1¼	½	Guantan Sug	63	1⅜	⅞	1⅜	+ ⅝
5¼	3	Gulf Mob & Nor	1	3	3	3	
22	11	Gulf M&N pf	1	15	15	15	−1
		H					
35¼	29	Hack Wat (1½)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	A'g 22
15⅜	8	Hall (WF) Print	6	11½	11	11½	− ½
17½	15	Hamil Wa (¾g)	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
32	17	Harb-W (.45g)	1	19½	19½	19½	
7⅜	4⅞	Hat CorpA(.20g)	3	5½	5½	5½	A'g 30
4⅛	2	Hayes Body	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
110¼	93	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	105	105	105	−2
13⅛	8⅝	Hecker P (.60a)	18	11⅜	10⅞	11	− ½
117	109	Helme GW (5a)	1	106	106	106	A'g 26
17	10	Hercules Motor	8	10½	10	10	− ¾
86	63	Hercules P(.80g)	5	74¼	71	74¼	+ ¼
65½	54	Hershey Ch (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	− 4½
115	104	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	A'g 25
19	14¾	Hinde & D (½g)	1	15	15	15	A'g 28
51	31½	Holland F (1½g)	9	33¾	33½	33½	−2½
11⅜	7	Hollander (A)	1	7	7	7	
15¼	8⅝	Holly Sugar	61	12⅛	9½	12	+2¼
66¼	60½	Homestake (4½)	8	61	60⅞	60⅞	− ⅞
36⅛	27	Houd-H A (2½)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	A'g 31
17¼	8¾	Hou-Her B (¼g)	43	10¾	9½	10¾	
73¼	61	Household F (4)	2	66	65½	65½	−3
110¾	103	Household pf (5)	3	110	110	110	A'g 30
8⅜	4⅝	Houston Oil	19	5	4½	5	
55¼	40	Howe Sound (3)	11	50	44½	50	−3
1¾	⅞	Hudson & Man	2	1	1	1	A'g 29
5½	3	Hud & Man pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 18
35⅜	25¼	Hudson B (¾g)	20	32	29	31½	
8⅞	4⅜	Hudson Motor	13	4⅝	4½	4½	− ½
2⅛	¾	Hupp Motor	15	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		I					
20¾	9	Illinois Central	69	10	9¼	10	− ⅜
35	16¼	Ill Central pf	1	18	17½	17½	−1⅞
8	4⅜	Indian Refine	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 29
29½	16¾	Indust Rayon	6	21	20	21	−1⅜
119	86	Ing Rand (3½g)	3	101	99	101	−4
94⅝	67	Inland S (1½g)	3	73¾	73	73½	−1¼
17¼	9¼	Inspirat Copper	173	14¼	9¾	13⅞	+2¾
5⅝	4¼	Insur ct (.10g)	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 29
9⅛	3⅛	Inter Rap Tran	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	− ¼
36¼	17½	Interchem Corp	6	31	27½	31	
4⅛	2¼	Intercon Rub	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	A'g 31
15¾	7½	Interlake Iron	61	9¾	7⅞	9⅞	+1⅛
3⅛	1½	Int Agricultural	21	1¾	1⅝	1¾	− ¼
27⅛	16	Int Agr pr pf	1	17	17	17	−1½
195¾	155	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	166	166	166	−7
66⅝	48	Int Harv (1.60)	38	48¼	45⅞	47¼	−1¾
166¾	157	Int Harv pf (7)	1	157	157	157	A'g 30
8¼	3¾	Int Hydro-El A	68	4⅝	4	4⅝	− ½
4¾	2⅛	Int Mer Marine	74	4¼	3⅛	4⅛	+1½
8⅞	5⅝	Int Mining(.30g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
55¾	42¾	Int Nick Can (2)	86	48	44¾	47½	+1½
138	133½	Int Nick pf (7)	1	134½	134½	134½	
14¾	6⅜	Int Pap & Pow	54	7⅛	6½	7⅛	− ⅛
51¾	25¼	Int Pap&Pow pf	14	28⅜	25½	28	+ ¼
6¼	3¼	Int Ry Cen Am	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
34	29	Int Salt (1½)	1	32	32	32	A'g 30
35⅜	31½	Int Shoe (1½)	1	32	32	32	A'g 29
31⅞	19	Int Silver	1	20	20	20	−4
99	84	Int Silver pf(4k)	1	90	90	90	−3¾
9⅝	4¾	Int Tel & Tel	160	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	− ⅝
9⅞	5½	Int T & T for ct	18	4⅞	4½	4⅞	− ¾
14¾	7⅞	Interst Dept Str	4	8½	8⅛	8½	−1
10¾	7¾	Intertype (.20g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 30
21	18	Island Creek (2)	2	21	20¾	21	+ ½
		J—K					
85	68	Jewel Tea (4a)	1	77	77	77	−3
105	64½	J-Manville (¾g)	16	61	59	61	−4
64	35	Jones & L Stl pf	1	43	43	43	+2
19½	13	Kalm S & F(¾g)	1	15	15	15	−1¼
11½	5⅛	Kan City South	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	−1¼
23	11	Kan City So pf	1	16	16	16	A'g 31
12	8⅜	Kauf Dept (.38g)	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 24
99⅞	93	Kaufm'n pf (5)	1	93	93	93	A'g 28
18	12⅛	Kayser J (1½g)	4	14¼	14	14	−1⅞
14¾	7½	Kelsey-H Wh A	3	8½	8½	8½	− ¾
10¼	5	Kelsey-H Wh B	8	5½	5	5½	− ⅛
44⅜	28	Kennecott (¾g)	132	38	32¾	37⅞	+3¼
13	8¾	KeystS&W(.60g)	6	11¼	10⅛	11¼	+ ⅞
30½	20	Kimberly-C (1a)	1	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	A'g 31
3	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	3	2	2	2	
26⅜	20	Kresge SS (1.20)	21	22½	21½	21¾	−1⅞
5¼	4¼	Kresge Dept Str	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 28
29¾	24	Kress SH (1.60)	2	27⅛	27	27	
29¼	20¼	Kroger G (1.60a)	15	25	24½	24⅞	− ⅞
		L					
18½	14	Lambert (1½g)	10	14¾	14	14¾	− ¼
5½	3½	Lane Bryant	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 23
35½	24	Lee R & T (1¼g)	7	28	26½	27½	−1¼
25	17	Lehigh PC(1¼g)	3	20½	20⅛	20½	− ½
⅝	¼	Lehigh Val Coal	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 31
3	1¼	Lehigh Val pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Lehigh Val RR	3	2¾	2½	2½	− ⅛
27¾	20⅛	Lehman (.60g)	15	21	20	21	− ½
12½	9⅜	Lenn & Fk(¾g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅝
32¾	23	Lerner Strs(2)	1	24½	24½	24½	−1½
56¾	36½	Lib O-F G(1½g)	18	44¾	41	42	−3¾
6⅜	4⅛	Libby, McN & L	16	6	4¾	6	+1⅛
43½	34¾	Life Sav (1.60a)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
108½	97½	Lig & Myers(4a)	2	99½	99½	99½	A'g 31
109¾	99½	Lig & My B (4a)	3	101½	100½	100½	A'g 31
180	171⅞	Lig & My pf (7)	1	176¼	176¼	176¼	A'g 28
18	15	Lily Tul (.90g)	*1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	A'g 31
40½	20¾	Lima Locomo	3	22¾	21¾	21¾	−2⅛
47	31½	Link Belt (¾g)	4	33	33	33	−1
20¼	10	Lion Oil Ref (1)	3	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+1⅞
19	13½	Liquid Car(.80a)	3	15	14½	14½	−1
54½	35	Loew's Inc (2a)	46	37	34	35½	−4
109¼	105	Loew's pf (6½)	2	106	105¾	106¾	A'g 31
21¾	6	Loft Inc	497	15½	14¼	15½	−1
62	41½	Lone-Star C (3)	6	43	41	41	−3
4½	2	Long-Bell Lb A	4	2	2	2	
22¼	17	Loose-Wil (¾g)	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	−1⅛
24⅜	19½	Lorillard (1.20)	16	23¼	22¼	23¼	+ ⅜
58	36½	Lou & N (2¼g)	3	43	42¾	43	−1
20½	15¾	Lou G&EA (1½)	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
		M—N					
35	28	MacAnd & F (2)	1	32	32	32	−1
30¾	18	Mack Trucks	27	20¾	18	20¾	+1¼
43½	27	Macy R H (1½g)	18	27	26	26½	−1¼
19½	12¼	Mad Sq G(1.10g)	8	12¼	11¾	12	−1
38½	25⅛	Magma C (¾g)	5	34	31⅜	34	+4⅛
1¾	1	Manati Sugar	83	2⅛	1⅜	2⅞	+1
7½	5	Mandel Br (.45g)	3	5⅛	5	5	− ½
14¾	5	Man Ry mod gtd	13	10½	10	10⅛	−1⅜
13¾	10	Manh Shirt (.80)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	A'g 29
1¾	1	Maracaibo Oil	1	1	1	1	− ⅛
5½	4⅛	Marine M(.32g)	20	4¾	4½	4½	− ⅜
15½	9¾	Marshall Field	25	12½	11¼	11½	−1¼
39⅝	26½	Martin (GL)Co	54	31¾	27½	31¾	+3
5⅝	2	Martin-Parry	5	2¼	2	2¼	
57½	34½	Masonite Cp (1)	4	38	35	35	−3
36	20¾	Math Alk (1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	
52¾	40¾	May Dept Str (3)	6	47½	47	47½	− ½
6⅜	3¾	Maytag Co	10	3⅝	3½	3½	− ⅜
36½	27½	Maytag pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	A'g 23
15½	10⅞	McCall Corp (1)	3	13	13	13	− ⅛
14⅞	9¾	McCrory Stores	25	11⅝	10¾	11⅝	
106	88	McCrory pf 6)	1	103½	103½	103½	A'g 31
24	15⅝	McGraw Elec (1)	4	19½	19½	19½	− ¾
10¾	5⅝	McG-Hill (.15g)	1	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
59¼	49¼	McIntyre P (2)	5	52½	51½	51½	−2½
18⅜	8¾	McKeesport Tin	10	10⅛	9¼	10⅛	+ ¼
10	6⅝	McLellan (.40g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
12	6	Mead Corp	6	6½	6	6	−1⅛
58	39⅞	M pf B ww (5½)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	A'g 28
62¼	46	Melville S (3)	1	59	59	59	−2
6⅝	3	Mengel Co	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 30
39¼	25	Mesta M (1½g)	4	26¾	26	26	−1
12⅝	6½	Miami Copper	100	10½	7	10⅛	+2¾
16½	11⅛	Mid Cont P(¼g)	9	12	11¾	12	− ½
30¾	18⅜	Mid Steel (1½g)	9	25	23⅞	25	−1
85½	52	Minn-Honey(2)	6	51	48½	48½	−3½
6⅜	3	Minn-Moline	17	3	2⅜	2⅝	− ¾
54	38	Minn-Moline pf	1	38	38	38	A'g 24
14⅞	8¾	Mission (¼g)	8	10¼	9	10	+ ½
2⅝	1	Mo-Kan-Texas	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 29
9¾	2⅝	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	7	3½	3¼	3⅜	− ⅜
1	⅜	Mo Pacific	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 28
2¼	⅞	Mo Pacific pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 29
17⅝	10⅜	Mohawk C (¼g)	7	12⅜	12¼	12¼	−1¼
111	85¾	Monsanto Ch (2)	6	100	99	100	−1½
55⅝	40⅛	Mont Wd (1¼g)	73	47	45	46⅜	−1
39	31⅛	Morrel (1½g)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	A'g 28
19	9½	Motor Products	13	11	10⅛	11	− ½
16½	10	Motor Wh (1.60)	3	14	13¼	14	− ¼
33	16¼	Mueller Br(.40g)	1	21	20	21	+1
7¼	3⅞	Mullins Mfg B	5	4	3⅞	4	− ¼
14⅛	9⅞	Munsingwear	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ¾

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
70	50	Murphy GC (3)	1	62	62	62	A'g 25
9⅛	4	Murray Corp	22	4½	4⅛	4½	− ⅛
51	45	Myers&B (1½g)	1	45⅞	45⅞	47⅞	A'g 31
9¼	5½	Nash-Kelvinator	63	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	− ⅜
15⅞	7⅞	Nat Acme	3	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	− ½
14⅝	7⅜	Nat Aviat (½g)	3	9	7½	9	+1
28¼	23⅛	Nat Bisc (1.20g)	37	25	23½	23¾	−1⅜
175	160	Nat Bisc pf (7)	4	168⅛	168⅛	168⅛	A'g 24
15⅞	10¼	Nat B & I (.60g)	1	11½	11½	11½	− ¼
95⅛	90⅝	Nat B pf ww (5)	1	94	94	94	A'g 17
23¼	17⅞	Nat B & S (.45g)	1	19	19	19	−1
26¼	16	Nat Cash Rg (1)	15	15½	15	15	−1½
12¾	8¼	Nat Cylin (.20g)	9	8⅝	8½	8½	− ½
18½	12½	Nat Dairy (.60g)	155	15⅛	14⅜	16	− ⅝
8	4½	Nat Dept Strs	7	4⅞	4½	4⅞	− ½
6½	4½	Nat Dept Strs pf	3	5	5	5	A'g 26
28½	22	Nat Dist (2)	21	22⅜	20⅛	21	−1⅞
18⅜	10⅜	Nat Enam&Stpg	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅝
16⅞	9¼	Nat Gypsum	32	9¾	9	9⅛	−1⅛
106	86	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	A'g 23
27½	17⅞	Nat Lead (½)	18	19	18⅛	18¼	−1¼
173⅛	165	Nat Ld pf A (7)	3	171½	170	170	A'g 25
27¼	14¼	Nat Mal&Stl Cst	3	15½	15	15½	− ⅛
10	6¾	Nat P & L (.60)	84	8	7⅝	8	− ⅜
81½	52	Nat Steel (.80g)	26	61	57¾	61	+ ¼
15½	5⅝	Nat Supply	8	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
59¼	33⅛	NS 5½pf(.68¾k)	1	34	34	34	−3
20	10	Nat Supply $2 pf	4	10¾	10⅛	10¾	A'g 26
4⅛	2⅝	Nat Tea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
11¼	9⅝	Natomas Co(.80)	*2	9⅝	9½	9½	− ⅛
29½	18½	Neisner Bros (1)	1	22	22	22	−1
87½	73⅛	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	85	85	85	−2½
42	32	Newberry JJ (2)	3	39	37¼	37¼	−3¾
17⅛	8½	Newport Indust	25	10⅜	9	10⅜	+ ⅞
47¼	27	NY Air Br (½g)	5	35	33½	35	
22⅜	11⅜	NY Central RR	178	12⅜	11⅛	12⅛	− ¼
23½	10⅛	NY Chi & St L	15	12¼	11⅞	12	−1
38	18½	NY Chi&StL pf	29	21½	19½	20¾	−2
43½	30	N Y C Omni(3a)	4	31¼	31	31	−1¼
1¼	½	NY NH & H RR	1	½	½	½	
4⅝	2⅛	NY NH & H pf	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	
1	⅜	NY Ont & West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 26
16¼	8⅜	NY Shipbuilding	11	11	9⅛	11	+1⅜
195⅛	168	Norf & West(10)	4	181	180½	180½	A'g 29
19¾	12⅝	No Am Av (.40g)	104	15¾	13¼	15½	+1⅜
26⅜	18⅜	No Am Co (.90g)	76	21	20⅛	21	− ¾
59⅞	54¾	No Am Co pf (3)	1	55½	55½	55½	− ½
59	53⅛	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	1	55[illegible]	55½	55½	+ ½
14¾	7	Northern Pac	56	7⅞	7⅛	7¾	− ⅜
112¼	102⅜	Nor St Pw pf (5)	2	106	106	106	−4½
5½	2¾	Norwalk T & R	9	3¾	3½	3⅝	− ¾
		O					
10¼	6	Ohio Oil (.20e)	26	6½	6	6½	+ ¼
30	17⅞	Oliver Farm Eq	5	15	14⅛	14⅛	−1⅞
20½	12½	Omni Cp (1.20a)	15	13	12⅜	13	− ¼
8½	4¾	Oppenheim Col	3	5	5	5	
17⅛	16¼	OtisElevat(.55g)	28	16	15⅝	15⅜	− ¾
15	7½	Otis Steel	41	9½	8	9⅜	+ ½
54⅛	33	Otis Steel 1 pf	1	36	36	36	A'g 26
24⅞	16½	Out M&M(1.30g)	1	23½	23½	23½	− ½
70	50	Owens-Ill(1½g)	7	62	60	62	−1
		P—Q					
7⅛	3	Pac Am Fish	8	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
12¾	9¾	Pac Fin C (.60g)	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 28
34¾	27½	Pac G & Elec (2)	18	31¼	30⅜	31	− ¾
50⅞	41	Pac Lighting (3)	9	46	44½	45	−1¼
14½	9½	Pac Mills	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 29
25⅞	17	Pac Tin Spi(½g)	3	19¾	19	19¾	+2¼
11⅞	7⅜	Pac W Oil (½e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 29
4¾	3	Packard Motor	41	3¼	3	3	− ⅛
16⅜	10⅝	Pan-Am Airway	19	10⅞	10⅛	10½	− ⅞
6¾	5	Pan-Am Petrol	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 26
1½	⅝	Panhandle P&R	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
60½	39½	Pariffine C (2)	3	40½	39½	39½	A'g 24
14⅛	6⅞	Param Pic (.15g)	138	7½	6¾	7⅜	− ½
107½	80	Param 1pf (6)	5	87	81	81	−6½
13⅝	7¾	Param 2pf (.60)	11	8⅞	8¼	8¼	−1¼
26	15	Park & Tilford	1	15	15	15	A'g 24
2⅜	1½	Park Utah C M	81	2⅛	1½	2⅛	+ ⅝
43½	36	Parke D (1.60g)	7	39	39	39	−1⅛
19	11⅞	Parker R pf (1)	1	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	−1⅛
2⅜	1¼	Parmelee Trans	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 24
13⅛	5¾	Pathe Film	45	9	8¼	8⅞	− ⅝
11⅜	7¼	Patino Mines	25	9	7½	8⅞	+1
57⅞	48	Pen&Ford(2¼g)	2	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	A'g 30
94¾	74	PenneyJC(1½g)	13	86½	84	85	−3½
2¾	¾	Pen Coal&Coke	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅜
5⅛	2½	Penn-Dix Cem	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
33	17½	Penn-D C pf A	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 29
16½	12	Penn Gl Sand ct	4	12	11¾	11¾	−1¼
24⅜	15	Penn RR (½e)	68	15¾	15	15½	− ⅝
39⅜	24	Peoples D (1a)	1	30	30	30	−1
40⅝	30½	Peoples G (2½g)	4	34	34	34	−2
3¼	2	Peoria & East	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 9
17	7⅜	Pere Marquette	1	8	8	8	−1
20½	17	Pet Milk (1)	5	18	18	18	−1
10	7	Petrol Cp (.30g)	4	7	6¾	7	− ⅛
8⅛	5¾	Pfeiffer B (½g)	8	6⅜	6¼	6¼	− ⅜
44¾	28⅛	Phelps Dod(¾g)	64	40¼	35¾	40	+3
48⅜	36	Phila Co 6pf (3)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	− ½
91	75	Phil Co pf (6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 30
⅝	⅛	Phila Read C&I	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
103½	76½	Philip Mor (3a)	7	78½	77	78½	− ½
154	126	Philip M pf (5)	1	136¼	136¼	136¼	A'g 2
7	2¾	Phillips-Jones	2	4	4	4	A'g 31
43¾	31⅛	Phillips Pet (2)	27	35⅛	33	34½	− ¾
3½	2	Phoenix Hosiery	1	2	2	2	A'g 21
8⅝	6	Pierce Oil pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
31	23	Pillsbury (1.60)	2	28	28	28	− ⅛
5	2½	Pittsburgh Coal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 28
20½	12	Pittsburgh pf	1	13	13	13	− ⅛
7½	4	Pitt Coke & Iron	2	5¼	5½	5¼	Jul 21
9¼	4⅞	Pitt Screw&Bolt	4	5	4⅞	5	
14	7⅛	Pitt Steel	1	8	8	8	− ⅛
2	⅝	Pittston Co	3	⅞	¾	¾	A'g 26
22½	17¼	Plym Oil (1.40a)	8	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	− ¾
10	6½	Pond Creek Poc	1	10	10	10	
16⅜	7½	Poor & Co B	8	8½	7¾	8½	− ⅛
2¼	1½	Porto R-Am T A	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
¾	¼	Porto R-Am T B	1	¼	¼	¼	A'g 29
14⅝	6	Pressed Stl Car	28	7⅝	6¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
14½	7¼	Pressed Stl 1 pf	5	6½	6¼	6½	− ½
43⅛	18	Pressed Stl 2 pf	3	21	19	21	−1¼
64	50⅝	Proc & Gam(2a)	19	58	57	57	−2¼
41¾	31⅛	Pb Sv NJ (1.85g)	41	37⅜	36¼	37	−1½
143	129	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	2	141¾	140	140	A'g 24
128½	115	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	122	121	121	−1
114⅜	103	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	2	108	108	108	A'g 26
117¼	114	P S El&G pf (5)	2	112¼	112¼	112¼	− ½
39⅜	22½	Pullman (¾g)	25	23½	22¾	23¼	−1½
11¼	6⅛	Pure Oil	33	7¼	6⅜	7¼	+ ½
90½	80	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	80	80	80	A'g 8
81½	63¾	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	−1⅜
18½	10¾	Purity Ba (.65g)	20	14⅜	13¼	14	− ½
13	11	Quak S Oil(.60g)	1	11	11	11	A'g 28
		R					
8½	5	Radio Corp	194	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
67⅞	53¼	Radio cv pf (3½)	16	58	55	56½	−2⅝
85¼	85¼	Radio pf B (5)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	Jun 1
2⅞	1½	Radio-Keith-Or	28	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
22¼	16¼	Raybest-M (¾g)	8	19	17¾	17¾	−1
17	6⅜	Rayonier Inc	2	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ¾
23⅛	12¼	Rayonier Inc pf	6	14	13⅞	14	A'g 30
18⅜	10¼	Reading Co (1)	3	11½	11	11½	A'g 30
25½	20¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	− ⅜
21½	16	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	A'g 31
5⅛	3	Real Silk Hos'y	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 16
9¾	6½	Reliable Stores	2	7	7	7	A'g 17
11⅜	9	Reliance (.30g)	1	10	10	10	A'g 29
17⅛	10¼	Reming R (.80g)	29	10½	9¾	10¼	− ½
75½	65	Rem pf ww (4½)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	A'g 16
1¾	⅞	Reo Motor Car	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
25⅜	12⅞	Republic Steel	175	17½	14	17	+1¼
70	43	Rep Steel cv pf	4	50	50	50	A'g 26
71	42	Rep Steel pf A	5	53½	52¼	53	A'g 30
20¼	9⅝	Rev Cop & Brass	21	11⅞	9¾	11¾	+1¼
40½	21½	Rev Cop & Br A	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	A'g 12
14⅝	7⅛	Reynolds Metals	3	8½	8	8½	− ⅛
85	78¾	Rey Met pf (5½)	6	84½	84½	84½	A'g 30
11⅜	5⅛	Reynolds Spring	4	6	5½	5⅝	− ⅞
45	35⅛	Rey Tob B(1½g)	10	37½	36⅝	37½	− ¼
10¼	6⅝	Richfield Oil	20	7	6¾	7	
9¼	6⅛	Ritter Dental	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 24
16⅛	12½	Roan Ant (.40g)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 30
34	17½	Ruberoid (.60)	6	16½	15⅞	16	−2
1¼	¾	Rutland RR pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 27
		S					
48⅞	27⅞	Safe St (1¾g)	32	41	38¾	41½	− ⅞
46⅞	27¼	St Jo Lead (¾g)	6	38	32	37½	+3¼
¾	¼	St L-San Fran	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 28
2	⅜	St L San Fran pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
18¼	10¾	Savage A (¼g)	1	13½	13½	13½	− ½
17⅞	10	Schenley Distill	26	10¼	10	10⅛	− ¾
76½	67	Schenley pf(5½)	1	70	70	70	−2⅛
1	⅜	Schulte Ret Strs	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
10½	3¾	Schulte Ret pf	5	4	3⅞	4	− ⅜
52⅛	45	Scott Pap (1.60)	*3	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	A'g 31
¾	¼	Seaboard Air L	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 30
2⅛	1	Seaboard A L pf	2	1	1	1	− ⅛
22⅜	15½	Seaboard Oil (1)	7	17	16¼	17	+ ¼
3½	1⅜	Seagrave Corp	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ½
80⅜	60¼	Sears R'buck (3)	103	74⅝	72½	74½	− ½
18⅜	11⅜	Servel Inc (1a)	9	14¼	13¼	14¼	− ⅛
21¾	10¼	Sharon Steel	8	12½	11½	12½	
69	54½	Sharon Stl pf (5)	1	58	58	58	A'g 18
7⅜	3⅞	Sharp & Dohme	9	4¼	4	4¼	− ⅛
50½	43	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	43	43	43	A'g 31
11¾	7	Shattuck (.40)	*4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
15⅛	9⅞	Shell Un O (¼g)	6	10¼	9⅞	10¼	
107	101	Shell Oil pf (5½)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	A'g 31
7	4¾	Silver King Coal	9	6¼	5	6¼	+ ⅞
32¾	17½	Simmons (½g)	10	19	18⅛	19	−1⅜
3¼	2½	Simms Petrol	2	3	2¾	3	A'g 24
22½	16½	Sims S&S (.70g)	3	22½	22	22½	A'g 24
29½	15½	Skelly Oil (1e)	9	17	16¼	17	
96½	92	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	94½	94½	94½	A'g 25
19⅜	11⅜	Smith(AO)Corp	1	12	12	12	−1
17¼	10¼	Smith & Cor Ty	2	10½	10	10	A'g 24
22⅜	12¼	Snider Packing	1	18	17⅜	18	
13¾	10¼	Socony V (½g)	62	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	SoAmG&P(.10g)	56	2⅛	1½	2⅛	+ ⅝
20⅜	14	So P Rico (1¼g)	*98	24½	20	24¼	+5

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
18⅜	15½	S't Grey L(1½g)	1	15	15	15	−1½
29⅛	23⅛	So Cal Ed (1½a)	20	26¼	25⅛	25⅛	−1¼
21⅝	10½	Southern Pacific	75	11⅝	10½	11½	− ¼
23¼	11⅛	Southern Ry	100	13¾	12⅜	13⅝	− ⅛
33⅜	15½	Southern Ry pf	75	20	18	19⅞	−1⅞
43	34	So RyM&O ct(4)	1	36	36	36	−4
4⅝	2½	Spalding (AG)	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 29
3⅝	1½	Sparks Withing	10	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
8¼	4¾	Spear & Co	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 30
21½	14½	Spen Kell (.70g)	2	16½	16½	16½	
47⅞	36	Sperry Cp (1g)	53	42¼	37½	41½	+3
26⅝	11	Spicer Mfg (½g)	10	20¾	19¾	20⅝	−1
16½	8¼	Spieg Inc (.15g)	56	9½	8⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
30½	18½	Square D (.45g)	6	23	22¼	23	−1¾
7¼	5⅜	Stand Brs (¾g)	100	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
108	98	Stand B pf (4½)	*1	99	99	99	−1
4⅛	2⅜	Stand Gas & El	12	2½	2¼	2⅜	− ⅛
10⅜	4¾	Std Gas $4 pf	48	6¼	5¾	6⅛	− ⅜
20¾	10	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	−1⅞
24½	13⅝	Std Gas $7 pr pf	17	17	15¾	17	−1
30⅛	24⅜	Stand Oil C (1a)	15	24⅞	24¼	25½	+ ⅜
29⅛	22¾	Stand Oil Ind(1)	28	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	− ¾
53¼	38	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	63	40½	39	40⅜	− ⅛
33¾	20¼	Star (LS) (½g)	2	23	23	23	−1
79¾	65	Sterling Pr(3.80)	2	72½	72	72½	−1⅜
12⅝	6½	Stewart-Warner	16	7	6⅝	6¾	− ¾
6¼	3⅝	Stokley Bros	3	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
17⅜	8⅝	Stone & Webster	92	9½	8⅝	9½	− ¾
9⅛	5⅛	Studebaker Cp	93	7¼	6½	7⅛	− ¼
66	46	Sun Oil (1)	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	− ¼
11¾	7⅝	Sun Mng (1.20g)	18	8⅞	8¾	8¾	− ⅞
38½	19½	Superheat (¾g)	2	20½	19¼	20½	−2¼
3¼	1¾	Superior Oil	11	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
22½	10	Superior Steel	1	14	12½	14	+ ½
30½	24	Suth Pap (1.20)	3	23	22¾	23	−1½
10⅞	7	Sweets Co of Am	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 18
19⅞	17	Swift & Co(1.20)	15	18¼	17⅛	18¼	+1
28¼	24¾	Swift Intl (2)	8	27¾	25¼	27¾	+1¾
10⅜	4⅛	Syming-Gld ww	8	4⅜	4½	4⅝	
8⅛	3⅜	Syming-Gld xw	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅜
		T					
7½	4⅞	Talcott Inc(.40g)	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 23
6¼	3⅝	Telautogr (¼g)	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6½	4	Tenn Corp	6	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
22½	11¾	Texas & Pac Ry	7	10	8½	9¾	−2
48¼	32¼	Texas Corp (2)	39	36⅜	34½	36⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	3¼	Tex Gulf P(.10g)	9	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
32⅝	26¼	Tex Gulf Sul (2)	9	29	26	29	+1⅜
10⅛	7	Tex P C&O (.40)	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	− ⅛
9	6¼	Tex Pac L Tr	18	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
21	16¾	Thatch Mfg (1)	3	17	16	17	−2
60½	56	That cv pf (3.60)	3	60	60	60	A'g 21
4¼	3½	The Fair	1	3½	3½	3½	A'g 25
4¾	2½	Thermoid Co	6	3	3	3	− ½
3	1½	Third Ave Ry	1	2	2	2	A'g 30
3⅞	3	Thompson (JR)	5	3	3	3	− ⅛
28¼	17	Thomp Pr (½g)	15	20½	20	20½	−1¾
3¾	1½	Thompson-Star	2	1½	1½	1½	
15½	7½	Thompson-S pf	6	7½	7½	7½	− ¼
14¼	9½	Tide W A (.65g)	11	10	9⅝	10	
96	87	Tide W pf (4½)	2	87	87	87	A'g 30
18⅜	10¾	Timken-Det-Ax	14	13⅛	12⅛	13	− ⅞
54¼	34¼	Timken R B (1g)	6	39½	38	39	−3½
7¾	5¼	Transamer (½)	21	5⅜	5	5⅛	− ⅛
12⅜	6¼	Trans & West A	38	9¼	8¾	9¼	
10⅞	5⅛	Transue & Wil	1	6	5⅜	6	− ⅜
4	2	Tri-Cont Corp	3	2½	2½	2½	
88	74	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	80	80	80	A'g 25
4⅞	3	Truax-Traer C	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
13¾	6	Truscon Steel	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ½
26¼	16⅝	Twen C-F (1g)	51	16⅛	14⅛	14¾	−2¼
34¼	27⅝	TwenC-Fpf(1½)	4	27	26	26	−2⅝
3¾	1⅝	Twin City Rap T	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 26
12½	7⅛	Twin Coach	4	8¼	8	8¼	− ⅜
		U					
4¾	1⅜	Ulen & Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
66	41½	Underw'd (1½g)	9	38	36½	36½	−4
12⅛	6	Union Bag & P	12	6⅝	6	6½	− ½
90½	65½	Union Car(1.40g)	38	80	73½	79½	+1½
19¾	15⅛	Union O C(.80g)	9	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
104	81½	Union Pacific (6)	*5	92	91	91½	
90	78	Union Pac pf (4)	2	82	82	82	A'g 31
23⅝	20⅛	Union T C (1.20)	4	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅞
13½	7⅞	United Air Lines	61	10	9	10	− ¼
42⅜	31	United Air (¾g)	48	36½	32	36¼	+2½
18¾	15⅞	United Bis (¾g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	− ¾
65¾	52	United Carb (3)	2	60	59¾	59¾	− ¼
20	13⅝	United-C F(.60g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 29
3¾	2	United Corp	96	2⅝	2⅜	2½	
39⅞	30⅛	Unit C pf (2.60k)	5	34	33¼	33¾	−1¾
7⅛	4½	United Drug	16	5	4½	5	+ ¼
8¾	4¼	United Dyewood	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ⅜
6⅜	3¼	United Elec Coal	1	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
33¼	25¾	Unit E&F (1½g)	2	26	26	26	
83¼	62½	United Fruit (4)	5	75	72	75	+1
14¾	11	United Gas I (1)	67	13	12¼	12⅞	− ½
117¼	111⅜	United Gas pf(5)	1	116	116	116	A'g 24
13⅜	6⅝	Unit Mer & Mfr	22	9½	8½	9½	− ½
7⅛	3⅜	United Paperbd	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11	5¾	U S & For Sec	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅜
87½	75	U S & For pf (6)	1	80	80	80	A'g 21
1	¼	U S Distributing	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 18
10⅛	5¼	U S Freight	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
113	77	U S Gypsum(2a)	17	75¾	71	74	−4⅜
7⅞	4	U S Hoffman M	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
35½	23	U S H M pf (2¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 17
25¾	13½	U S Ind Alcohol	6	15¼	15	15	−1
5⅞	3½	U S Leather	9	4½	3⅞	4½	+ ½
10⅜	5¾	U S Leather A	18	8¼	6¼	8⅛	+1⅞
61¾	46	U S Leath pr pf	1	54	54	54	+6
49	35	U S Pipe & F (2)	18	38	36⅛	37⅝	−1⅜
38	28½	U S Play Cd(2a)	1	32	32	32	−3⅛
6⅛	1¼	U S Real & Imp	8	1½	1⅜	1½	
52¾	31¼	U S Rubber	180	39⅜	35⅛	38⅝	
112½	86½	U S Rub 1 pf (8)	23	105	100½	105	
65½	48	U S SmR&M(3g)	1	48½	48½	48½	
70	60	U S Sm pf (3½)	6	68½	68½	68½	A'g 26
70	41⅝	U S Steel	225	47⅞	43⅛	47¼	+1⅛
120¾	98½	U S Steel pf (7)	4	106¾	105¾	106¾	−1¼
37½	33	U S Tob (.96g)	2	34	34	34	− ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	United Stockyds	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
8⅝	6⅞	United S pf (.70)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	A'g 29
2½	1⅜	United Stores A	8	1½	1½	1½	− ¼
57⅞	46	United Stores pf	2	50	50	50	A'g 21
12⅜	9	Univ Cycl (¼g)	1	9	9	9	
85	69	Univ Leaf T (4a)	1	76½	76½	76½	A'g 24
		V—W					
¾	½	Vadsco Sales	2	½	½	½	A'g 29
37	25	VanRaalte(1½g)	3	31	30¼	30¼	−2½
30¼	16	Vanadium Corp	52	24	19½	23⅞	+2⅞
43	34⅞	Vick Chem (2a)	3	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	− ⅛
25⅞	18¼	Victor ChW(½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	− ½
4⅞	2½	Va-Caro Chem	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 29
31⅞	17	Va-C Ch 6% pf	1	19½	19	19½	− ¾
125½	116	Virg'n Ry pf (6)	1	124½	124½	124½	A'g 21
1¾	¾	Wabash Ry	4	¾	¾	¾	A'g 24
3½	1½	Wabash pf A	1	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
7¾	5½	Waldorf S (.20g)	15	6½	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅜
23⅜	15½	Walgreen (1.60)	3	19¼	18½	18½	−1½
98½	85	Wal pf ww (4½)	1	95	95	95	A'g 26
50¾	37	Walk H G&W(4)	7	37⅞	35	35	−4
20⅝	19¼	Walker pf (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	A'g 28
9¼	4	Walworth Co	18	4¼	4	4¼	
14⅞	7½	Ward Baking A	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	− ½
2⅞	1⅛	Ward Baking B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 30
44	27	Ward B pf (1k)	1	27	27	27	
6⅞	4	Warner Bros Pic	158	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	− ⅛
3⅞	1¾	Warren Bros	15	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅜
13¾	6½	Warren Br cv pf	2	8	7	7	−1
31¾	19¼	War F & P(1½g)	1	23	23	23	A'g 25
24⅜	14¾	Waukesha M (1)	2	16	16	16	− ⅜
32¾	20½	Wayne P (1g)	3	21¾	21	21¾	− ¾
3⅜	1⅞	Webster Eisen	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ¼
28½	16	Wess O&S (½a)	20	20¼	17⅜	20¼	+3¼
79	55¼	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	A'g 25
112½	111¾	West P P pf(4½)	1	109½	109½	109½	−2¼
34	20½	West A S (1.05g)	10	27¾	26⅛	26½	−2¾
4⅛	2⅜	West Maryland	3	2½	2½	2½	
8	3½	West Mary 2 pf	1	5	5	5	A'g 18
¾	¼	West Pacific	1	¼	¼	¼	A'g 31
1⅝	¾	West Pac pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
28½	16⅞	West Union Tel	53	21½	19⅜	21½	+ ¾
31¾	18⅛	West Air B (½g)	32	21¾	20	21¾	− ¼
120	82½	West E&M(1¾g)	43	100	95½	100	− ½
20⅜	10½	Weston El Inst	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	−1⅜
26	15¼	WestvacChl(1a)	3	23⅝	23½	23½	A'g 31
34¾	29	Westvac pf (1½)	3	33	33	33	− ⅝
31¾	15⅝	Wheeling Steel	15	22	18½	21	+1½
80	80	Wheeling Stl pf	1	80	80	80	Jan 24
60	45	Wheel ppf(1½k)	1	50	50	50	A'g 30
12¼	9⅛	White Dent(.60)	2	10	10	10	A'g 25
13¾	7	White Motor	18	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
7	3½	White Rock	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2½	2	White S M(new)	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
26	14	White Sew M pf	1	20½	20½	20½	A'g 25
17¾	15½	White S M pr pf	1	15	15	15	A'g 30
3¾	2⅜	Wilcox Oil&Gas	1	2⅝	2½	2⅝	A'g 25
3⅛	1	Willys-Overland	7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
6¼	2¾	Willys-Over pf	6	3	2⅞	3	− ⅛
5	2⅞	Wilson & Co	42	4	3	4	+1
49½	32½	Wilson & C $6 pf	6	37	34¼	37	+4½
25⅝	15	Woodward Iron	4	18	16	18	+1⅛
50⅜	41¾	Woolworth(2.40)	51	44⅜	41½	41⅞	−3⅜
23⅛	10½	Worthing P&M	10	13	11¼	13	
53	31½	W P&M cv pr pf	1	35	35	35	A'g 29
38	23½	W P&M p pf	1	25	25	25	A'g 18
85¼	75	Wrigley Jr (3a)	4	79¾	79¼	79¼	− ⅛
		Y—Z					
33¼	19	Yale & T (.60)	3	20	18¾	20	+ ¾
21¾	11⅝	Yellow Tr & C	98	14½	12¼	14¼	+ ⅛
21¼	8½	Young Spr & W	3	10¼	10	10¼	− ¼
55⅞	30	Youngst Sh & T	73	38½	32¾	37¾	+2⅛
85	74	Y S & T pf(5½)	1	79½	79½	79½	A'g 4
31¼	17	Young St D(½g)	10	18¼	17	18¼	− ¾
22⅛	12	ZenithRadio(1g)	21	15¼	13¾	15	−1
3⅝	2	Zonite Products	9	2	2	2	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Reserve Moves To Aid Market In Government Bonds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board announced officially today steps to maintain an orderly market for Government bonds.

The board issued a formal statement telling all banks, whether members of the Federal Reserve System or not, that the 12 Federal Reserve Banks stand ready to make them loans on any Government obligation they own in order to obviate any conceivable necessity for liquidating Government bonds at this critical time.

The statement said:

"The board of governors of the Federal Reserve System announces tha tin view of current developments in the international situation, the Federal Reserve Banks are prepared at this time to make advanc to member and non-member banks on Government obligations at par at the (interest) rates prevailing for member banks."

A Federal Reserve spokesman said virtually all banks have unusually large cash reserves and probably would not need such loans, but the announcement was intended to reassure Government bondholders of an orderly market.

George L. Harrison, President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, said today New York banks were buying Government bonds and advising other banks to do the same.

Mr. Harrison, here for a meeting with Treasury and other Federal Reserve officials, said "I have never seen the New York financial community work together any better."

"The New York banks," he declared, "not only are not selling bonds but are buying on the way down and advising correspondent banks to do the same."

The meeting Mr. Harrison attended was to decide whether the Treasury should borrow any money on Sept. 15, its next regular financing date ,but officials expected the Treasury, which has large cash reserves, to postpone financing.

After an hour-long conference of Federal Reserve Board and Treasury officials, fiscal leaders declined to make any comment on the possibilities of the Treasury conducting or postponing its customary Sept. 15 financing.

However, yesterday an authoritative Treasury source predicted that the financing would be postponed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Federal Reserve authorities have requested dealers in United States Government bonds to submit names of sellers in Treasury securities, it was learned today.

The request was interpreted in bond circles as a measure in a general program to protect the Government market from hurried liquidation on the German-Polish hostilities.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct	8.29	8.49	8.24	8.42	8.41
Dec	8.12	8.38	8.10	8.28	8.25
Jan	8.01	8.19	7.99	8.18	8.04
Mar	7.96	8.21	7.94	8.13	8.08
May	7.93	8.10	7.81	8.01	7.96
July	7.68	7.87	7.63	7.82	7.80

Spots 8.92, up 1 point.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	...	5.20	4.71	4.99	4.72
January	...	5.13	4.69	4.95	4.69
March	...	5.10	4.76	4.85	4.70
May	...	5.08	4.77	4.92	4.70
July	...	5.05	4.70	4.89	4.69

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	10.62	11.98	10.62	11.98	10.33
December	10.95	12.26	10.93	12.20	10.66
March	11.40	12.57	11.31	12.56	11.00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 3⅜s '43-40 June	102.16	102.12	102.12
80 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	104.17	104.11	104.11
27 3¼s '41	105.8	105	105
26 3⅜s '47-43	109.4	108.28	108.28
62 3¼s '45-43	108.30	108.14	108.14
81 3¼s '46-44	109.4	108.20	108.20
135 4s '54-44	113.26	113.10	113.10
185 2¾s '47-45	107.22	107.6	107.6
71 2½s '45	106.28	106.12	106.12
30 3¾s '56-46	113.21	113.5	113.5
115 3s '48-46	109.9	108.25	108.25
23 3⅛s '49-46	110	109.16	109.16
84 4¼s '52-47	119.14	118.30	118.30
130 2s '47	103.19	103.3	103.3
165 2¾s '51-48	107.9	106.25	106.25
106 2½s '48	106.19	106.11	106.11
33 3⅛s '52-49	111.3	110.19	110.19
571 2½s '53-49	104.17	104	104
446 2½s '52-50	104.17	104.1	104.1
309 2⅞s '54-51	106.17	106.1	106.1
208 3s '55-51	109.22	109.6	109.6
490 2⅞s '60-55	107.5	106.21	106.21
244 2¾s '59-56	105.28	105.10	105.10
182 2¾s '63-58	105.17	105.	105.1
1010 2¾s '65-60	105.17	105	105. 1

Federal Farm Mortgage

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
60 3s '47-42	104.16	104.8	104.8
47 2¾s '47-42	104.24	103.26	103.26
9 3¼s '64-44	107.12	107.12	107.12
28 3s '49-44	106.27	106.11	106.11

Home Owners Loan

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
25 2¼s '44-42	103.26	103.10	103.10
79 3s '52-44	106.23	106.7	106.7
153 1½s '47-45	100.19	100.3	100.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4¼s '46 st	103	103	103
4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	67	67	67
4 Alleghany cv 5s '49	57⅞	57	57
24 Alleghany 5s '50 st	23¾	22¼	22¼
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	106	106	106
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
16 Am& For P5s 2030	53	52	52
43 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅛	100¾	100¾
5 Am Int 5½s '49	100	100	100
2 Am T&T 5½s '43	110	109½	110
63 Am T&T 3¼s '66	106½	103½	103⅝
56 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105⅞	103½	103½
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	105	105	105
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	107½	107⅛	107⅛
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106¼	105	105
2 Arm Del 4s 57	96	96	96
22 Arm Del 4s 55	97⅝	95½	95¾
11 AT&SF 4s 95	105½	105	105
1 AT&SF 4s 95 reg	104	104	104
5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	83	83	83
35 AT&SF 4½s 48	101	101	101
5 AT&SF 4½sC-A 62	107	107	107
1 A C Line clt 4s 52	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
3 Atl & Dn 1st 4s 48	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	27½	27½	27½
15 Atl Refin 3s 53	103½	103⅜	103⅜
4 Bald Loco 5s 40 st	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 B&O rfg 6s 95	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	19½	19½	19½
3 B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	57	57	57
12 B&O rfg 5s 95	18½	17½	17½
8 B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	18½	17¾	17¾
2 x in B&O 5s 96 F	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
8 x in B&O 5s 96 F vt	17½	17	17⅛
1 x in B&O 5s 200 D ct	16½	16½	16½
8 B&O cv 4½s '60	10½	10⅛	10½
3 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	10	9⅞	10
2 B&O 1st 4s 48	55¾	55⅛	55¾
1 B&O S W 5s 50	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
2 B&O S W 5s 50 ct	39½	38⅞	38⅞
5 Bang & Arro 5s 43	104½	104	104
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
31 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	106	105	105
49 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	103¾	100½	100½
9 Beth Stl 3½s 52	98½	98	98½
2 Boston&Me 5s 67	28	28	28
1 Boston&Me 5s 55	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Bkly City RR 5s 41	60	60	60
32 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	72	70¾	71½
2 Bkly QnC&SBcn 5s 41	36¼	36¼	36¼
2 Bkly UnElist 5s 50	83½	83½	83½
10 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	110⅞	110¾	110¾
13 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	103½	102¼	102¼
3 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	108½	108½	108½
4 Buf Niag El 3½s 67	109	109	109
4 Buf R&P 4½s 57	33	32½	32½
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	30	30	30
31 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	100	98⅛	98½
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	109	106	106
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	107	106½	107
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	105	103	103
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	105	105	105
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	106½	106½	106½
8 Can Nor 6½s '46	111¼	116	116
13 Can Pac 4½s '46	91	90	90
10 Can Pac 4s perj	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6	6	6
2 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	110	110	110
1 Cen New Enb 4s '61	30	30	30
2 Cen NY Pw 3¾s '62	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	45¼	45	45¼
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	64½	64	64
6 Cen R R NJ 5s'87	12	12	12
7 Certain-td 5½s '48	70⅝	68⅛	68⅛
2 ChmpP&F(38)4¾s'50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7 C&O 4½s '92	120	120	120
2 C&O 3½s '96 D	97¼	97¼	97¼
14 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97⅝	95	95
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	88½	88½	88½
4 CB&Q 4½s '77	82	81½	81½
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	93	93	93
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97⅛	97½	97½
21 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13¾	12½	13⅛
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	13	12⅞	12⅞
12 Chic Ot West 4s '59	17⅛	16¾	16¾
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
25 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6	5¼	5¾
5 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 CM&SP 4½s '89C	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	19	19	19
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Chi Ry 5s '27	44½	44½	44½
5 C R I & P 4s '88	10	10	10
1 Cri & P 4s '88 reg	9½	9½	9½
3 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	5	5	5
19 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	4⅝	4½	4½
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	104	104	104
1 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	107	107	107
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	42	42	42
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	86	86	86
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	71	71	71
9 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	101¼	99	99
15 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101⅛	98	98
16 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101⅛	100½	100½
16 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	108¼	107	107
4 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103	103½	103⅛
2 Comwith Ed 3½s'68	106	106	106
259 Comwith Edcv3½s'58	114	109½	109½
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	103½	103½	103½
18 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	105	105
17 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅞	104	104
4 Con Edis 3½s'58	106⅝	105½	105½
5 Con Edis 3½s'56	104½	104½	104½
84 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	102¼	100	100
1 Consum Pow 3½s'67	109¾	109¾	109¾
19 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	106⅞	105	105
4 Container Cor 6s'46	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
44 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	104½	103¾	103¾
2 Crane Co 3½s'51	102	102	10

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	133.52	25.65	23.65
Net change	—0.89	—.45	—.89
Previous close	134.41	26.10	25.54
1939 high	154.85	34.33	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	100¼	100	100
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	26¾	26¾	26¾
4 Cuba R R 5s'52	32½	32	32½
7 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	50½	50½	50½
2 Del P&L 4½s'71	107	107	107
1 D G & E 5s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 D & R G 4½s'36	7½	7½	7½
8 D & R G West 5s'78	5	5	5
1 Det T Tun 4½s'61	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
12 Dow Chem 3s'51	105½	105½	105½
65 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	106½	105½	105½
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	108	107	107
8 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	107	106	106
7 Erie rfg 5s'67	8½	8½	8½
1 Erie rfg 5s'75	8½	8½	8½
4 Erie 1st 4s'96	40	40	40
15 Erie gen lien 4s'96	16½	16	16⅛
42 Erie & Jer 6s'55	38	37	37
5 Erie Gene 6s'57	39	38	38
3 Fairbanks Morse4s'56	105⅜	105½	105½
4 Fed Lt&T 6s'54B	101½	101½	101½
99 Firestone T&R3½s'48	104	101¾	101¾
9 Fla E Cst 5s'74	7	7	7
21 Francis Sug 6s'56	45	40	44
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103	103	103
4 Gas & El Bergen 5s'49	119	119	119
2 Gen Cable 5½s'47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
9 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	57	57	57
11 Goodrich 4¼s'56	103¼	102⅞	102¼
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	94	91¾	91¾
5 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	79	78	78
9 Gt Uor 4½s'77 E	79	78	78
14 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	91	90	90
1 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1 Gulf M&N 5½s'50	86	86	86
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	70	70	70
3 Housatonic 5s'37	33½	33½	33½
5 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	30½	30½	30½
14 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	45	44	44
5 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	13½	13¼	13½
16 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	40¼	40	40
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	45⅞	43¾	43¾
14 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	95¼	94¼	94¼
6 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107½	106½	106½
3 Interb R Tr 7s'32	53½	53½	53½
12 Interb R Tr 6s'32	31	30	31
6 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	56½	56	56
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66 ct	55	55	55
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	11	11	11
6 Int Hydro El cv6s'44	73	73	73
37 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	55	52	54
3 Int Paper 6s'55	88	88	88
5 Int Paper 5s'47	97¼	97	97
2 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	92½	92½	92½
27 Int T&T 4½s'52	50	44¾	44¾
45 Int T&T 5s'55	54	49	49¼
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	25	25	25
2 K C South 3s'50	62	62	62
8 K C Term 4s '60	105½	104	104
2 Kans G & E 4½s '80	103½	103½	103½
6 Keith (B F) 6s '46	99⅞	99½	99½
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	79	79	79
4 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	105	105	105
6 Koppers Co 4s '51	101⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	103½	103½	103½
5 Kresge Found 3½s '47	102¾	101	101
19 Lac Gas 5½s '53	52	52	52
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	15	15	15
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	11½	11½	11½
1 Lex & East 5s '65	114½	114½	114½
7 Liquid Carb 4s '46	107¼	107½	107½
21 Loews 3½s '46	102⅛	100⅛	100⅛
14 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	106	104½	104½
11 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	79	75	75⅛
1 Lou&N 4½s '2003	88	88	88
10 Louis & N un 4s '40	99 21-32	99	99
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	77½	77½	77½
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	43	43	43
30 Manati Sug 4s '57	35	29	32
75 Manhat Ry 4s '90	58	57	57½
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	55	54	55
7 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
6 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	99¾	97	97
1 M & S L cn 5s 3'4 ct	6	6	6
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	65	65	65
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6	6	6
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5½	5	5½
2 Mo-Ill 5s '59	57¼	57¼	57¼
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14	14	14
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	6	6	6
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	26	25¾	26
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	12½	12½	12½
7 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13¼	12½	12½
7 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	12¾	12¼	12¼
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3	3	3
11 Mob & Oh 5s '38	23	21⅛	21⅛
10 Mob & O 4½s '77	22¼	19⅞	20
21 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	108⅜	107¾	107¾
8 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	109⅛	108⅞	108⅞
16 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98½	97¾	97¾
1 Mor & Essex 5s '5	32	32	32
4 Mor&Essex3½s20000	37	36	36
20 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	105¼	103½	103½
4 Nassau El 4s '51	40⅛	39	39
16 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104	103	103
20 Nat Distill 3½s'49	100⅛	100½	100½
17 Natl Steel 3s '65	101⅛	99⅞	99⅞
2 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	73	73	73
20 N O Pu Sc 5s'52A	103¾	103	103⅛
14 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	30	30	30
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	45	45	45
3 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	109⅞	109⅛	109⅛
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	49⅛	48	48½
36 NYC 4½s 2013 A	43¾	42	42½
13 NYC cn 4s '98	51⅛	50	50¼
2 NYC 3¾s '46	67	67	67
23 NYC cv 3½s '52	51	50	50
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	76	76	76
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	75	75	75
8 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	43	42½	43
2 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	105¼	104½	104½
2 NY Dock cv 5s '47	48½	48¼	48½
15 NY Edis 3¼s '66	109⅛	107	107
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	116	116	116
9 NYNH&H cv '48	12½	11½	11½
2 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 NYNH&H 4½s'67	12½	12	12½
5 NYNH&H 4s '47	11½	11⅛	11½
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	11	11	11
11 NYNH&H 4s '57	4⅛	4	4
18 NYNH&H 3½s'54	12½	10½	10½
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	10½	10½	10½
5 NY OW rfg 4s'92	5½	5½	5½
1 NY&R Gas 6s'51A	103	103	103
19 NY Steam 3½s'63	103	100	100
2 NY Tel 3¼s'67	108	108	108
4 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	3	3	3
2 Niagara Falls3½s66	109½	109½	109½
4 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	100	99	99
1 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
9 Norf Sou 5s'61A	8⅛	7½	7½
14 Nor Am Co 5s59	104⅜	101	101

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
27 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	103	101	101½
1 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	103¾	103¾	103¾
19 Nor Pac 6s 2047	53	51¼	51¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047	43	43	43
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	41	40	40
1 Nor Pac 4s'97	65	65	65
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	39¼	39¼	39¼
12 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	107⅞	107¼	107¼
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	104½	104½	104½
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106	106	106
8 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	103⅛	100	100
17 OklahomaG&E3¾s '66	108	108	108
5 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	102	102	102
4 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	74¼	73	73
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	106	106	106
9 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	107	106	106
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110	110	110
15 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	102½	102½	102½
9 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	88⅛	87	87
5 Parmelee T 6s '44	45	44	44
14 Pen Co 4s '52 E	102	102	102
11 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	99	99	99
2 Penn Ol Sand 4½s'60	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Pen RR gen 5s '68	105	105	105
18 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99⅝	96¼	96¼
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82	82	82
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	92⅝	92½	92⅝
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	94½	94½	94½
2 Pen RR 4s '48	110	110	110
17 Pen RR 3¾s '52	79¾	78	78
2 PeoGL&C Chi 5s '47	114⅞	114¾	114¾
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	61	61	61
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109	108½	108½
1 PhilBal&W 4½s '81D	104½	104½	104½
6 Phila Co 5s '67	102	100½	100½
6 Phil Elec 3½s '67	108¾	106⅝	106⅝
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5 Philippine Ry 4s '37	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
28 Phillips Pet 3s '48	106⅝	105¾	105¾
45 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	75	73¼	73½
102 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11	10¼	11
11 Potomac El P 3¼s'66	108	107	107
7 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s '68	106½	105	105
5 Purity Bak 5s '48	102½	101	101
2 Radio Keith 6s '41	65	65	65
8 Read 4½s '97 A	68⅛	66½	66½
2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	99	99	99
2 R[illegible] Rand 4¼s '56	99	99	99
2 Reub'ic S'l 5½s'54	105	105	105
8 Republic Stl 4½s'61	92	91	91
2 Republic Stl 4½s '56	93¾	93	93
4 Revere Cop&B4¼s'56	98	97	97
12 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105⅝	104⅞	104⅞
5 St L S F 4½s '78	7	7	7
5 StLSF4½s'78cf st	6¾	6¾	6¾
24 St S L S F 4s '50 A	7¼	7	7¼
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 StPaul UnDe 5s '72	113	113	113
2 Shuleo 6½s '46 A st	17¼	17	17
1 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	27¾	27¾	27¾
15 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5	5	5
14 Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	95¼	95	95
2 Skelly Oil 4s '51	102	102	102
10 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	106¼	105¼	105¼
20 So Cayl Gas 4½s'61	104½	104	104
4 So Cal Gas 4s '65	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	104	104	104
10 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	92¼	92¼	92¼
40 Sou NatGas 4½s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Sou Pacv 4½s '68	40	40	40
7 Sou Pac 4½s '81	39½	39¼	39½
13 So Pac 4½s '69	40	39	39
23 So Pav rfg 4s '55	57	54	54
10 So Pac 3¾s '46	52	51	51
15 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	43⅛	42	43
2 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	79	79	79
4 South Ry 6½s '56	69¾	67¾	67¾
26 South Ry gen 4s '56	50	48⅛	48½
1 SW Bell Tel 3s '68	103½	103½	103½
17 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102¾	100½	100½
19 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	102¾	101	101
2 Studebaker cv 56s'45	83	82	82
5 T RR2A St L 5s'44	116½	116¼	116¼
13 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105⅛	103⅜	103⅜
6 Tex Corp 3s '59	102	100⅛	100⅛
4 Third Ave 5s '37	98½	98⅛	98½
19 Third Ave aj 5s '60	10⅛	10	10
5 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	102½	102½	102½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109	109	109
27 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106	103½	104
17 Un Pac 3½s '70	96	95	95
5 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	105	105	105
6 Unit Drug 5s '53	76	72½	73½
1 UnRys StL 4s '34	29	29	29
27 US Steel 3¼s '48	104	103	103
5 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	85	85	85
18 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	98⅞	98	98
14 Utah P&L 5s '44	98½	98	98
6 Util P&L 5½s '47	77	77	77
42 Util P&L 5s '59	77	77	77
9 Vanadium 5s '41	100¼	100	100¼
8 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103¾	103¼	103¼
5 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	5⅛	5	5
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	30	30	30
2 Wabash 2d 5s '39	15	14⅛	14⅛
3 Wabash 5s '80 D	5	5	5
10 Wabash 4½s '78C	5½	5	5
8 Warner Bros 6s '48	83	83	83
3 Westch Lt 3½s '67	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4 West Pen P 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
2 Westn Md 5½s '77A	84	84	84
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	16	16	16
15 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	17	16½	16½
9 Western Un 5s '60	68¼	64	64
9 Western Un 4½s '50	63	62	62
6 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	94	94	94
1 Wilkes B & E 5s '42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
46 Wilson & Co 4s '55	102⅜	102	102
4 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	95	95	95
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	106⅛	106½	106⅛
6 Youngst S&T 4s '61	104	103	103
61 YoungstS&T 4s '48	102	101½	102

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Antioquia 7s '45D	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
11 Argentine 4s'72	75¼	75	75
34 Argentine 4s'72Ap	75⅛	75¼	75½
30 Argentine 4½s'48	91	90¾	90¾
53 Argentine 4½s'71	84½	84	84
2 Australia 5s '55	81⅜	81¼	81¾
2 Australia 5s '57	81⅜	81¾	81¾
18 Australia 4½s'56	75	74½	74½
7 Belgium 7s '55	106	105	105
5 Belgium 6½s'49	99	98	98
7 Belgium 6s'55	98	98	98⅛
5 Brazil 8s 41	15⅛	13½	14½
28 Brazil 6½s 26-57	11	9½	9½
16 Brazil 6½s '27-57	11	9½	9½
2 Brisbane 6s '50	93	92½	92½
62 Canada 5s '52	106	104⅜	104⅜
28 Canada 4s '60	103	102	102
47 Canada 3¼s '61	99	97	97
14 Canada 3s '67	95	89¾	89¾
13 Canada 2½s '45	98	97¾	97¾
800 Chilean Mun 7s '60	10¾	10¾	10¾
4 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	77	77	77
3 Cuba 5½s '53	100½	100	100
1 Cuba 5½s '45	63	63	63
10 Cuba 4½s '77	50	49½	49½
1 Czecho 8s '52	24	24	24
3 Denmark 6s 42	85	85	85
2 Finland 6s '45	100	100	100
11 GerGov 5½s '65	13½	9	9
15 Ger Govt 7s '49	15	14	14
1 Gt Con ElJ Jap 7s '44	77	77	77
5 Greek 6s '68 pt pd	16	16	16
1 Helsingfors 6½s '60	95¾	95¾	95¾
31 Ital Pub Util 7s'52	35⅛	34	34⅛
43 Italy 7s 1951	52	50	50½
10 Japan 6½s'54	70	69⅝	70
2 Japan 5½s'65	55½	55	55

New England July Business Reported Higher Than June

By the Associated Press

The level of general business activity in New England during July was higher than in June after allowances had been made for customary seasonal changes, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston announced in its monthly business review.

The amount of raw cotton consumed by mills was 63,598 bales compared with 72,095 bales in June and 55,239 bales in July of last year. But during the first seven months of the current year cotton consumption was 507,231 bales, or nearly 31 per cent more than during the corresponding period of last year.

During the first seven months of 1939 raw wool consumption by mills exceeded that of the corresponding months of 1938.

Production of boots and shoes during July was estimated to have been 11,907,000 pairs and exceeded that of June by about 22 per cent, and was higher than July, 1938, by nearly nine per cent. Estimated production during the first seven months of the current year was 86,942,000 pairs, of 6.4 per cent more than during the corresponding period a year ago.

The value of total construction contracts during July was $20,937,000, which was nearly the same amount as in June, but almost 20 per cent more than in July, 1938.

During the first seven months of the year total construction contracts amounted to $145,417,000, or an increase of 31 per cent over a year ago.

During July there was an increase of 2.9 per cent over June in the total number of wage earners employed in representative manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts, and an increase of 3.9 per cent in the amount of weekly payrolls.

Increase in New Jersey's 1939 Cranberry Crop Seen

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—An anticipated yield of 80,000 barrels—an increase of nearly 20,000 barrels over 1938—was estimated for New Jersey's 1939 cranberry crop.

The State Department of Agriculture said 85 growers reported the harvest would be greater than last year. Accurate estimates were difficult because many bogs were still suffering from the heavy rainfall of Aug. 19.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The position of the Terasury Aug. 30 compared with Aug. 30, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $10,335,677.81 ($6,642,830.11); expenditures, $16,305,360.46 ($10,624,332.94); net balance, $2,308,491,901.14 ($2,219,611,991.98); working balance included, $1,614,918,511.75 ($1,622,576,642.02); customs receipts for month, $28,057,995.04 ($27,927,465.41); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $715,424,381.65 ($792,166,994.33); expenditures, $1,612,975,105.82 ($1,426,173,276.21); excess of expenditures, $897,550,725.17 ($634,006,281.88); gross debt, $40,887,090,190.73 ($37,539,856,959.21); increase over previous day, $1,351,065.37; gold assets, $16,638,205,856.66 ($13,134,111,610.92).

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
68 Milan City 6½s'52	39¾	34⅞	35
2 N Sou Wales 5s'57	87	87	87
2 N Sou wales 5s'58	88	88	88
1 Norway 6s'44	101	101	101
2 Norway 6s 43	100	99¾	100
2 Norway 4s'63	84½	84⅝	84⅝
8 Orient Dev 6s'53	54	53½	54
2 Orient Dev 5½s'58	46	46	46
3 Peru 1st 6s'60	6½	6½	6½
23 Peur 2nd 6s 1961	6¾	6⅛	6⅛
2 Poland 8s'50	30	30	30
8 Queensld 7s'41	99½	99	99
2 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	8	7⅛	7⅛
5 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 68	6	6	6
24 Rome 6½s 52	45	42	42
3 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	7⅛	7	7
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	15½	15½	15½
7 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	15	15	15
8 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	15	15	15
26 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	55	54½	54¾
3 Uruguay 4s4¼s4½s78	41	40½	40½
8 Urug cv 3¾s 4s4¼s 79	37⅞	37½	37½

Bonds sales (in dollars): Total today 9,012,000. Previous day 3,457,400. Week ago 5,114,200. Year ago 3,817,300. Two years ago 5,117,200. Jan. 1 to date 1,077238,325. Year ago 1,174,521,405. Two years ago 2,026,854,925.

New York Curb

2:55 Prices

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100 Aero Sup Mfg B	3	3	3
400 Air Assoc ½	6¾	6	6¾
60 Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	98½	98½	98½
50 Allied Prod A (1¾)	17½	17½	17½
1450 Alum Co Am	118	105	116
900 Alum Ltd (xa)	112	108	112
100 Alum Ltd pf (6)	110½	110½	110½
60 Am Book (4)	47	46½	46½
300 Am Box Board	5⅛	5	5
100 Am Cap pf (½k)	15	15	15
500 Am Centrifugal	⅝	⅝	⅝
100 A CP&LA ww (2¾h)	30	30	30
3300 Am Cyan B (.60)	27¼	25	27¼
50 Am Fork & Hoe (.60)	9½	9½	9½
2200 Am Gas & El (1.60)	34¾	33½	33½
50 Am G&E pf (6)	112½	112	112
100 Am Gen	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
125 Am Gen $2 pf (2)	26	25½	25½
50 Am Hard Rub	7	7	7
25 Am Inv Ill (2)	30	30	30
300 Am Light & T (1.20)	14¾	14½	14½
75 Am Mfg	12	10½	11¼
75 Am Pot&Chem (2g)	73	71	73
400 Am Republics	5½	5½	5½
2000 Am Superpow	⅝	½	⅝
400 Am Superpow pf	15½	14	14
200 Am Thread pf (¼)	3¼	3¼	3¼
50 Appal El P pf (7)	110¼	109½	109½
400 Ark Nat Gas	2⅛	2	2
2400 Ark Nat Gas A	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200 Ark Nat Gas pf	6½	6½	6½
300 Ark Met Wks (.30g)	4½	4⅛	4⅛
300 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100 Asso G & El	⅞	⅞	⅞
2100 Asso G & El A	⅝	⅝	⅝
900 Asso G & El pf	6½	6	6½
200 Atl Cst Fish	2½	2½	2½
100 Atlas Corp war	¾	¾	¾
100 Atlas Ply (xg)	11¼	11¼	11¼
1000 Austin Silver M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Auto V Mach (½)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200 Avery & Sons	5½	5⅜	5½
300 Aviation & Tran	1⅞	1¾	1¾
300 Axton-Fish A	37	37	37
400 Babcock & Wil	16½	15	16½
50 Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	19	19	19
5000 Baldwin Loco war	5¾	4	5½
200 Baldwin Rub (xg)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300 Bardst'n Dis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Barium Sta Stl	⅜	⅜	⅜
300 Basic D'mite (xg)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
700 Bath Iron Wks	6½	5½	6½
300 Beech Airc	5	4⅞	5
700 Bell Airc	17	15⅞	17
10 Bell Tel Can (8)	152	152	152
100 Bellanca Airc	5	5	5
25 Bens ⅞ Hed pf	43	43	43
300 Berk ⅞ Gay Furn	7-16	7-16	7-16
25000 Bickfords	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100 Birdsboro S Fdy	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4200 Bliss E W	12⅞	9⅛	12¾
100 Blue Ridge	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Blumenthal S	4½	4½	4½
100 Bowm-Bilt H	⅜	⅜	⅜
50 Bowm Bilt H 1pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100 BowmBilt H 2pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600 Braz Tr L⅞P	6½	5¾	5¾
1200 Breeze Corp	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1600 Brewst Aero (.20g)	6⅛	5	6⅛
300 Bridgpt Mach	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200 Brill A	1⅞	1	1⅞
100 Brown F⅞W (.20g)	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛
100 Brown F⅞W A (2)	21	21	21
400 Brown Rubber	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100 Buf N⅞EP pf	21	21	21
300 Bun Hill ⅞S ¼g	-	12⅛	12¾
200 Cab El Prod	11-16	11-16	11-16
400 Calamba Sug (1.60)	18	17	17
300 Can Col Airw	5¾	5⅜	5⅜
100 Can Marconi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Carib Syn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Carman B	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100 Carnation (1)	33¼	33¼	33¼
10 Caro P&L$7pf(7)	97½	97½	97½
1500 Carrier Corp	10½	9¾	10
800 Catalin Am	2⅝	2½	2½
600 Cen Hud G&E (.80)	14	13⅞	13⅞
100 Cen Ohio Stl (.80g)	6½	6½	6½
25 Cen P&L pf (7)	102½	102½	102½
100 Cen St E 7% pf	7	7	7
100 Centrif Pipe (.40)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100 ChamMWSt (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
1000 Cities Service	4⅞	4½	4¾
300 Cit Svc pf	48¼	47¾	48¼
10 Cit Svc pf BB	45	45	45
20 Cit Svc P&L $7 pf	70	70	70
100 City Auto Stpg (.15g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
800 Cleve Tract	3½	3½	3½
200 Club Al Uten	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
700 Colon Develop	1¾	1½	1¾
300 Colon Dex cv pf (6%)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
700 Colts P F Arms (2)	84	78	84
800 Colum O&G	2¾	2½	2⅝
1100 Comwlth & So war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
175 Com Pw&Lt 1pf	33½	30¼	31
200 xd Compo S M vtc (1)	14¾	14¼	14¾
100 Cons Biscuit (.30g)	3½	3½	3½
11200 Cons Sopperm (.15g)	7⅞	5⅞	7⅞
100 Cons Gas Ut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Cons Mng&S (1)	42	37⅞	42
200 Cons Ret Strs	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400 Cons Stl Corp	4¼	4	4
200 Cont Roll & Stl	5¾	5	5¾
100 Cooper-Bess	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
450 Copper Range	4½	3	4½
100 Copperw'd Stl (.60g)	12	12	12
300 Cosden Petro pf	8⅛	7½	8¼
300 Cosden Petro	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 Corroon & Rey	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300 Creole Pet (.60g)	20⅛	19½	20⅛
100 Crocker-Wh El M	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100 Crown C pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150 Cuneo Press (3a)	48	47½	47½
400 Dayton Rub (1g)	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
300 Decca Records (.30g)	6⅛	6	6
100 Det G&M pf (1.20)	11	11	11
200 Divco Twin Trk	5	5	5
25 Duke Power (2¼g)	61¼	61¼	61¼
200 Duro-Test (4% f)	2¼	2¼	2¼
1800 Eagle Pich Ld	9⅛	7½	9
550 East G&F 6pf	11¼	10½	11
400 East G&F pr pf	24½	21½	24½
100 East Sta Corp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20 East Sta pf B	10	10	10
300 Easy Wash MB	3⅜	3	3
1000 Eisler Elec	1	1	1
16400 El Bond &2Sh pf (6)	63½	63½	63½
200 El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	55	54	55
100 El P&L war	3	3	3
300 Electoral vtc	⅜		⅜
100 Empire Pow	26	26	26
700 Equity Corp	½	½	½
100 Esquire Inc (.90g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100 Europ El deb rt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Fairchild Av (.20g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100 Fanny Farm (¾g)	20	20	20
100 Fansteel Met	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100 Ferro Enam (¾g)	17	16¾	16¾
1000 Fidelio Brew	⅞	⅞	⅞
1700 Fisk Rub	8¼	8	8⅛
275 FlaP&L $7 pf (3.93k)	70	66	66
700 Ford M Can A (1)	17½	16⅛	17½
100 FordMot Ltd (.16g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Froedt G&M (.45g)	8	8	8
800 Fruehauf Tra (½g)	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
100 Gen Inest	¼	¼	¼
200 Gen Rayon A	⅝	⅝	⅝
10 Gen T&R pf A (6)	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
25 Gen WatG&E pf (3)	35	35	35
50 George Pow $6 pf (6)	93½	93½	93½
20 Georg Pow $5 pf (5)	85	85	85
100 Gilbert (AC)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1300 Glen Alden Coal	4	3⅞	4
250 GodchauxSugA (2g)	24	24	24
100 Godchaux Sug B	7	7	7
100 Gorh Ig (1¾g)	20	20	20
200 Grand Rap V (40)	7½	7	7½
100 Gray Mfg	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
25 Gt Atl&P nv (4½g)	99	99	99
300 Greenf T&D	5	5	5
100 Groc Str Prod	2	2	2
600 Grum'n Airc E (¼g)	14	12	14
1400 Gulf Oil (1)	34	31⅝	34
500 Harvard Brew	1½	1½	1½
200 Hazeltine (3)	28	28	28
800 Hecla Min (20g)	6⅛	5½	6⅛
100 Helena Rubin	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300 Hoe (R) & Co A	4¼	4¼	4¼
400 Holophane (&g)	11½	11	11
500 Humble Oil (1½)	55½	55¼	55¼
900 Hummel-Ross F	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600 Hygrade Fd	1¾	1¾	1¾
50 Hygrade Sylv (1½)	22	22	22
400 Ill Iowa Pow	3¼	3	3
800 Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4¼	4	4¼
1000 Ill Iowa Pow pf	18½	17⅝	17⅝
200 Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	13	12⅞	12⅞
100 Ind Pipe L (.30g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
600 Ins Co N Am (2a)	63	60	60
100 Int Cig Mch (2)	20¼	20¼	20¼
600 Int Indust (.10g)	2⅛	1¾	1¾
500 Int Pap & Pow war	1⅞	1¾	1¾
700 Internat Pet (1½a)	19½	18½	18½
100 Inter Prod	4	4	4
100 Inter Util A	7	7	7
300 Inter Util B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Inter Ut pf (2.19k)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
200 Inter Vitamin (.225g)	2½	2½	2½
25 Inters Pw Del pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100 Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	15	15	15
100 Irving Air Ch (1a)	16½	16½	16½
600 Jacobs (F L)	2⅝	2¼	2¼
90 Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	98½	94	94
10 Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	100½	100½	100½
500 Jones & Lau Stl	21	18	21
200 Kennedy's (½g)	4½	4½	4½
400 Knott Corp (.20g)	7½	7⅛	7⅛
40 Koppers Co pf (2¼k)	61¼	61	61
200 Krueger Brew	¾	4⅝	4⅝
10 Lack RR NJ (4)	38	38	38
300 Lake Shore M (4)	34	33⅞	33⅞
400 Lakey Fdy&M	2¼	2¼	2¼
400 Lipton (TJ) A (1)	12	12	12
300 Locke Stl Ch (1.20)	11⅛	11	11
6700 Lockheed Airc	19⅛	23¼	23¼
300 Lone Star Gas (.40g)	8⅛	8	8
1400 Long Is Ltg	1	1	1
50 Long Is L pf	34¾	33½	33½
300 Lucky Tiger (.02g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50 Lynch Corp (2)	29½	29½	29½
100 Majestic Rad&T	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1800 Manati Sug war	½	⅜	½
400 Massey-Harris	3¾	3⅜	3
1800 Master Elec (.90g)	17	17	17
100 McCord Rad B	1½	1½	1½
200 McWill Dredg	7½	7¼	7¼
2500 Mead John (3a)	145	145	145
200 Memph N Gas (.35g)	4½	4½	4½
150 Mercant Strs	17⅛	16½	16½
200 Mer&M Sec A (.20g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100 Merritt-C & S	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Merritt-C&S pf A	50½	50½	50½
500 Mesabi Iron	⅜	⅜	⅜
25 Metro Ed $6 pf (6)	100¾	100¾	100¾
100 Mich Stl Tube (.45g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
900 Michigan Sug	¾	¾	¾
300 Michigan Sug pf	5	4¾	5
100 Mid St Pet Avtc (.62g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
300 Mid West Corp	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
100 Midl Oil cv pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
50 Midvale (1¾g)	94½	90½	94½
200 Midwest Oil (.90)	7	6⅞	7
200 Midwest Pip&S (.60)	10⅛	10	10
250 Minn Min & M (1g)	49	47	47
2200 Mock J Voeh	10¾	10½	10¾
1000 Molybdenum	4	3⅝	4
6300 Mount City Cop	4¼	3⅞	4½
400 Mount Prod (.60)	5⅛	5	5
100 Mur Oh Mfg (¼g)	8½	8	8½
100 Muskeg P Ring (1.20)	12	12	12
200 Nat Auto Fib	6	5⅞	5⅞
200 Nat Bellas Hess	⅛	⅛	⅛
300 Nat City Lines (½g)	13	12½	12½
50 Nat City Lin pf (3)	42¼	42¼	42¼
800 Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100 Nat Oil Prod (.85g)	32½	32½	32½
225 Nat P&L pf (6)	87	82	82
500 Nat Rub Mch	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400 Nat Sug Ref	12⅛	11	12⅛
300 Nat Tune & Mine	1¼	1½	1¼
100 Nat Un Rad	⅞	⅞	⅞
400 Navarro Oil (.40a)	11	10½	10½
100 Nehi Corp	39	39	39
100 Neptune Met A	5	5	5
200 Nestle-LeMur A	¾	¾	¾
75 N E PA6% pf (3½k)	70½	70	70
20 New Eng &T (4½g)	116	116	116
100 N J Zinc	54⅛	53⅜	54¼
400 Newmont Min (1½g)	74	67	74
200 NY Merchand (.60)	7½	7½	7½
10 NY P&L $6 pf	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 NY P&L 7% pf	111	111	111
2000 Niag Hud Pow	6¼	6	6¼
100 Niag Hud 1 pf	87	87	87
900 Niag Sh Md B	4⅞	4½	4⅞
800 Niles-Bem-P (½g)	53¾	49	53¾
100 Nineteen Hunt B (½)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
400 Noma Elec	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Nor Am Lt&Pow	1	1	1
100 Nor Am Ray (½g)	16½	16½	16½
100 Nor IndPS6% pf (3k)	95	94	94
70 NIndPS7% pf (3½k)	105	105	105
100 Nor Sta Pw A	10	10	10
10 Ohio PS 7 pf A	110	110	110
1100 Okla Nat Gas (½g)	14½	13⅛	14½
150 Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	45	44	44
100 Overseas Sec	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100 Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	30	30	30
100 Pac G&E 5½ pf (1⅜)	29	29	29
7300 Panepec Oil Ven	4⅛	4	4⅛
300 Pennroad	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50 Pa Sugar	15	15	15
50 PaWat&Pow	75½	75½	75½
50 Pepperell	68	68	68
125 Phila El Co pf 5	117½	117	117
100 Phila Co (.45g)	6½	6½	6½
100 Phillips Pkg	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6400 Phoenix Sec	6	5	5
150 Phoen Sec pf	27½	27	27
300 Pioneer Gold (.40)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 Pitney-Bowes (.40)	5	5	5
100 Pitts & Lake E (¾g)	42½	42½	42½
200 Pitts Forg	8	7⅞	8
400 Pitts Pl Gl (1½)	101	100	100
100 Pleas Val Wine	¾	¾	¾
1000 Potrero Sugar	⅝	⅝	⅝
100 Powdrell&Alex (.30g)	3½	3½	3½
200 Pratt&Lam (½g)	18	17½	18
800 Premier Gld (.12)	1½	1½	1½
100 Prov Gas (.30g)	8	8	8
100 Prud Investors	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
350 P S Ind $7 pr pf	70	67½	68
50 P S Ind $6 pf	31½	30	31½
50 P S Okla 6 pl pf (6)	102⅞	102	102
100 Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	63½	60⅛	60½
100 Raym Conc pf (3)	37⅛	37¼	37¼
100 Pyrene (40g)	5	5	5
125 Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	19	18⅝	18¾
100 Raytheon Mfg	¾	¾	¾
100 Reliance E&E (¼g)	10	10	10
25 Roch G&E pf D	102	102	102
100 Reed Roll Bit (1a)	23	23	23
300 Root Pet	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300 Rome Cable (10g)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100 Root Pet pf	5½	5½	5½
200 Royal Type (2¼g)	48	45½	45½
100 Russeks F Ave	2½	2½	2½
1000 Pustless I&S	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
200 Ryerson & Haynes	⅞	⅞	⅞
50 Safety Car H&L (2g)	51	51	51
1500 St. Regis Pap	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 Salt Dome Oil	7½	7½	7½
700 Scovill Mfg (½g)	23	18½	21
100 Scullin Stl	5½	5⅛	5½
300 Seiberling Rub	6	6	6
300 Selected Indus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600 Severky Airc	2	2¾	2⅞
2400 Shattuck-Denn (¼g)	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛
100 Shaw W&P (.68g)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
50 Sherw n-Wms (2g)	82½	82½	82½
10 Sherw-Wms pf (5)	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
100 Simmons Har & Pt	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30 Singer Mfg (6a)	166	166	166
500 Solar Mfg	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 Sonotone (.05g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Soss Mfg (¼g)	4	4	4
1100 So Coast	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200 So C Ed B pf (1½)	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
300 Sou Union Gas	2½	2½	2½
50 Sou Union Gas A pf	13½	13½	13½
100 Southland Roy (¼g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 Spalding	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200 St Oil Ky (1)	17¾	17¾	17¾
400 St Oil Ohio (1)	21¾	20¼	20¼
25 St Oil Ohio pf (5)	106½	106½	106½
100 Stand Prod (¼g)	7½	7½	7½
600 St Stl Sprg (½g)	30	29	30
300 Sterchi Br Strs	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
300 Sterling Inc (.20a)	3	3	3
50 Stetson (JB)	4⅜	4½	4½
200 Stroock & Co	9	9	9
100 Sun Ray Drug (.60g)	10¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Superior Oil Cal (1)	35½	35½	35½
400 Taggart	2¾	2¾	2¾
100 Tampa El (2.24)	32½	32½	32½
100 Taylor (K) Dist	½	½	½
1000 Technicolor (.35g)	13	12¼	13
100 Texon Oil & L (.10g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
150 Thew Shovel (½g)	14½	14¼	14½
300 Tilo Roof (1)	10½	10	10½
125 Todd Shipyds (2g)	54¾	48	54⅝
10 TolEdis 7% pf (7)	108¾	108¾	108¾
200 Trans-Lux	1¼	1⅛	1¼
400 Transwest Oil	3½	3	3½
400 Tubize Chat	8	8	8
300 Tung Sol L pf (.80)	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
100 Ulen&Co pf A	1½	1½	1½
100 Ulen & Co pf B	1	1	1
400 Union Prem FS (1)	17	16	16
2900 Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅞	¾	¾
3600 Unit Gas	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
800 Unit Lt&Pow A	1¼	1¼	1¼
500 Unit Lt&Pow B	1	1	1
2500 Uunit Lt&P pf	24¾	21½	23
1600 Unit Shipyds B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	79⅝	78	79⅝
200 U S Foil B	3½	3⅜	3⅜
2400 U S Lines pf	2	1½	2
200 U S Radiator	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 U S Rub Recl	1¾	1¼	1¼
100 Unit Verde Ext	1	1	1
500 Unit Wall Pap	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
300 Univ Corp vtc	3½	3⅛	3⅛
50 Univ Prod (1.20g)	15	15	15
2400 Utah-Idaho Sug	1⅝	[illegible]	1⅝
25 Utah P&L pf (3½k)	56	56	56
50 Util P&L pf	19½	19½	19½
300 Venezuel Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Virg Pub Svc pf	56	56	56
300 Wagner Bak vtc	5	5	5
300 Wagner Bak vtc	5	5	5
100 Wayne Knit M	13	13	13
100 Wawne Knit M	13	13	13
300 Wellington Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100 West Tab & Sta	12½	12½	12½
20 West Air Exp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200 Wichita R Oil	5½	5⅜	5½
200 Willson Prod (.45g)	8	8	8
300 Wilson-Jones (¼g)	6½	6⅛	6½
100 Wolverine Port Cem	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300 W'verine Tube (.20g)	5½	5⅛	5½
100 Woodley Pet (.40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
800 Wright Harg (.40a)	7	6⅝	6⅝
2600 Yukon Pac M	1½	1	1½

Total stock sales today estimated 230,000 shares. Year ago, 70,110 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:55
14 Ala Pow 5s '46	107	106	106
8 Ala Pow 5s '51	103	102¾	102¾
8 Ala Pow 5s '68	103	102	102
46 Ala Pow 4½s '67	100	98	98
5 Ala Pow 5s '56	101½	101½	101½
30 Am G&E25s 2028	107½	107½	107½
18 Am P&L 6s 2016	93	91¾	93
2 Am Rad 4½s '47	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
12 Appal El Pow 4s 63	108¼	107⅛	107⅛
24 Ark P&L 5s '56	104⅝	103⅛	103⅛
51 As Elec 4½s '54	58⅛	56	58
11 As G&E 5s '50	41	40	41
23 As G&E 5s '68	39	38	39
20 As G&E 4½s 49	38	37	37⅛
5 As T&T 5½s '55A	72	68	68
74 Baldw L 6s '50	93	85	92
14 Bell T Can 5s '55 A	105¼	105	105⅛
2 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	115	113	113
2 Bell T Can 5s '60 C	124	124	124
33 Birm El 4½s '68	92	89	89
11 Birming Gas 5s '59	90	88	88
11 Can Pac 6s '42	89	86	86
6 Caro P&L 5s '56	106	105¼	105¼
7 Cen Pow 5s '57 D	95	90¼	92
6 Cen St El 5½s '54	39	37	37
5 Cen St El 5s'48	37¾	37	37
11 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	67⅛	63	63
7 Chi&Dil Mid 4½s'56	101¼	100	100½
4 Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	47½	45	45⅛
7 Cities Ser 5s '66	74⅛	74	74
8 Cities Ser 5s 58	69⅞	69	69
38 Cities Ser 5s 60	70⅛	69	69¾
11 Cit SP&L 5½s 49	82	78½	78½
17 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	80	78½	78⅞
11 Commun P&L 5s 57	84	82	83
6 Con GEL Ba 3¼s 71	109½	104	104
2 Con GEL Ba 4½s 69	104¾	104½	104½
1 Con Gas Ut 6s 43 st	68	68	68
31 Cont G&E 5s 58A	89	86½	86⅝
2 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	90	90	90
11 Del El Pow 5½s 59	105	104¾	104¾
26 East &&F 4s 56A	69½	67	67⅛
5 El Paso El 5s 50A	103	103	103
15 Elec P&L 5s 2030	74½	73	73
5 Empire Dis E 5s 52	98	98	98
9 Fed Water 5½s 54	84	83	84
29 Fla P&L 5s 54	100⅛	99½	99¾
11 Fla Pow 4s 66 C	95½	94	94
4 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	89¾	88¾	88¾
20 Gen Pub S 5s 53	99	99	99
4 Gary E&G 5s 44 st	98	98	98
3 Gen W Wk 5s 54 A	92½	90	91
29 Geo Pow 5s 67	104⅛	100¼	100¼
5 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	65½	65½	65½
1 Great Nor P 5s 50 st	106½	106½	106½
1 Guar Inv 5s 48 A	39¾	39¾	39¾
2 Hall Pr 6s 47 A st	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
1 Heller W & Co 4s 46	100	100	100
4 Hous Gulf G 6½s 43	101	100	100
4 Hous Gulf G 6s 43	103	102⅞	102⅞
3 Hygrade Fd 6s'49A	63	62	62
6 Idaho Pow 3¾s'67	108	108	108
21 Ill Pow&L 5s'56C	98½	97½	97¼
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s'57	94	94	94
3 Ill Pow&L 6s'53	101½	101½	101½
8 Ill Pow&L 5½s'54B	101	99¼	99¼
5 Ind Ed 6s'47	102¼	102	102¼
5 Ind E 5s'51C	98	95¾	95¾
1 Ind Svc 5s'50	63	63	63
7 Ind Svc 5s'63A	64¼	62	64¼
3 Indnapls Gas 5s'52	72	72	72
3 Indnapls P&L 3¼s'68	106	105¾	105¾
16 Inters Pow 6s 52	47¼	44	44
29 Inters Pow 5s 57	64	61½	63
11 Inters P Svc 5s 56D	94	90	90
12 Inters P Svc 4½s 58	95½	91	91
8 Ia-Neb L&P 5s'57	103	100	100
11 It Sup Pw 6s '63A	37½	36	36
2 Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Jer C P&L 4½s '61C	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
2 Kan G&E 6s 2022A	118	118	118
1 Ky Util 6½s 45D	105	105	105
1 Ky Util 5s '691	97	97	97
4 Lex Util 5s '52	103	102½	102½
1 Lib McN & L 5s '42	104	104	104
1 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	100	100	100
13 Lou P&L 5s '57	105⅝	102¾	103
1 Memph C An 4½s '52	98	98	98
1 Mengel Co 4½s '47	84	84	84
200 Metro Ed 4s '71	105	105	105
4 Metro Ed 4s '65 G	108½	106	106
15 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	100½	100½	100½
10 Minn P&L 4½s '78	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	100	100	100
10 Miss Pow 5s '65	96	93½	95½
2 Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Nat P&L 6s 2026A	109¾	109¾	109¾
57 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	103⅜	102¾	102¾
5 Nebr Pw 4½s '81	110	109¾	109¾
14 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	78	74½	74½
13 N Eng G&E 5s '50	64	63	64
12 N Eng G&E 5s '47	64	62	63
16 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	96	90½	92
13 N Eng Pow 5s '48	92½	89¼	89¼
5 N Orl P S 6s 49 A	100½	100½	100½
4 N Y & West Lt 5s '54	113	113	113
9 NY Pow&Lt4½s'67	104½	102½	103
6 NY St E&G 4½s'80	103⅛	101½	101½
6 Nor Am L&P5½s '56	101¼	100½	101¼
1 No Bos Lt P 3½s '47	104½	104½	104½
1 Nor Ind PS 4½s '70E	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Nor'west P S 5s '57	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Ogden Gas 5s '45	109	108½	108½
13 Ohio Pow 3¼s '68	104¼	102	102
9 Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	104	103⅞	104
6 Pac Inv 5s '49A	92¼	92	92
17 Pac P&L 5s '55	88¼	86½	86½
3 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	98⅞	96	96
5 Pen El 4s '71F	102	102	102
1 Pen El 6s '62 H	105	105	105
7 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	105	104⅞	104⅞
5 Peo Gas L&C 4s '61D	97	97	97
1 Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	79	79	79
5 Potome Ed 5s '56 E	107	106¾	106¾
2 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	154	153	153
26 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	93	92½	92¾
15 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	92	91	90
9 Pug SdP&L 4½s '50 D	87⅞	87	87
6 Safe Har W 4½s '79	108	108	108
7 Scripps 5½s '43	101½	101½	101½
5 Scullin Stl 3s '51	52	51½	51½
14 Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	99	98	99
2 Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	98	98	98
3 Sher-Wyo 6s '47	80	79¾	79¾
21 S E P&L 6s 2025A	109	107½	107½
5 South Car Pow 5s '57	94	94	94
17 So Cal Ed 3¾s'60	107	102½	103¼
4 So Cal Ed 3¾s'60 B	106	106	106
11 So'west A Tel 5s'61 A	104¼	104	104
1 So'wes P&L 6s' 2022 A	92	92	92
2 Spalding 5s'89	50	50	50
9 Stand G&E 6s'48 st	64	62¼	62¼
7 Stand G&E 6s'48 cv st	64	61	61
11 Stand G&E 5s'61	64¼	63	64
33 Stand G&E 6s '66	65	61½	61½
29 Stand P&L 6s '57	62	61	61½
2 Starrett Corp 5s '50	19	19	19
29 Tex P&L 6s 2022 A	113	112¼	112¼
25 Tex P&L 5s '56	106⅛	105½	105½
3 Tide Wat P 5s '79A	97⅝	96½	96½
12 Twin CRT 5½s52A	60	58½	58½
27 Unit El NJ 4s 49	118⅛	118	118
1 Unit L&P 6½s 74	85	85	85
8 Unit L&P 6s 75	81	80	80
3 Unit L&P 5½s 59	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Unit L&RY 5½s 52	88	84½	84½
1 Unit L&Ry 6s 52 A	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Unit L&Ry 6s 73 A	79½	79½	79½
8 Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	95⅞	93½	93½
5 Utah P&L 5½s 44	97½	97½	97½
2 Virg Pub S 6s 46	90	90	90
5 Virg P S 5½s 46 A	97¾	97½	97½
21 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	10⅛	10	10
10 West Pa El 5s 2030	105½	105¼	105¼
15 Wisc P&L 4s 66A	105	104½	104½
1 York Rys 5s'47 st	95	95	95

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:55
2 Fin R M Bk 5s'61st	98	98	98
4 Nippon E P 6½s'53	50½	50½	50½
1 Stinnes 4s '46 2d st	34	34	34
6 Terni Elec 6½s'53	36	33	33
1 Unit El Svc 7s56	37	37	37

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1938. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 1

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	76	75½	76	76
8.00	Bos Edison	149	145⅝	145⅝	150¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	44	44	44	44⅛
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	17	17	17	17
..	Bost & Me pr pf	6½	6	6	6⅜
..	Bos & Me st	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
..	Copper Range	4½	4	4½	4¼
..	East G&F pr pf	22½	22½	22½	23½
	Est Mss St Ry	99c	99c	99c	1
1.00b	Empire Group	21½	21¼	21¼	22
2.50	First Nat Stors	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅞
	Isle Royale	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
.75a	Narr Rac A	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
..	N E Tel & Tel	116	115	115⅛	116
	North Butte	37c	34c	36c	31c
.95a	Torrington	26	26	26	26½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	79⅛	78	79¼	79⅛
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	41	41	41	42
	Utah M & T	65c	60c	65c	61c
6.00	Ver & Mass	70	70	70	84

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1939. h Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

Wesson Oil Omits Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company have omitted the quarterly dividend of 12½ cents a share on the common stock due to the drastic decline in prices of fats and oils, it was announced. The company operates in the South. The last regular payment was made on July 1, and the last extra of 50 cents was paid on Jan. 3.

Compo Shoe Machinery Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Compo Shoe Machinery Corp. reported for the first half of 1939 net profit of $167,527, equal to $1.04 a share on the common stock. In the comparable period a year ago earnings were equal to 84 cents a share on the common. The company's plant is at Boston with sales and service offices in other large cities.

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

2:55 Prices

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
131	120	Abbott pf (4½)	30	130¼	130	130	A'g 25
42½	33½	Abr & Str (½g)	10	39	39	39	A'g 30
68	68	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	68	68	68	Feb20
121	117	Alb & Sus (9a)	20	119	119	119	Jun14
52	52	Alleg & West (6)	50	52	52	52	M'y 2
60	50	Am Bk N pf (3)	30	53	53	53	A'g 31
140	125	Am B S pf (5¼)	10	136	136	136	
20	13½	Am Coal	10	10	10	10	Jul 20
78	61	Am C S 6% pf(6)	180	77⅝	76½	77½	+2½
26	21¾	Am News (1g)	110	23½	22½	23½	A'g 29
162	152	Am R & S pf (7)	10	150	150	150	-2½
34½	25½	Am Ship Bld (2)	70	26	25½	26	+½
153	146½	Am Snuff pf (6)	30	149	149	149	A'g 31
114¾	111	Anch H pf (6½)	20	111	111	111	A'g 24
121¼	116	Arch-D-M pf (7)	10	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	A'g 29
95	73	Artloom pf (7)	10	90	90	90	-¼
100	90	As Inv pf ww (5)	50	97¾	97¾	97¾	A'g 28
100	89½	As Inv pf (5)	20	97¼	97¼	97¼	-½
127	116	Atlas P pf (5)	20	120	120	120	A'g 30
30½	17½	Aust Nich pr A	10	17½	17½	17½	A'g 31
87¼	65	Bang & Ar pf(5)	20	67⅛	67	67	-3
33	24¼	Barker pf (2¾)	10	27½	27½	27½	-1½
114¾	110¼	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	10	112½	112½	112½	A'g 23
29	28	Beech Cr RR (2)	20	29	29	29	M'r 23
23½	14⅛	Bloomin (.56¼g)	10	17	17	17	A'g 30
44	35	Blumenth (S) pf	20	38	35¼	35¼	A'g 24
117	104	Bon Ami A (4a)	10	110	110	110	-2
59⅛	51	Bon AmiB(2½a)	140	55½	55	55½	-1¾
106½	94¾	Bucy-E 7% pf(7)	40	101	101	101	A'g 29
55½	29½	Budd Mfg pf	70	34	33½	34	-4
13	6½	Bush T B pf ct	30	8½	8½	8½	-1
74	25½	By pf (10.39½k)	120	60	59	59	-4
47	43	Canad SouRy(3)	10	45	45	45	Jul 21
42½	35	Cap Ad pf A (3)	50	40	40	40	A'g 23
85½	77	Caro C & O (5)	70	80	79½	80	A'g 30
122¼	110	Case (J I) pf (7)	10	118	118	118	A'g 31
109¾	84	Celan pr pf (7)	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	-1¾
72½	64	Celotex C pf (5)	10	64	64	64	A'g 26
113½	109	Cent I L pf (4½)	40	111½	111½	111½	A'g 31
95	85¼	Cen Rib pf (7)	10	91¾	91¾	91¾	A'g 23
47½	22¼	Cert-teed 6% pf	100	24½	23½	23½	-2
102	98	Cham P&F pf(6)	40	100	100	100	A'g 24
33	25	Chile Cop (1½g)	10	26½	26½	26½	A'g 18
97½	79	City I&F pf(6½)	130	90¼	89½	89½	-1½
58	50	City Inv (2½g)	20	50	50	50	A'g 4
45¼	42	Clev&Pitt spl(2)	50	44½	44½	44½	A'g 28
78	74¾	Clev&Pitt (3½)	10	75	75	75	A'g 31
115	109⅛	Clev El Ilpf(4½)	50	111½	111½	111½	
140	140	CCC & St L (10)	60	140	140	140	M'y 5
68	68	CCC&St L pf (5)	10	68	68	68	M'y26
135	124¼	Cluett Pea pf (7)	10	132	132	132	A'g 22
976	976	Coca-C I (7.77e)	10	976	976	976	M'y 3
103¾	100	Collins & Apf(5)	10	107½	107½	107½	A'g 30
7	2¾	Col & South	40	3	3	3	
9⅛	4	Col & South 1 pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	-¼
7½	3½	Col & South 2 pf	10	3½	3½	3½	A'g 19
83	62½	C G & E 5pf B(5)	10	80	80	80	
8	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 30
85	73	Consol Cig pf (7)	10	78¼	78¼	78¼	-1¼
91	79½	Con C pr pf(6½)	10	88½	88½	88½	A'g 25
59⅛	45	Corn Exch'ge (3)	210	53	52	52	-1
91	78	Crown Zel pf (5)	10	78	78	78	A'g 31
6	2⅞	Cuba R R pf	120	4½	4	4½	-1½
65½	49	Cuban-Am S pf	390	64	51	46	+13
84	73¼	Cush 7% pf (3½)	10	79	79	79	A'g 21
55½	45	Cushman $8 pf	10	53	53	53	A'g 23
112	107	Day P&L pf(4½)	20	111	111	111	A'g 29
32⅜	18⅛	Devoe & Ray A	50	20	20	20	A'g 31
35¼	30	D-Vor A (2½)	40	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	-⅝
116	108	Dupl Silk pf (8)	100	116	116	116	A'g 17
118½	114½	Duq Lt 1 pf (5)	30	113	113	113	-1½
183½	170	East Kod pf (6)	30	170½	170	170	A'g 30
111	103⅛	End-Johh pf (5)	20	107¾	107½	107½	
64	62	Erie&Pitts(3½)‡	60	64	64	64	Dec30
6½	2¾	Fairbanks Co pf	30	3¾	3¾	3¾	
96	81	Fed Light pf (6)	10	96	96	96	A'g 23
19	16¾	Filene's Sons (1)	50	17¾	17¼	17¼	A'g 21
108½	103½	Food M pf (4½)	20	105	105	105	-1
90¾	66½	Foster Wh pf	10	66½	66½	66½	
55	30	Frank Simon pf	50	31	30	30	A'g 11
14	9	GamewellC(¼g)	60	9½	9½	9½	-¼
102	94	Gannett pf (6)	20	100	100	100	A'g 30
149	134	Gen Bak pf (8)	20	147	147	147	A'g 24
130½	114	Gen Cig pf (7)	10	123	123	123	+1¾
65½	39	Gen G&El cv pf	10	64½	64½	64½	Jul 14
127	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	118½	118½	118½	-1½
110	105	Gen Pr In pf (6)	10	109	109	109	A'g 10
92½	85½	Gen R Sig pf (6)	40	85½	85½	85½	A'g 22
32½	16	Gen Stl Cast pf	150	18	16	18	+¾
99½	98½	Gen Time pf (6)	30	98½	98½	98½	M'r 28
84	70	Gold & Stk T (6)	10	81	81	81	A'g 30
30	69½	Goth Silk pf (7)	10	70	70	70	A'g 18
141½	133	Gt Wt Sug pf (7)	130	135¼	135	135	A'g 31
50	42	Gre'nB&W(7½g)	10	42	42	42	M'y24
18½	9	Guantan S pf	130	17	12	17	+7
36¼	32	Hack pf A (1¾)	40	35⅝	35	35	A'g 24
103¾	69	Hamil W pf (6)	10	103	103	103	A'g 31
103	96	Hanna $5 pf (5)	60	101	100	100	A'g 24
144	130	Harb-Wa pf (6)	30	125	125	125	A'g 21
90⅛	71	Hat Cor pf (6½)	50	90	90	90	A'g 30
167	159	Helme pf (7)	20	163	162	163	A'g 16
135½	128½	Her Pow pf (6)	20	132¾	132¾	132¾	A'g 28
110	105¼	Holland pf (5)	10	106	106	106	A'g 30
104⅛	95	Holly Su pf (7)	10	95¾	95¾	95¾	A'g 4
49	38¾	Ill Cen LL (4)	10	39	39	39	
157	147½	Ing Rand pf (6)	20	155	155	155	A'g 1
108	90	Interch C pf (6)	50	105	105	105	A'g 28
60½	39½	Int RCApf(4½k)	80	50¼	48¾	48¾	-1⅜
87	77½	Int Dept S pf (7)	20	82	82	82	A'g 18
125	120	Island C pf (6)	10	125	125	125	+1
133	122	Johns-Man pf(7)	50	122	122	122	
121¾	117½	Kan CP pf B (6)	20	120	120	120	A'g 9
95	85	Keith-Or pf 5¼k	10	95	95	95	
92	79	Kendall pf (6a)	10	82	82	82	A'g 26
40½	25	Kinney $8 pf	10	30	30	30	Jul 6
24	12⅞	Kinney$5pf(½g)	10	18½	18½	18½	A'g 25
13½	7	Laclede Gas	40	8¼	7¾	8¼	-1¼
23½	13½	Laclede Gas pf	50	13	12½	13	-2
118	113	Lehigh 4% pf (4)	10	115	115	115	A'g 26
110	105	L-Wil 5% pf (5)	10	107½	107½	107½	A'g 30
159½	147½	Lorillard pf (7)	10	154¼	154¼	154¼	A'g 31
132½	124	Mac A&F pf (6)	10	132½	132½	132½	A'g 29
26¼	9	Manh Ry gtd	80	21	21	21	-1¼
8⅛	3⅜	Mar St Ry pr pf	50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 31
176	164	Math Alk pf (7)	20	168	168	168	A'g 25
106	93	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	98	98	98	
99¾	88	McLellan pf (6)	20	93	92½	92½	A'g 24
70¾	56	Mead Cor pf (6)	20	56	56	56	A'g 12
28½	14	Mengel 5% pf	70	14½	14½	14½	-½
17	11½	Mer & MTr(½g)	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	A'g 31
118	101	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	100	114	114	114	A'g 31
114	110	Minn-H pf B (4)	50	112	112	112	A'g 18
121	115	Monsan pf (4½)	10	115	115	115	A'g 24
122½	117	Mons pf B (4½)	10	115	115	115	-2
37¼	24	Mor&Essex(3⅞)	60	23½	22½	22½	-1¾
44½	30	Mullins Mfg pf	30	31	30	30	-1
111	106¾	Murphy pf (5)	20	111	111	111	A'g 22
25½	14	Nash Chat&StL	20	16	16	16	
117½	111	Nat Dai pf A (7)	10	113	113	113	A'g 25
114	109	Nat Dai pf B (7)	140	108¼	107	107	-1¾
145	135	Nat Ld pf B (6)	10	143½	143½	143½	A'g 25
50¼	40	Nat S 6% pf(¾k)	10	43	43	43	A'g 12
112½	107	New 5% pf (5)	20	107	106¾	106¾	-¾
2¾	1¾	NY Dock	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 31
9	4⅞	NY Dock pf	60	5	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
118½	109	NY & Harlem(5)	10	110½	110½	110½	A'g 31
120	119	NY & Harl pf (5)	20	119	119	119	M'y19
62	47	NY Lack&W (5)	50	50	50	50	A'g 24
89½	70	NY Shipbldg pf	50	75⅛	75	75	A'g 24
113	106	Nor&West pf (4)	10	107	107	107	A'g 30
88¼	82	Northern Cen(4)	80	84	82½	82½	-3
34¼	29½	Northwest T (3)	100	29	29	29	-¾
44¾	32⅛	Nor T&R pf(3½)	80	40	40	40	A'g 28
113½	104	Omnibus pf (8)	10	108	108	108	A'g 28
148½	135	Otis Elev pf (6)	20	138½	138½	138½	A'g 31
45⅞	40½	Outlet Co (3)	50	43	43	43	A'g 29
116½	114¼	Outlet pf (7)	30	116¼	116	116	A'g 21
5¾	2⅛	Pac Coast	240	4¾	4½	4½	A'g 30
19¾	11¼	Pac Coast 1 pf	90	18½	17½	17½	A'g 30
8⅜	3¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	170	7¼	7	7	A'g 30
132	114	Pac T&T (3½g)	10	120½	120½	120½	A'g 30
156½	140	Pac T&T pf (6)	10	141	141	141	
104	100	Paraffine pf (4)	20	102	102	102	Jun27
124	120½	Penn Gl pf (7)	10	121	121	121	Jun26
34	15	Pere Marq pf	150	15⅛	13½	15	-2
41	21	Pere Marq pr pf	40	22	21¼	22	
2⅜	1½	Phila Rap Tr	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 29
4	3	Phila Rap Tr pf	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	-¼
35	25	Phillips-Jon pf	10	33	33	33	A'g 9
45½	36	Phoen pf (2⅝k)	20	45	45	45	A'g 10
50½	35¼	Pirelli (3.894e)	100	47	47	47	-3½
15¾	6¼	Pitt & West Va	120	6¼	6	6¼	-⅝
90	90	Pitt CC&StL (5)	10	90	90	90	M'y13
67	50	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	61	61	61	A'g 23
166	163	Pitt FtWayne(7)	20	166	163	163	Feb 2
175	166	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	10	167	167	167	A'g 25
42	22	Pitt Steel pf B	30	24	24	24	A'g 26
24¾	12½	Pitt Stl 5% pf	10	13½	13½	13½	A'g 31
36½	18	Pitt Steel pr pf	20	21	21	21	A'g 22
119¾	112	Proc & G pf (5)	10	114	114	114	A'g 31
142	142	Pitt Y & A pf(7)	10	142	142	142	A'g 25
166	148	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	10	161¼	161¼	161¼	A'g 31
11½	5	RR Sec Ill C Stk	70	5	5	5	A'g 31
54	43	Real Silk Hos pf	20	46	44	44	A'g 23
13⅛	6	Reis R & Co 1 pf	30	8¾	8¾	8¾	-¼
72	60	Rens & Sara (8)	20	62	62	62	A'g 31
77½	64⅛	Rev Cop & B pf	30	64	63	63	A'g 21
54	37⅝	Rev Cop 5¼% pf	10	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	A'g 21
58	52	Reynolds T(1½g)	70	53	53	53	A'g 23
116¼	104½	Safe S 7% pf (7)	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	A'g 30
112¼	96	Safe S 6% pf (6)	10	111	111	111	A'g 31
109	82½	Safe S 5% pf (5)	10	107½	107½	107½	A'g 29
3¼	2¼	St L Southwest	10	2	2	2	A'g 22
4	3⅜	St L South pf	10	4	4	4	A'g 31
117¼	113	Scott P pf (4½)	120	114⅞	114¼	114¼	A'g 24
38	28	Sheaffer P(1¼g)	50	38½	38	38½	A'g 29
101¾	70	Sloss-Shef (½g)	10	80	80	80	
110½	101	Sloss-Sh pf (6)	10	102	102	102	A'g 31
141	127	So P R Sug pf(8)	100	141	141	141	A'g 24
72½	35½	Spalding 1 pf	60	61	61	61	Jun30
1937	Sale	Spear pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	1937
50	42	Spicer M pf A(3)	100	45½	45½	45½	+¼
75½	60	Spiegel pf (4½)	10	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	-1⅛
128½	120	Sun Oil pf (6)	20	120½	120½	120½	A'g 30
43½	35¼	Tal ptc pf (2¾)	20	38	38	38	A'g 28
40	30⅜	The Fair pf	50	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	A'g 24
27½	14	Therm pf(1¾k)	40	25	24½	24½	A'g 29
35¼	17½	Twin City R 1 pt	10	23½	23½	23½	-⅞
118	113½	Un El Mo pf (5)	10	112¾	112¾	112¾	-1
119½	112½	United Bis pf (7)	10	112	112	112	Jul 19
74	56	United D pf (7)	10	59	59	59	-1
8⅜	5	U S Distrib pf	150	8	8	8	A'g 29
180	167	U S Gyp pf (7)	20	168¼	168¼	168¼	-6½
46¾	43⅛	U S Tob pf (1¾)	10	45	45	45	A'g 30
163	157	Univ L T pf (8)	10	162½	162½	162½	A'g 31
78	45¼	Univ Pict 1 pf	60	60	57½	57½	+2½
20	17	Vadsco Sales pf	30	16	16	16	A'g 21
116½	110½	Van Raal 1 pf (7)	60	114¼	114	114	A'g 21
56½	54¼	Vick Sh & P(5)	10	54¼	54¼	54¼	A'g 30
1937	Sale	Vick Sh pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr17
118	113	Va El&P$6pf(6)	10	117	117	117	A'g 26
2⅞	⅝	Va Iron C & C	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 31
8	4½	Va Iron C & C pf	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
80	64½	Vulcan D (2½g)	10	75½	75½	75½	A'g 29
131	125	Vulcan pf (7)	10	130	130	130	A'g 21
2	1	Wabash pf B	100	1	1	1	Jul 12
58	36	Warner Bros Ppf	40	46	45	45	-5
6½	5	Warren Br 1 pf	10	6½	6½	6½	Apr27
80	80	Webster E pf ‡	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
104	85	West P El A (7)	50	100	98	98	-2
112	95	West P E7%pf(7)	50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+⅛
105	88	West P E6%pf(6)	40	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	-3⅜
145	126	West EM pf(3½)	10	128	128	128	-2
40	37	Weston El 1 A(2)	80	39	39	39	A'g 21
60	42	Wheel & Lake E	200	42½	42	42	Jul 28
90	74	Wh&LE pf(5½k)	50	86	86	86	-2¾
114	105½	Wisc El P pf (6)	40	113	113	113	A'g 31
66	47½	Worth P&M pfA	20	55¾	55¾	55¾	Jul 25
65	43	W P&M B (1)	80	48	48	48	A'g 10
120	85	Wright Aero	10	86	86	86	-4
116	98	Yel T 7 pf(5¼k)	10	110	110	110	A'g 25

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

High Pressure Salesmanship to the Fore in Insurance Probe

Business and Industry

Half of Germany's Productive Power Seen in War Use

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP) — American military experts said yesterday they had been informed that Germany was devoting 50 per cent of its productive capacity to military purposes.

German economy collapsed when the amount of productive capacity devoted to such purposes reached 65 per cent near the end of the World War, they added.

The large proportion of productive power which the Reich is now using to turn out munitions and support the army explains in large measure, the experts said, why Germany, even before the outbreak of a possible European conflict, has begun limiting the amount of food individual citizens may purchase.

How Living Standards Shrink

Reduction of the standard of living is inevitable when a great amount of a nation's productive ability goes into non-productive war machines, it was pointed out.

The United States has the greatest productive capacity in the world, far greater than Germany's, the military men said, but eventually the average civilian would find automobiles hard to get, food and clothing supplies limited, transportation facilities reduced and housing impaired.

Comparing the reported use of productive capacity in Germany with that now prevailing in the United States, the experts said the American Congress appropriated $1,783,187,847 for national defense in the fiscal year which began July 1 this year.

This is, obviously, far less than 50 per cent of this country's national income, which the Commerce Department says reached $64,000,000,000 in 1938. German income in 1937, the last year for which figures are available, was recorded at $28,531,000,000. French income for the same year has been estimated by private economists at $9,300,000,000 to $9,700,000,000, and the latest estimate available here as to income in the United Kingdom is $19,102,000,000 for 1935.

In saying that the United States has a greater potential supply power, for war or other purposes, than any other nation, officials took into consideration these national income figures and a number of other factors.

Human Work Power Comparison

The first of these was the matter of human work power. The population of the United States was estimated in 1938 at 130,215,000. Germany now claims 83,000,000, including the residents of areas taken over in recent years—Austria and Czechoslovakia. The population of France in 1936, the latest year for which statistics are available here, was 41,905,902. That of the United Kingdom — England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland—was 47,029,000 in 1935.

Advices received here are that virtually every able-bodied worker in Germany is employed, and that the work week averages 50 hours. Military men here estimate that 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 persons are unemployed in this country, and that the average work week is no greater than 40 hours. The human work power now being exerted in this country might therefore be no greater than that in Germany, they said, but in the event the United States became involved in war a greater work power could be brought into action here.

The American experts said this nation surpassed all others, even Russia, in raw materials necessary for the prosecution of a war.

As to machinery and other industrial equipment for converting these materials and human work power into finished products, they said this country also led all others, although Germany had the greatest array of machinery already geared to armaments production.

U. S. Gold Imports Largest Since April

NEW YORK (AP)—Gold shipments from Europe, accelerated by the current war threat, raised the United States' stock of the metal by about $405,000,000 during August, the largest monthly increase since last April, following the spring European crisis, the New York Federal Reserve Bank said in its monthly review.

"Gold imports were supplemented by releases and sales to the U. S. Treasury of gold that had previously been placed under earmark here for foreign accounts," the review added.

"In the three preceding months a large part of the incoming gold had been added to earmarked holdings here, but after reaching a maximum of $1,300,000,000 on Aug. 1, the total was reduced to $1,135,000,000 at the end of the month."

Our co-operation with depositors is not governed by the size of the account.
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Agents Affirm, Company Denies High Pressure Insurance Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Evidence which indicates bullying and brow-beating of life insurance agents to force them to use "high-pressure" methods was introduced, and promptly denied here, before the subcommittee of the Federal Monopoly Committee, now making the first national investigation of insurance.

The matter is of key importance to the inquiry and may produce later recommendations for legislation. Statistics show that the lapse rate of industrial insurance, now sold to tens of thousands workers on a week-by-week basis, is extraordinarily high, and that the losses to the low income group amounts to millions annually. More and more industrial insurance is being sold, the record shows. "High pressure" methods to get workers to buy insurance beyond their capacity has frequently been charged and now, for the first time, the whole subject is being aired on a national basis.

Denies High Pressure Methods

On the witness stand this week Leroy A. Lincoln, President of the Metropolitan Company, one of the world's largest sellers of industrial insurance, flatly denied high-pressure methods by his agents. Mr. Lincoln listened to quotations from the recent conclusions of a New York State law revision committee declaring, "The pressure exercised on the agents in the sale of industrial policies has driven them to the point where they have been forced to depart from the ethics of their calling," and again, "The pressure upon the agents has caused an enormous sale of industrial policies to those who are unable to maintain them."

To which Mr. Lincoln testified:

"On both these counts I say that is an utterly unwarranted statement."

With such an irreconcilable clash at the start, the subcommittee then proceeded to put into the record letters of agents from the Metropolitan's files, answering a form letter previously sent out by Mr. Lincoln, bitterly protesting "high pressure" tactics imposed upon them by local managers. Letter after letter complained that managers were browbeating, bullying and villifying agents, and threatening them with discharge if they did not produce more business. Names were not given, but Mr. Lincoln agreed to their authenticity.

Excerpts from the letters indicate their tenor: "Our manager is of the militant and dynamic type; unfortunately, however, he has been using the browbeating method"; "the field man is mistreated, abused, villified and made to look oftentimes ridiculous and disgraced in his feelings with the only superior he knows, namely, his manager"; "A remark made by the manager in the morning often spoils an agent's mental attitude and health for weeks."

Agents' Letters Condemnatory

Managers generally have two or three assistant managers, testimony explained, each one of whom is in charge of some 10 agents, whose pay is based wholly on commissions. Sales talks to these agents are used to spur them on, according to the letters, or sometimes employed as punishments. One letter said:

"They were so full of threats of our jobs that by the time we were ready to leave the office we were in such a fog that we did not know whether we were coming or going."

Another complained of the "habit of driving and threatening, like mule skinners. Agents are treated unlike human beings when they are compelled to report at the office at six or nine in the evening, or possibly late Saturday unless a certain volume of business is written."

Another letter explained that the agent had worked for the firm happily 28 years but that recently a new manager had instituted high pressure proceedings, and greeted him at a period when his record was receding, at one of the dreaded office meetings, before fellow workers, "'Mr. —— you should come in the office backwards,' with similar insults."

Another letter explained, "the high pressure in —— brought about what the managers called meetings 3 or 4 times daily, often as late as Saturday midnight; and Sunday a. m. reports to the office; occasional telegrams (collect) to agents' home, if his report was below expectation."

Speak of 'Penalty Meetings'

Another letter spoke of similar penalty meetings:

"You reach your debit wondering where you can get the business the manager has ordered you to get. Tuesday morning the same is repeated, except that the meeting lasts longer, and sometimes you are ordered to come back at four or eight o'clock to another meeting as punishment for not being able to get an application. These men have no consideration for your feelings. . . . It is heartbreaking to see the men lined up almost like criminals, after they try their best in their work. It is hard to describe in words the suffering and humiliation forced on the men by these so-called managers and assistant managers. Here are some of the expressions used by them during their 'pep' talk meetings:

"'Why don't you go on relief? You are too old to be useful!'

"'I will give you two weeks to make good or get out.'

"'You are yellow.' 'You are a coward.' Once I heard the manager tell a man who was with the company over 11 years that he was a yellow dog if he did not resign, and for that they (the managers) receive $500 or more per week or about $30 per week for humiliating each man. They never go out in the field with the men; they constantly threaten them with dismissal, and do not prove to them that it is possible to get business."

Asked to comment on these letters of which dozens were read to the committee, President Lincoln said, "those descriptions illustrate the struggle I am going through to get rid of that sort of practice if there is any in our districts. I don't want it; I won't have it; the managers know I won't have it." Mr. Lincoln said many letters had been investigated and were found to be exaggerated, and he said little "of that sort of thing is going on now."

Queries President's Activities

"It seems strange," commented Gerhard A. Gesell, the subcommittee's counsel, "that the person who seems to have the most active part in correcting these abuses should be yourself, the president of the company, who certainly must have many other pressing obligations, and it is also interesting to note that it takes you over a year even to cover your territory once."

Mr. Lincoln denied that if the company were smaller or more closely knit, closer supervision to halt agent-baiting would be possible, and he repudiated the idea of putting agents on a salary basis. He denounced the idea of limiting the size or growth of the company in order to permit closer supervision.

Following Mr. Lincoln, however, the subcommittee put on Charles F. Williams, President and cofounder of the Western and Southern Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, who attributed its success to close relations between the management and employees and policyholders. He told the subcommittee he would guard against the growth of the company beyond a $1,000,000,000 level because he feared that he would lose favorable contact with them.

"We can watch everything," he said. "We would like to be a billion dollar company, but I don't think I would like to go over that."

Earlier evidence brought out that Metropolitan has a total of $7,550,000,000 of industrial insurance in force (not counting ordinary life insurance), with nearly 34,000,000 separate industrial policies. It has 20,500 agents who average $52 a week.

Says Exchange Will Keep Open If Trade Continues Moderate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—A Securities Commission spokesman announced at 9:30 a. m. (E. S. T.) that the New York Stock Exchange would remain open if trading continued as it did in the first half hour of today's business.

The official said that opening movements of the stock market were moderate and that the commission "certainly doesn't want to close the market."

The statement came while Chairman Jerome Frank and Ganson Purcell, director of the commission's trading division, were keeping in constant telephone communication with exchange officials in New York.

Herbert E. Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said meanwhile that the Treasury had adopted no regulation of foreign exchange markets or other wartime rules.

Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, said in reply to newspaper inquiries that he contemplated no action because the "national banks are in the strongest condition in their history and able to withstand any conceivable shocks."

He said banking credit was not over-extended and that, in fact, the banks had a record high total of $4,800,000,000 of lendable cash in excess of the cash held for protection of depositors.

August Bond Sales Smallest Since '18

NEW YORK (AP)—August bond sales, the New York Stock Exchange reported, were $111,416,850, face value, the smallest for any month since July, 1918.

Wall Street thought wariness induced by war fears was the cause.

This compared with $119,431,000 in July and $120,363,000 in August, 1938.

A decrease in stock transactions was also regarded as due to the European crisis. A total of 17,372,281 shares of stock were traded in August, compared with 18,067,920 in July and 20,728,160 in August, 1938.

Chesapeake & Ohio Orders 2,500 New Freight Cars

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway announced placement of orders for 2,500 new freight cars, one of the largest equipment orders placed by any railroad since 1937.

The orders were allocated as follows:

Greenville Steel Car Co., 100 50-ton gondolas with wooden floors; American Car & Foundry Co., 500 50-ton hopper coal cars and 400 50-ton gondolas with steel floors; Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Co., 650 50-ton hopper coal cars; General American Transportation Corp., 700 similar cars, and Ralston Steel Car Co., 150 cars of the same specifications.

Prices for Wheat Skyrocket More Than Seven Cents

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—North American grain prices soared sharply today at the outbreak of hostilities in Europe.

A flood of buying orders engulfed the grain pit at the opening of trading, but government and exchange regulations restricting price fluctuations immediately became effective, putting a halt to operations in the markets.

Prices Up the Limit

Wheat prices here shot up five to 7¼ cents at the opening, but because of trade restrictions establishing limits in daily price fluctuations of eight cents on September contracts and five cents for December and May contracts, few transactions could be consummated.

The reason for this, pit brokers said, was the fact that very few owners of wheat contracts wanted to sell, and buyers were prohibited by exchange regulations from bidding prices higher.

A similar situation prevailed in the corn, oats, and rye pits, where prices also were bid up as much as possible for this session. Corn rose four cents, oats three cents and rye five cents.

At frequent intervals, there were some trades, and prices at times dipped fractionally, but when this occurred sellers immediately withdrew their wheat and the market snapped back to the highs. Fluctuations in September contracts in all grains were greater than in the case of deferred contracts because the limits were higher, due to the fact this is the delivery period on these contracts. September wheat, which rose as much as 7¼ cents, within ¾ cent of the eight cents limit, later fluctuated around a level about 6½ cents above yesterday's close. September corn, which rose 5 cents, later reacted ½ cent.

Like the 1914 Scene

The hectic trade recalled scenes in the grain pit at the opening of the World War. In 1914 December wheat here sold as low as 79⅝ in July before the international crisis at that time became serious. Prices fluctuated very excitedly during that month, however, and December sold as high as $1 a bushel at one time. In August, 1914, the price rose to $1.17, since September it reached $1.24 and by the end of the year wheat sold near $1.30. Before trading in wheat was suspended here after America's entry into the war prices were above $2 for wheat.

Prices in other domestic and world markets also gyrated. At Winnipeg the market was up the five cents limit and trading came virtually to a standstill due to the fact that the market could go no higher. Minneapolis September wheat soared eight cents, the limit, and other contracts were up five cents.

Much uncertainty was injected into the trade, however, by the comparatively insignificant action of Liverpool wheat prices. The British market apparently showed no undue activity, for prices were less than 2 cents higher, although sterling was lower again today. Some dealers sought to explain the Liverpool action by pointing out that that market likely would be closed or entirely Government-dominated in the event Great Britain gets into war.

Three Southwestern States Lift Ban On Output of Crude Oil

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 1 (AP)—Three southwestern states lifted their 16-day ban on production of crude oil today, temporarily successful in their effort to avert a price cut.

At 7 a. m. (C. S. T.) pumps in Oklahoma, Kansas, and New Mexico fields were ordered to take up the nodding rhythm interrupted Aug. 16 by a six-state "shutdown strike." Restrictions were lifted earlier in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

The Sinclair-Prairie Oil Marketing Co. started the general 20-cents-a-barrel price slash. Other companies followed but some weakened quickly after wells were closed.

Sinclair-Prairie rescinded its cut in all fields except East Texas. Even there, upward adjustments were made.

At the height of the shutdown two-thirds of the nation's daily oil supply was affected.

To make sure that price gains were retained, mid-continent oil states ordered daily production held down.

Oklahoma cut by 43,050 barrels to 384,950 barrels daily; Kansas by 16,295 to 147,705; New Mexico by 8,700 to 100,000.

Civil Liberties Union Hits TNEC Steel Probe

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union protested against what it said was an attempt by the monopoly committee to inquire into the political, social and economic views of officers of Jones & Laughlin steel corporation.

In a letter to Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming of the committee, the union asked withdrawal of a committee subpoena directing the steel corporation to produce all its correspondence, telegrams, and memoranda reflecting the policies, activities and views of the corporation with respect to anti-trust laws.

"The political, social or economic views of persons or corporations are matters which should be of no concern to the government," the letter said.

Public Board Rejects Broker Bank; Offers Recommendations

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rejection of the broker-bank idea by the four-man Public Examining Board yesterday was no surprise to the Street. Reliable advance news on its rejection had leaked out, and besides the Street had never seen the broker-bank as more than a castle in the air and could not imagine that the Board, composed of men of authentic financial experience and unquestionable integrity, would timidly speak well of the plan just because the SEC thought well of it.

In fact the report is considered as having caused the SEC to lose a good deal of face, and there was a certain amusement in the Street over the Commission's official comment on the report. It said "it is significant that the Board agrees that there exists today a serious need of increasing substantially customer protection against possible insolvencies of brokerage houses resulting from the exercise of such important banking functions as (1) receiving and using their customers' free cash and (2) making loans to customers . . ."

Whose Face Is Red?

The Board said no such thing. What it actually did in its formal report was to sound off with a bouquet for the Stock Exchange record of solvency. Then it carefully said "This record is no reason for relaxing the vigilance of the Exchange . . . or for omitting any possible step . . . to decrease still further the risk of loss to the customer through insolvency of member firms.

"The Stock Exchange is at the country's money center . . . under the spotlight. It is essential that confidence be unimpaired and instances of infidelity tend to endanger that confidence." Upon which it proceeded to enumerate the many safety steps recently taken by the Exchange, concluding that "Taken together (these) . . . should further improve the solvency record of the Exchange . . ." This is all the Board said that could be construed as agreement with the SEC that "there exists today a serious need of increasing substantially customer protection."

That the Commission's face has been reddening on the broker-bank subject in the last month is indicated by vigorous Commission efforts in recent weeks, public and off-the-record, to drive home the assertion that the Commission never insisted on the broker-bank but had always expressed its willingness to consider alternatives. The record seems to support the Commission in this respect, but it was mighty keen about the broker-bank for a while and mighty skeptical about alternatives. SEC officials had worked out cute-looking work-charts of an imaginary set-up, with square boxes for clerks and officials and graceful flow-lines for the movements of securities cash, etc.

Only SEC Was for It

How idealistic and academic this enthusiasm was is indicated by the fact that though a few people in Wall Street, including the head of a leading commission house and the Haskins & Sells people, who wrote the central repository report, were willing to admit that the broker-bank could be set up, not one single witness before the Public Examining Board except the SEC representatives spoke in its favor.

In the dry words of the Board's report, "Every witness . . . has been asked about (its) practicability and desirability. . . . Several . . . stated that the . . . plan could mechanically be made to operate, but no witness . . . except members of the Commission's staff, has regarded the establishment of a brokerage bank as the best means of reaching the objective sought—greater protection of customers—and most of the witnesses have opposed this plan as impractical and inimical to the successful carrying on of the brokerage business."

The Board turned it down (after damning it with faint praise by "recognizing (its) ingenuity") on the following counts: first, it would involve thorough-going reorganization of the whole brokerage business too drastic to be justified; second, because it would involve much duplicate machinery; third, because it would interfere with the personal and confidential broker-customer relation (the report does not fail to make the obvious point that customers have been "risking" their money voluntarily with brokers anyway); fourth, because the banks might not accept certificates of such a bank; fifth, because concentration of securities in one institution might involve embarrassment and danger in the handling of proxies, might dampen competition, might cause dangerously concentrated margin calls, might snarl in heavy markets, and might fog and impersonalize understanding of customer credit-worthiness.

So the Board made fourteen suggestions which fall in four groups. They would (1) call for more adequate broker capital; (2) curb risky broker practices; (3) sharpen Exchange oversight; and (4) require fuller disclosure to the customer of the broker's finances and policies.

The 14 Recommendations

Beyond these the Board concluded that "It is not possible to legislate honesty by statute, rules, or regulations. Some losses will occur in the future, as they have in the past. The best assurances of safety to the brokerage customer, we believe, are regulations designed to insure that the broker's capital is sufficient for the business he does; that the customer's credit balances and securities are adequately segregated from the broker's own cash and securities; that the customer is not subjected to risks of failure in non-brokerage activities; that the financial condition and practices of the broker are fully disclosed to the customer; and, finally, that the broker's business practices and fidelity are subject to constant checking and supervision by those who are in closest contact with him—his fellow members and the officers of the Exchange. . . ."

The 14 specific recommendations were that: (1) cash balances be segregated; (2) the Chandler Act (Section 10 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act) be amended to free such balances and 'free securities' from being swept into the role of general creditors; (3) the Exchange amend its rules to quit penalizing brokers for segregating customers' cash balances; (4) the Exchange permit minimum service charges; (5) the Exchange let customers ask brokers to negotiate separate individual collateral bank loans; (6) the Exchange jack up its income, balance its budget, and build up a reserve to bail out brokers in difficulties; (7) the Exchange require fidelity insurance on employees and when feasible on partners; (8) brokers be ultimately forced to segregate either their banking, their brokerage, or their underwriting business; (9) minimum capital requirements be shoved up from the present $25,000 to $50,000; (10) the Exchange require the same margins for commodity trades as commodity exchanges require; (11) brokers hand customers an annual audited clear statement; (12) and give the Exchange a copy; (13) the annual audits of brokers should be a surprise to the brokers as well as to their employees; and (14) the Exchange should strengthen its examining staff.

The surprises here are the recommendations for broker service charges, for amendment of the bankruptcy laws, for Stock Exchange budget-balancing to build a bailing-out reserve, and for ultimate enforced segregation of broker and dealer.

Bar Gold, Silver Higher in London

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Gold bars were quoted in the open market today at 160s, up 1 shilling from Thursday. The price was fixed on a supply and demand basis, having no relation to the sterling-dollar rate. (Based on sterling at $4.19 the equivalent was $33.52.). Dealings were small with the continent working both ways.

Bar silver was quoted at 19¾d, up 1 5-16 pence from Thursday. (The equivalent based on sterling at $4.19 was 37.24 cents.)

Brokers' Loans Decrease $22,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and leaders on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $467,000,000.

The week ended August 30 and the total represented a decrease of $22,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $561,000,000.

Niagara Share Corporation

NEW YORK — Niagara Share Corporation of Maryland has called for tenders of its 20-year 5½ per cent convertible debentures in an amount sufficient to invest $1,000,000 of the corporation's funds. Of the original issue of $15,000,000 of debentures, due in 1950, there is now outstanding $10,447,000. Tenders will be received until Sept. 9 at the corporation's office in Fort Erie, Ontario.

Bank Clearings Up 16.3 P. C. Over 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended August 30 improved from the preceding week and bettered the comparable 1938 week for the sixth straight time, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Latest clearings of $4,836,297,000 were 16.3 per cent above $4,159,437,000 a year ago and $110,946,000 ahead of the preceding week.

New York turnover went to $2,983,263,000, a boost of 17.6 per cent from $2,537,787,000 last year. Outside cities totaled $1,853,034,000, which represented a gain of 14.3 per cent from $1,621,650,000 in 1938.

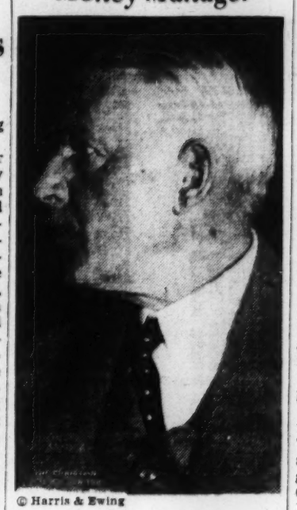
With the exception of a 4 per cent drop at Minneapolis, all outside centers showed percentage gains over the comparable 1938 week. These included Dallas, 29 per cent; Detroit, 27.2; Portland, Ore., 22.4; San Francisco, 20.5; Cleveland, 20.1 Richmond, 18.9; Philadelphia, 15.9; Kansas City, 15.6.

Chicago clearings of $283,400,000 compared with $245,700,000, an increase of 15.3 per cent.

Western Utility Calls Bonds

NEW YORK—Western States Utilities Company will redeem on Oct. 1, 1939, all of its first mortgage 20-year sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds, series A, due Oct. 1, 1945, at 105 per cent and accrued interest. These bonds will be paid on the redemption date at the principal office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York.

Money Manager



© Harris & Ewing

William C. Potter

Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, elected head of General Committee of Bankers and Securities Men to Co-operate with Federal Reserve Bank of New York on money problems arising due to European crisis.

War Risk Rates Set On British, French Capture-Free Basis

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine insurance underwriters, acting on the assumption that the navies of Great Britain and France would control the seas in the event of war, announced that war risk insurance on ocean cargoes will go on a "free of British or French capture" basis Sept. 6.

The new policies read: "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, it is . . . agreed that shipments which are shipped to or from . . . ports . . . in Continental Europe or in any country bordering on the Mediterranean Sea or Black Sea shall not be covered or insured under this policy against any loss . . . caused by . . . capture, seizure, arrest, restraint, detainment, requisition, nationalization or condemnation by or under the authority of the governments of Great Britain, France, or any of their dominions . . . or any government allied or associated with them."

All war risk insurance already has been canceled on German and Italian vessels.

Business Is Seen In Good Position For Eventualities

NEW YORK (AP)—American business was described as in a good position, either for peace or war, by the National City Bank in its September monthly bank letter.

"In estimating the effects of the developments abroad," said the letter, "the conservatism that has prevailed is probably the most important consideration. It signifies that business will be able to withstand disturbance, and is likewise favorable with respect to the fall industrial outlook, if the crisis passes."

In explaining the reasons for this belief, the bank asserted: "Since the crisis a year ago it has seemed probable that the war danger would reappear, and since the German move into Czechoslovakia last March the indications have been plain and the warnings numerous.

"With this notice, businessmen and investors both abroad and in this country have limited their outstanding risks and taken precautions in their own affairs, all valuable in easing the effects of the crisis. . . .

"Naturally, the effect of a shock upon business depends partly upon the condition of business at the moment.

"The Munich crisis caused a violent disturbance, but the trend here was strongly upward at the time, and in both trade and the markets the recovery was spectacular. Before the German move into Czechoslovakia in March the upswing had flattened out, and the effects of that crisis were depressing for a longer time. Since the middle of May, however, business has been in another forward movement. . . .

"Most observers have expected this upward trend to continue for a time. . . .

"For the most part, production, shipments and consumption of industrial goods are well in line, which makes the situation appear orderly and stable.

"Available figures indicate that manufacturers' inventories were still declining through June at least. . . . Purchasing agents still think 30 to 60 dayss requirements enough to have on order, some 'war' commodities excepted. Retailers and wholesalers have kept stocks down and commitments moderate."

Because of these factors, the bank concluded, American business was well "cushioned" for eventualities.

U. S. Seen Ready to Provide Needed Optical Glass in Any Emergency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Obtaining adequate supplies of optical glass was a major supply problem for the United States during the last war, but in event of hostilities now the domestic glass industry is believed capable of handling practically all emergency requirements.

This is in spite of the fact that optical glass still is listed by the Army and Navy Munitions Board as one of the 17 "strategic materials" essential to national defense, which means that during war strict conservation and distribution controls would be necessary.

For while America's optical glass industry is supplying only 50 per cent of the present peace-time needs, according to the munitions board estimates, manufacturers hold the controling factor is in the price level and not potential capacity to produce.

Even though the tariff upon imports of unfinished optical glass blanks is now 50 per cent, and much higher upon finished products, they find the difference in wage costs between the United States and European countries is too great to result in encouragement of domestic production to the point where imports would be excluded.

On the other hand, part of the other 50 per cent includes such material as camera lenses, some of which is processed in the United States.

War, it is felt, would bring forth a substantially higher rate of production.

Some degree of dependence might be placed, it is believed, upon various translucent plastics, held to have distinctly strong possibilities in the manufacture of unbreakable lenses. The latter may be produced cheaply, moulded rather than ground, to the exact shape required. While perhaps not suitable for fine optical equipment, such plastics might conceivably be employed as substitutes, thus releasing glass for higher purposes.

Closely related to optical glass is the special classification of heat-resistant, acid-resistant and alkali-resistant glasses which for years were almost entirely imported but are now produced in large quantity within the United States.

The potential capacity for such glass obtained in Germany before the war is held sufficient to meet American needs, although possibly some restrictive measures might be necessary at first.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. Quits European Area

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co., large mail order house, announced the closing of branch sales offices in Berlin, Germany, and Brussels, Belgium.

T. J. Carney, President, said the move had no connection with the war crisis and had been contemplated for some time as a consolidation of all European merchandising in the London office.

Penna. Crude Oil Outlook Seen Relatively Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., — While exchange control and import restrictions have curtailed foreign distribution of Pennsylvania type oil products in recent years, the market for American lubricants of this grade is believed definitely promising unless world trade conditions are upset.

Probably 20 per cent of Pennsylvania production is represented in current exports, with the result that the market abroad is of substantial value to producers here.

Development of additional refining capacity in various European countries undoubtedly will alter the foreign situation for Pennsylvania lubricants, according to Samuel F. Pratt, European manager for the Pennsylvania Crude Oil Association, but the change is not expected to be material, because most of the oils from this area are sold abroad, as at home, on a quality basis.

Great Britain and France both rank ahead of Germany as consumers of Pennsylvania lubricants, the former presenting by far the most important market. But the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Belgium also offer opportunities for development of markets which the trade association is seeking.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL PERSONAL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—21 for $1 earn extra money easily with this fast seller. Novel Folders with Gold, Silver effect INITIAL Seals. Latest rad! 100% profit. 50 NAME-IM-PRINTED Christmas Cards $1. Many other assortments 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO. 639 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Latest foils, parchments. Big profits. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg 8-87, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children: opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trip to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y. 33-19 91st—1 mile Fair, 22 minutes Rockefeller Center, and main points of interest. 3 blocks subway. 2 double rooms, cross-ventilation, residential; $1.50 per person. HEIMSTAEDT.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

NEW Territorial Applications now being accepted from both men and women wanting to present excellent value and quality made to measure NEWLY designed Sportswear. Perm. Refs. req. excellent comm. Write Bailey, Dunlap Square, Marinette, Wisc.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

ANTIQUES WANTED
We Pay Good Prices for Antiques
FINE ANTIQUE SHOP
91 Charles Street, Boston Capitol 3945

APARTMENTS TO LET
BACK BAY SUITES
1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 2212

TRINITY COURT
175 Dartmouth Street, Boston
1-2-3 Room Studio Suites
KENmore 6520

WELLESLEY (MASS.) APARTMENT
6 rooms, heated, completely modern; excellent location, near College; adults only. Wellesley 1372-M.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE
N. Y. C., 201 W. 109th St.—LADY shares her light, airy, 5-room; partly furnished; elevator apt.; sixth floor. (Apt. 22).

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nicely furnished apartment in Arlington, Virginia; living room, bedroom, kitchen, private bath, heat, gas, electricity, electric refrigerator; $40; 1 or 2 ladies preferred. Phone Chestnut 2804.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED
JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK, 3753 74th St.—5 rooms, sun porch; modern, all improvements; half block from all transits.

N. Y. C., 210 West 79th St.—Large one-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church. Endicott 2-1883.

APARTMENTS WANTED
REFINED woman wishes housekeeping room or 1-room apartment, furnished-unfurnished; quiet; Washington Square or Midtown. Write Box W-35, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE
Moulton's Auto Service
43 St. Mary's Street, Brookline, Mass.
Owner-driver. Call ASP. 3313 or END. 1418

DRESSMAKING
BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
WANTED—Woman to care for nurses' quarters, launder nurses' uniforms by hand; must be Christian Scientist; explain laundress experience; $50 per month with room and board. TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPER, young college woman, drive car and generally assist in supervision of large estate; Protestant. Write Box G-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION
THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES TO LET
BROOKLINE, MASS.—Restricted guest house, furnished; 15 rooms, 4 baths, dining room seats 34, or will rent dining room separate; house advertised only in the Monitor. Box K-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING
LUND Jeweler-Watchmaker
Dependable Repairing
222 Clarendon St., Boston

MATTRESSES
MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 1132
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

OFFICES TO LET
PRACTITIONER'S office, desirable location, evenings and/or Saturday. Tel. Penn. 6-6958. Suite 1904, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER
HIGHEST PRICES PAID
for
OLD GOLD AND SILVER
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
Established 1906
DAWSON'S
127 HARVARD AVENUE, ALLSTON, MASS.

PAYING GUESTS
MERRYMEETING IN MAINE
Advertised only in the Monitor. A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake near the sea. Our own fresh vegetables. Modern improvements. Weekly rates $17.50 to $25. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, CAMDEN, ME.

THE GREENLEAF, Kennebunk, Me., will be open for boarders during September and October; steam heated, comfortable and homey; rates reasonable. MRS. P. D. GREENLEAF.

RADIO SERVICE
REPAIRING, EXPERT WORK
TUBES TESTED FREE
RADIO GEORGE'S 171A Mass., Boston CIR. 6912

ROOM and BOARD
MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Attractive rooms, private baths; home cooking; garage; restricted residential section; 3 min. station. 220 Prospect Avenue, Oakwood 3359.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large double room; private shower; or newly furnished smaller room; convenient, pleasant location; reasonable rates. 3149 Adams Mill Rd., N. W. Columbia 0033.

ROOMS TO LET
BOSTON, 379 Marlboro St.—Comfortable rooms in quiet, well-kept house; near Massachusetts Ave. cars and restaurants; tourists.

N. Y. C., 4 West 106th St. (Apt. 11)—Near Central Park—Small room, adjoining bath; comfortably furnished; quiet home; $5.

N. Y. C., 258 W. 108th St. (Broadway); Apt. 10-A—Corner, high, airy, river view; twin beds; water; single, private bath; $6.00.

N. Y. C., 218 West 101st (9-A)—Double outside studio, running water, Simmons beds, spacious closets, large mirrors; discriminating people.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Room, attractively home; board if desired; sunny, quiet; 3 min. bus, 20-min. walk Harvard Sq. Som. 0577.

BEAUTIFUL suburb of New York; unusually comfortable rooms; peaceful, impersonal atmosphere. Write Studio House, Summit, N. J. Tel. Summit 6-5426.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS
DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere, large veranda. Tel. 4407 Greenfield.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair
FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave. Fl. 9-8461-J—Large double rooms, private home; porch; residential section; 1½ blocks church, 5 min. Fair and transit. Mrs. Lephardt.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups; temporary, permanent. UN 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

SALESWOMEN WANTED
YOU can earn good income, full or spare time, selling Orphardiawn Sport Dresses to friends, acquaintances, club, business, professional women. Commission collected at time of sale. No canvassers need apply. For information write Box H, Chatham, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES
ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9660, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING
Hats Cleaned and Shoes Repaired
LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP
348 Washington St., Braintree, Massachusetts

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
ACCOUNTANT, diversified experience, employed last 3 years by publishing and health food products concern, desires change of position. Phone Regent 4-5694, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN
FREEPORT, N. Y.—Refined woman wishes position as companion to lady—housekeeper or house mother; near N. Y. preferred. Tel. Free 1186.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Knitting machine operator wishes position; years of experience. OPERATOR, 3799 Lake Avenue.

HOUSEKEEPER, business couple or elderly person's home; refined, capable, cheerful, personable. Write Box W-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS and TUTORS
PIANO, VOCAL INSTRUCTION. Composing, Arranging conscientiously done. Years of practical experience. Hollander, 46 W. 83rd St., N. Y. C. TRa. 4-4243.

TRUCKING
Est. E. T. Caldwell Co. 1885
Wanted goods to or from Chicago week of Sept. 10. Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678—0034-W. 41 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING
CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 2206.

WANTED TO BUY
WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7969.

WEATHER STRIPPING
AWNINGS, tents, wedding canopies for rent; summer furniture, Venetian blinds, screens, shades; home specialties. Cen. New. (Mass.) 2906, Milford 1806, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON
CHARLES B. PERHAM
Ford and Mercury Dealer
See the new 1939 car now on display
295 Broadway Arl. 2433

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
Storage—Service
743 Mass. Avenue
Tel. Arl. 3220
Mobilgas

LINDBERG & PEASE
JENNEY GASOLINE
Solvent Oils
Goodrich Tires
Exide Batteries
886 MASS. AVE. ARL. 5699

BOSTON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do You Need Cash?
SELL YOUR OLD GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMONDS TO
Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
26 WEST STREET

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

Thur Ray
"THE MACHINELESS FERMANENT"
Anna S. Johnson
HAIRDRESSER
216 Tremont St. Dev. 7145

BRAINTREE
SMITH MOTORS
11 VINTON AVENUE
BRAINTREE, MASS.
Sales and Service
Irving H. Smith, Prop. Tel. Bra. 1820

BROCKTON
Sears
SAVES YOU MONEY ON QUALITY MERCHANDISE
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 Main St., Brockton Call Brockton 1785

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
Summer Service South Shore and Cape Cod
White Star Laundry Co
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

PORTER'S
Always at Your Service With
WOMEN'S and MISSES'
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
MILLINERY—HOSIERY
227-229 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Storey & Co
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
LAST DAYS of our AUGUST FUR SALE!

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR? NO, I GO TO
Hattie Marks Beauty Studio
232 MAIN STREET
Tel. 2380

CAMBRIDGE
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951
9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing
and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

MOXIE
A delicious beverage—pure, tasty.
We Sell Many Monitor-Advertised Products
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
36 BRATTLE STREET KIR. 7515

Gifts for That New Home
New Table, Chair, Lamp, Bookcase or Whatnot, Reduced Summer Prices.
ANDERSON & RUFLE
30 Dunster Street Tro 2344

CONCORD
Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh baked goods daily.
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON. 1000

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM
Why Do Clothes Wear Longer
When Sent to Dedham Custom Laundry?
Because we do not Bleach them white. We wash them Clean with Soft Water and Light Soaps.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Telephone 0108

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

FALL RIVER
School Supplies
Now Ready
Fountain Pens and Pencil Sets
Loose Leaf Books and Fillers
Dennison Labels, all sizes
25c Slide Rules and Drawing Sets
Webster's Collegiate Dictionary and Webster's International Dictionary
ADAMS BOOKSTORE
97 Years Old
165 North Main St. Fall River, Mass.

FITCHBURG
RED & WHITE
Brimfull Evaporated Milk
4 tall cans
25c

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Good buys in Summer Dresses and Coats for Women
also
Clothes for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 MAIN STREET

See the
New Gruen Wrist Watches
$24.75 to $200.00
Beautiful new styles for Fall
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. Stationers

Back to School
A complete line of school shoes for boys and girls
Prices 1.95 to 3.95
GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER
WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD
FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
348 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

BUY
COAL • COKE • OIL
FROM
GEO. A. SHELDON, INC.
"Quick—Friendly Service"
TEL. 3693

FISH'S BAKERY
The Best of Baked Goods for all appetites
Birthday and Wedding Cakes
116 Main Street Dial 3592

HARDWARE, PAINTS and SPORTING GOODS
Clark Hardware Co.
289 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL
NEW YORK
CLEANING and DYEING CO.
Service—Satisfaction—Economy
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
Let us call for your washing.
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
RALPH E. DANIELS, Prop. Tel. 164

MASSACHUSETTS

HINGHAM
? BACK TO SCHOOL ?
Dykeman's Drug Stores
HING. 0360—1277
Fountain Pen and Pencil Sets
Stationery—Thermos Kits
Cosmetics—Toiletries
To Please the Student who selects Choice Equipment.
At the Square At the Corner

Make our store your Headquarters for All your School Needs
Attractive Clothes for Active Boys and Girls
School Supplies
BAKER'S 5c-$1.00 STORE

HOLBROOK
CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE
For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

LAWRENCE
Hundreds of
Girls' Back-to-School
DRESSES
$1, $2.98, $3.98
in correct clan plaids
FOURTH FLOOR
Cherry & Webb's

LEXINGTON
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Finest of High Quality Meats, Always
Strictly Fresh Caught Fish Daily from the Boston Fish Pier.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables every morning. Native Lexington Grown, and from the Boston Terminal Markets.
A Complete Stock of Highest of Extra Quality Groceries.

Rich Cream that Whips!—Also Pure MILK
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 0384-M
FAIR OAKS DAIRY

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1710 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

COLONIAL GARAGE INC.
Buick—Pontiac
24-Hour Service
Routes 128 and 2A
1668 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0862

LOWELL
For information egarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowel 2-9748
8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

There's nothing like GAS
RANGES
WATER HEATERS
REFRIGERATORS
HOUSE HEATERS
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Visit Our New Major Appliance Dept.—Palmer Street Floor
Electric Refrigerators—Radios
Electric Ranges—Washing Machines
Etc.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

SATURDAY is the Last Day of our August Fur Sale
Prices will be higher in Sept. Buy now
CHERRY & WEBB

August Furniture Sale
Quality Furniture at greatly reduced prices
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
15 HURD STREET

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

PREP SUITS
with two trousers
For School Lads—14 to 22 years
Plaids, checks and herringbones in popular fall shades. Single or double breasted.
$16.50 and $20.00
Goddard Bros
LYNN, MASS. TEL. LYNN 2-3737

Back to School

Thrifty Mothers! Here you'll find everything your children need to send them back to school in style.
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — FLORISTS — 1939
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

SMART SCHOOL SHOES
Expertly Fitted
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
"24 Hour Cleaning Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
BREAKERS 3590—3591
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Breakers 5780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott Breakers 1970

MALDEN

A Mark of Good Citizenship
an account in the
FELLSWAY CO-OPERATIVE BANK
333 MAIN ST., MALDEN
3½% INTEREST

School Shoes
Kindergarten to College
AA to E Widths
Careful Fitting
Modest Prices
Louis Klane's 61 Pleasant Street
Next to Mystic Theatre

Back to School
and back to the
B&S Children's Bazaar
where you will find a complete selection of
Boys' and Girls' Wearing Apparel
99 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1296

MEDFORD
First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
415 FRANKLIN ST.
PHONES 3400 1 2 3

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
523 Main St. Mel. 2134

Back to School
New Fall Dresses, Skirts and Sweaters
Hose and Socks

BE SMART
with an early fall hat from
Evelyn Nedeau's
491 Main St. Mel 3466M

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

NEEDHAM
Road Service Batteries
ADAMS BROS. INC.
26 PICKERING ST.
Solvenized
Oil and Gasoline
Low prices all makes Tires
TELEPHONE 1440 NEE.

Special
Lima Beans, Tomatoes at FLETCHER FARM
All vegetables are fresh picked
829 Central Ave., Phone Nee. 0043

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM (Continued)
NEEDHAM NATIONAL BANK
A Needham Bank for Needham People
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
25 Chapel Street Ford Needham, Mass.

Nickerson's
for
Men's and Boys' Wear

Back to School Sale
JACOBS SHOE STORE
42 Chestnut St., Phone Nee 0819W

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Installed and Serviced
'blue coal' N. E. Coke
1036 Great Plain Ave. Phones NEE. 1615—0810

BROOK DALE FARM INC.
Pure Fresh Milk
From our own accredited cows
Call Needham 2152

NEW BEDFORD
A Suggestion
Plan for School Now
Remember name tapes—You do not have to sew on the new kind—just cement.
LAUNDRY CASES
at the new price of $1.50. Will pay for themselves quickly.
School Fountain Pens—fully guaranteed. Self-feeding—price 59c
Other suggestions—School Bags from 25c
Initialled Pencils, 2 for 5c
Loose leaf rings 5c each. A slide rule for 25c. Scrap books and snapshot albums for 25c and up.
HUTCHINSON'S 222 UNION ST.

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Shraffi's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

First of the Season
CAPE COD TURKEYS
For the Holiday
Taber's Market

BUSH & CO., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790 and 3791

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

New Bedford Steam Dye House
Cleaners and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Telephone 1738 and 1739

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
PENN and TEXACO
GASOLENE
True's Filling Stations
Newburyport Turnpike at the Traffic Circle

NEWTON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. West Newton 0191
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Painters—Decorators
Interior painting, exterior painting, murals, wall papering, floors resurfaced
CHESTER M. WILLIAMS
19 Rockridge Road, Waltham
Tel. Waltham 3430

NEWTON CENTER
Main Office Con. New. 4000
Cen. New. 3736
New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
SPECIAL!
Tire Sale
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
3172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS
FARMOTE PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE
FAIRVIEW DAIRY
A. J. McNEIL & SONS
Delivery on TIME . . STORM or SHINE
Call Wellesley 1387

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON — West Newton
FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Con. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON
Hazle Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD
The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Price of Coal Advances After Labor Day
Budget Plan of Payment if you desire.
Cooper Automatic Stoker for Automatic Heat
Cooper Coal Co.
37 FENN STREET

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
190 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1841

A Safe Investment
Kuppenheimer Clothes
New Styles for Fall
BESSE-CLARKE
273 NORTH STREET

KULDA'S
Lunches—Sandwiches
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

New and Daniels
139 South St. Tel. 9575
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Verified Lubrication
Atlas Tires, Batteries and Accessories

Off to College
Smart Campus Clothes
at
England Brothers

Harriet's Beauty Shop
Our
Rilling Koolerwave Permanent
Lasts Longer
26 Edward Ave. Dial 8183

BROWER'S MARKET
The Accommodating Store
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
MEATS—FROSTED FOODS
Parking—Delivery Service
826 SOUTH ST. AT BAY STATE ROAD
Dial 7336—7337

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
30 GROVE STREET DIAL 2-3733

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)
Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

QUINCY
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M.
9:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HATS cleaned our method stay clean, last longer
OLD COLONY
Launderers Cleaners
PRES. 5000

CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
DeSoto-Plymouth Distributor
SALES—SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
68 Washington Street Gra 4730

Back to School Sale now in progress
in all departments
REMICK'S

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

Wilbur Roan Shoes fit ALL 5-POINTS instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING
Johnson's Service Station
1213 North Main St. Tel. Read. 1215
Texaco Products
Let us give your car a thorough greasing job.
All work guaranteed

SHARON
THE PETTEE COMPANY
School Shoes — School Hosiery
School Dresses
Visit Our MEAT and GROCERY Departments

MACKAY'S STATIONERY
GREETING CARDS
Daily Papers, Magazines
School Supplies, Cranes Fine Stationery
4 Post Office Square Tel. 2001

SOMERVILLE
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029
10-12 a. m.-5-6 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GORIN'S
For Values

Back to School or College
SMART TOGS FOR SCHOOL, SPORTS OR DRESS OCCASIONS
For all the family
9 BOW ST. UNION SQ. 254 ELM ST. DAVIS SQ.

Permanents

EVELYN Beauty Shoppe
Individual Hair Styles
9 LINCOLN ST. Som. 3430

Symmes Farm Dairy
SINCE 1636
Whole Milk from Selected Guernsey and Jersey Cows
Daily Deliveries in Winchester, Arlington, Medford and West Somerville
Tel. Win. 1383-W-R Symmes Corner

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete Line of Furniture and Rugs
WESTINGHOUSE and GIBSON
Refrigerators
6 cubic ft. 1939 model, $99.95
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0768

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH-INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three hundred thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751 Springfield, Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers Association

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers
New Ceilings,
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Shirts Beautifully Laundered
2 for 25c
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

STONEHAM

You'll enjoy the well groomed appearance of our fine dry cleaning. Your garments come back to you like new—restored to their original chic smartness.
SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
14B Emerson St., Stoneham, Mass.
Phone Stoneham 0621

WAKEFIELD

C. W. SPEAR
37 Central Street, Wakefield, Mass.
Pure Milk
Cream
Buttermilk
Eggs—Butter
Cream Cheese
Phone Crystal 0610
for delivery
Dairy Products for Every Meal

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

Luncheonette Service
Kodaks and Films
Also nationally advertised candies, cosmetics and other lines
H. I. Johnson Drug Co.
617 Main Street Wal. 3870

"At Your Service"
Adrian Smith
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleanser
Work Called For and Delivered
833A Main St. Tel. 4529

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

More for your money
at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
240 Moody Street Waltham 2435

Annual Back to School Sale
August 31st thru September 9th
Grover Cronin
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

Everything for
BACK-TO-SCHOOL
Savings for students of all ages
J. C. PENNEY CO., INC.
254 Moody Street Waltham 1847

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a Good Used Car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1736 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Serving
CLEMENT'S
Own Ice Cream
Always pure and delicious
WELLESLEY SQ. WELLESLEY HILLS SQ. MEDFIELD

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendslev's
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Creams and Candies

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH

RHINES LUMBER CO.
Rough and Finish Lumber
Windows and Doors
Floors and Cabinet Work
148 Commercial St. Phone Wey. 1640
Weymouth, Mass.

Back to School
Clothing for Girls and Boys
now ready at the
Dorothy Ann Specialty Shop
Weymouth Landing — Whitman

WINTHROP

THE
BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Fountain Pens, Pencils
Loose-Leaf Binders
Portable Typewriters
DAVIS & BANISTER, INC.
24 PEARL STREET, WORCESTER

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOURNEMOUTH PINECLIFF AVENUE **HYLTON HOUSE**
Comfortable board residence; excellent cooking; near sea, shops. Mrs. Colson. Southbourne 2154.

SEAFORD, Sussex. "Hughenden"—3 minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine, separate tables; moderate terms.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HASTINGS—CARE OF CHILDREN
Every home comfort. Schooling or tuition arranged. Miss Shepherd and Miss Crane, 20 Baldslow Road. Tel. 1188.

ELOCUTION

HASTINGS—Miss Gwendolyn Crane, L.R.A.M. (Eloc.) M.R.S.T.; private and class lessons in speech training, dramatic art and public speaking. Studio, 20, Baldslow Rd., tel. 1188.

FLATS TO LET

SEAFORD—Esplanade overlooking sea; to let unfurnished first-floor flat; lounge, bedroom, bathroom, kitchen; also maisonette; lounge, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen; all electric, newly decorated. Apply MRS. PARKHOUSE, "Colinton," Surrey Road.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LADY living in West Worthing welcomes guests from October for long or short visits; near buses and sea. Box W-1467, BCM/CSM, London.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received, modern conveniences, glorious views, peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WORCESTER. PLEASANT COUNTRY GUEST HOUSE—Convenient, comfortable; garden and orchard. THORPE, The Laurels, HALLOW nr Worcester. Phone Hallow 22.

WORTHING, Sussex—Paying guests received in charming house; nice residential part. MRS. CHURCH, Elton Lodge, 24 Selden Road. Phone 5256.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT—Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea; every comfort; terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frogbrook.

ROOMS TO LET

LADY living in West Worthing, offers comfortable home to teacher during school terms; moderate charge; near buses and sea. Box W-1467, BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

MAIDENHEAD—Detached modern labour-saving house, 6 large rooms, garage; good residential district, high ground; £1250. Box W-1465, BCM/CSM, London.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, bookkeeper, visiting secretary; authors' Mss., etc.; duplicating, typing lessons. 27, Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells. Phone 3037.

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

LE RICHE'S STORES Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices

Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY
(Continued)

Lovell & Co
Telephone 463 · Estd. 1879
79 & 11 SMITH STREET, *Guernsey*
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

Exclusive Coats, Gowns and Millinery
PARIS HOUSE Tel. Bexhill 425
Evelyn Davis.

PRISCILLA'S
LIGHT LUNCHEOUS and DAINTY TEAS
HOMEMADE
PIES, CAKES, JAMS, etc.
15-17 Marina Court Tel. Bexhill 1707

DENNY'S Ltd.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
HIGH CLASS
EVERSLEY ROAD Ph. Bexhill 535

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

ALLEYN STORES
29 and 31 Marina
CHOCOLATE SPECIALISTS
ALL LEADING MAKERS

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road Yardley Wood

You'll get the best
VALUE IN
HOME NEEDS and SMART FASHIONS
at the
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

ADELE ZISS (Diploma)
Agent for
"SPENCER" individually designed foundation garments
24 Vernon Road, Edgbaston 16
(Phone EDG 3411)

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. I.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans

TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

BOURNEMOUTH

At Your Service
BURTWELL BUTCHER BOURNEMOUTH
Prop., C. E. Simpson
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
Near Five Ways. Phone WINTON 2243

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, Shawls, Coats, Dresses, Rugs, Hand-Woven Tweeds, Wool in all shades
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Near Horse Shoe Common) Phone 4357

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

Terrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

CORNER GARAGE
Tel. Ferndown 21

Any make of car supplied
All Repairs
Petrol Oil Tires

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

BRIGHTON and HOVE

Tel. HOVE 5003
GREGORY & SMITH LTD.
121, Western Road, Brighton 1
for
Coal, Coke and Boiler Fuel

Phone HOVE 4386
CORNFORD BROS.
GENERAL and COMMERCIAL
PRINTERS
71, George Street, Hove, Sussex

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist, Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea
Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS
and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

For
KNITWEAR
MILLINERY
GOWNS
Underwear, Hosiery, and General Drapery
Try
S. G. BASS
63 Quarrington Road
Horfield, Telephone 44836

You Require Insurance
Therefore you need the services of a broker. It will cost you nothing to consult
A. E. GRIGG & COMPANY
36 Baldwin Street, Bristol, 1.
INSURANCE BROKERS since 1879. Annuities, Endowment, Employer's Liability, Fire, Motor, Marine, etc.

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and
DRY CLEANERS
AUTUMN and WINTER
FURS and FUR COATS

Jolly & Son, Ltd.
BRISTOL

Madame Elsa
40 TRIANGLE WEST, CLIFTON
(Opposite Picture House)
Costumes, Day and Evening Gowns
Specialists in O. S. and W. X. Sizes
TELEPHONE 23460

BROWNLOW'S
are now showing
their AUTUMN SUITS and COATS
26 Park Street, Bristol

HENRY WALL
MEN'S WEAR *Specialist*
HATS, HOSIERY, TAILORING
Agent for AQUASCUTUM COATS
212, CHELTENHAM ROAD
and 163, GLOUCESTER ROAD
PHONE 45642

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
9A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

LANNING & JUDD
20/22 STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
IRONMONGERS
Fruit Bottles, Cabin Trunks
Week-end Suit-cases, Vacuum Flasks
Electric Fires and Lamps
PHONE 25753

Marsh's
BACK TO SCHOOL OUTFITS
for
BOYS and GIRLS
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Clifton

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued)

E A T
Sunshine Bread
WILLIS & SONS
The only firm in this City manufacturing Bread with this process
This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom.
Phone 45978 for a sample to the
SUNSHINE BAKERY
388 Filton Avenue, Horfield, Bristol

G.E.TRUBODY
GROCERY
Phone: 831 Fishponds
PROVISIONS
Orders Solicited
PAGE PARK STORES
STAPLE HILL

FRANCES HYETT
Millinery
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
PHONE 33664

DOWLING'S BOOKSHOP
(W. E. Helliker)
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER
NEWSAGENT
33/33a Queen's Road
(Opposite Museum) Phone 24711

Massingham
STOKES CROFT and HIGH STREET
Now is the time to buy your
AUTUMN MOCCASIN SHOES
12/11 and 14/11

TRY **MORGAN'S** FIRST
"The Personal Service Store"
For all your
AUTUMN FASHION REQUIREMENTS
ZETLAND ROAD JUNCTION

GILBERT C. SKINNER
Breeches and Habit Maker
WESTBURY-ON-TRYM TEL. 67170

BROMLEY

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

Safe Removals
By a firm of sixty years' experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
PYRKE'S
123 High St., Bromley Rav 2601-2

CAMBERLEY

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park St. and London Rd.
Phone 1102 Phone 261

HICKMOTT & CO.
(F. W. INWOOD)
Booksellers, Printers Stationers
7 London Road, Camberley Phone 141

CHELTENHAM

AYRIS
The Leading House for
Smart Gowns, Coats, Tailored Suits, Millinery, Furs, etc.
Promenade Tel. 2820

VALE'S COOKED HAM
with
HEINZ TOMATO SAUCE
Nothing more delicious
W. VALE & CO. LTD.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

SHIRERS & LANCES LTD.
FURNITURE
LINENS FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 2071

ENGLAND

CROYDON PURLEY and DISTRICT

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1399
1B Old Lodge Lane, Purley
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities: Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens

THE COULSDON AND CHIPSTEAD LAUNDRY
33 Chipstead Valley Rd., Coulsdon, Surrey
HIGH CLASS FAMILY LAUNDERERS
Shirt and Collar Dressers
HAND WORK A SPECIALITY
Collection and Delivery
Quality With Service

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains; and Interior Painting and Decorating

EXETER

W. H. BOON
When YOU Want
Just a snack or a good meal
We have it
COOKED MEATS OF QUALITY
Salted well, cooked perfectly, sold quickly
140 Sidwell St., 184 Cowick Street

Wm. Brock & Co. Ltd.
Fore St. and North St., Exeter
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
HOUSE AGENTS, VALUERS
Removal and Storage Contractor
Also at Torquay, Paignton and Teignmouth

G. Goldsmith and Son Ltd.
Ladies' Hair Specialist
announces the famous
Ar'noil Steam Method
to prepare hair before
Permanent Waving Experts in Eugene, Macdonald and Cadex Wireless Systems
Marcel Waving and Special Shampoos.
Beauty Salon Manicure
94 QUEEN STREET PHONE 3348

ACKROYD'S
The People's Draper
EXETER
60 inch Cream Feather proof Material
1/9 per yard
Post Orders Filled Without Extra Charge

Dunsfords (Fashions)
Man-tailored Coats and Costumes
Gowns, Furs and Millinery
10, Sidwell St. Exeter · 87, High St. Barnstaple

L. G. WEBBER & SON
145, FORE ST., EXETER
New and Second-Hand Furniture
Antiques, Pianos, Storage, Removals

DEVON FIRES
Made in Devon, by Devon Men
Agents and Stockists
OTTON'S, LTD.
General Ironmongers
FIREPLACE SHOWROOMS
135/139 Fore Street, Exeter
75 ROLLE ST., EXMOUTH

Ideal Fuels
PALMER & SAWDYE
4a High Street EXETER
PHONE 3207

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

Boshiers Godalming
Ladies' Complete Outfitters
Costumes, Coats, Gowns, Wool Wear, Lingerie and Corsetry
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
PHONE 68

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

PHONE 308
For **Artistic Hairdressing**
The
Elite Salons
49 ROBERTSON STREET
or Entrance opposite
G. P. O. CAMBRIDGE ROAD

ILFORD

F. BULL
Shoe Retailers. Repairs.
Agent for
Lotus, Delta, Diana, Norvic, Mascot, Startrite, Kiltie.
Tel. Valentine 4986 342 Eastern Ave., Ilford
Tel. Seven Kings 3560
1a High Rd., Chadwell Heath

W. HANMER
Grocery and Provisions
The House of Quality
92, Cranbrook Road, Ilford
Phone Val. 2134

GIBSONS
Jewellers Since 1826
- RINGS
- WATCHES
- CLOCKS
- SILVER
- FANCY JEWELLERY
- SILVERPLATE
- PEWTER
- GLASS

136 and 1?? High Road, Ilford
Phone Ilford 0666

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls LTD
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- TUDOR RESTAURANT
- HAIRDRESSING
- THEATRE AND TRAVEL TICKETS
- CAR PARK AND CAR SALES

KINgston 1001

T. JOHNSON & SONS
Builders and Decorators
Repairs in all branches
Elmbridge 2334 · 102, Brighton Road Surbiton

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

KINGSTON and SURBITON
(Continued)

EGGS! EGGS!
Direct from Farm to Home
Frequent Deliveries
C. H. LUNN
182B ELM ROAD
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
Personal attention to your requirements
Deliveries also in RICHMOND and SHEEN

T. J. S. GUILFORD & CO. LTD.
Printers and Bookbinders
We specialize in
Library Repairs, Etc.
Telephone KINgston 0752 · 47, LONDON ROAD KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS · HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
28 VICTORIA RD Elmbridge 2237 · SURBITON · 404 EWELL RD Elmbridge 4821

NORTHWOOD

The Gingerbread House
68 Green Lane
Northwood
The Home-made Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character, Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.
Ph. Northwood 145

NORWICH

H. MILLS & SON
Best Quality
COAL COKE
ANTHRACITE
1 Lime Tree Avenue
Harvey Lane Tel. Thorpe 443

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

For PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES, WIRELESS and all musical needs
Phone 5449
Harris-Osborne Ltd.
79 TORQUAY ROAD, PAIGNTON
Agents for "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Radio and Home Appliances, Irons, Room Heaters, etc.

A. E. Dey Ltd.
GROCER and BUTCHER
Hyde Road Corner
PAIGNTON
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and DISTRICT

H. MEW
House Furnisher, Loose Cover and Curtain Specialist
Lower Parkstone
and
Blandford Road, Broadstone
Established 1904
Phone Parkstone 119 day and night
Broadstone 284 day only

The Needlework Shop
(M. E. HOLLANDS)
THE BROADWAY, BROADSTONE
Wools, Needlework, Silks and Threads of All Descriptions
KNITTED GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE

Hewett & Hewett
From Gieve, Bond St., W.
TAILOR
for Ladies and Gentlemen
BURBERRY AGENTS
Station Approach, Parkstone Tel. 829

Adams Rench & Wright Ltd.
House and Estate Agents
Town Properties in Poole and Bournemouth. Country Homes in Hants, Wilts and Dorset
Offices at ASHLEY CROSS, PARKSTONE, Dorset—Phone 1766

PARKSTONE MOTOR CO. LTD.
Station Road
WOLSELEY and HILLMAN
Sales and Service
Parkstone 1551-2

Highcliffe Model Laundry
QUALITY · ALL ROUND GIVES SATISFACTION · SERVICE
No Mass Production
SANDBANKS ROAD
Tel. PARKSTONE 557

Builders—Decorators—Plumbers
J. H. WILSON & SONS
Highcliffe Works
38, Sandbanks Road, Parkstone
All work in connection with the Building and Decorating Trades undertaken
Telephone 317 Established 1886

ENGLAND

POOLE and DISTRICT
(Continued)

J. S. Coles
2 Bournemouth Rd., Parkstone Tel. 423
(Opposite Parkstone Post Office)
COAL
ANTHRACITE, COKE

E. W. SAUNDERS
(Formerly Government Valuer)
Fellow of Surveyors' Institution
Fellow of Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute
Surveyor, Valuer, House, Land and Estate Agent
44, Bournemouth Road, PARKSTONE
Phone 1149
and at Bournemouth.

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

MORANTS Phone 2341
Drapers
One of the few personally owned and conducted businesses, 35 departments.
Palmerston Rd., Southsea

RICHMOND and DISTRICT

The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES you get them from the **Hygienic Bakeries**
Branches throughout Richmond and District
Head Office 6, North Rd., Richmond
SURREY

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND.
SURREY
THE LEADING
DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS
IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

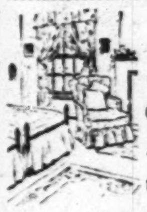
Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
76 Sheen Road
collected and delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1871 RICHMOND

Ladbroke 2070 Est. 1864
BURGESS LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road · North Kensington London, W. 10

SALISBURY

F. L. Sheppard Tele. SALISBURY 3153
9 Catherine St
SALISBURY
HATS · GOWNS
COATS · SUITS · Etc.

SEAFORD



We are equipped to clean Slip Covers, Curtains, Draperies, and other awkward to handle pieces.
SEAFORD UNITED LAUNDRIES LTD.
PHONE 2527

LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Frocks and Knitwear
Millinery; Spring Coats
Suits Made to Measure
W. Beal
26-28 HIGH STREET, SEAFORD

J. STANLEY HILL
Auctioneer and Estate Agent
Full particulars of all available properties for Sale or to Let Furnished or Unfurnished on application to
36, Broad St. Tel. 2829

SEVENOAKS

A. V. CRAZE
121 Hight Street Phone 358
FRUITERER and GREENGROCER

HELEN STRINGER
COUNTRY CLOTHES
Le Gant Corsetry
PHONE 871

LADIES' WEAR
of an Exclusive Character
at
COUNTY CLOTHES
Regency House, 85, High Street
Phone 1678

SOUTHAMPTON

"Say It with Flowers"
FRED BAILEY
38 ABOVE BAR
EXQUISITE FLOWERS
CHOICEST FRUIT
Cables and Telegrams:—
Bouquet, Southampton
Telephone—2522 and 2787

SUTTON COLDFIELD

LONGMORES LTD.
The Complete Tailors and Outfitters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, and Boys
BACK TO SCHOOL
Complete School Outfitting a Speciality
4 Parade, Sutton Coldfield Tel. Sut. 2343

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Little Chauncey

"A lollipop! How quaint! Why, I haven't had one since I was a tiny tot!"

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Third Isaiah'

The book of Isaiah may be described as a triple volume. The date of its earliest section (chapters 1 to 39) is suggested by the fact that the author, Isaiah of Jerusalem, tells us that he prophesied during the reigns of four kings who are known to have lived during the eighth century B. C. (see Isa. 1:1)

The work of the anonymous prophet commonly called "Second Isaiah" (Isaiah 40 to 55) was clearly carried out during the continuance of the Exile in Babylon; while a majority of scholars distinguish a "Third Isaiah" to whom are attributed chapters 56 to 66 of our book of Isaiah, and who appears to have written after the exiles returned to Palestine and had rebuilt their temple (cf. Isa. 66:6).

This portion of the book of Isaiah is felt to reflect the unsettled social conditions of the age of Ezra and Nehemiah (see Isa. 57; and compare Neh. 1:3; 13:23-27, etc.), who flourished during the 5th century B. C.

Daily Anecdote

Not Infallible

To the Constitutional Convention, Benjamin Franklin, like most of his colleagues, brought knowledge and wisdom; but he brought something else, the saving grace of good humor. And it was this latter quality which was destined to resolve many arguments and settle many differences.

When the Constitution had at last been engrossed, it was doubtful whether all the members would sign it. Realizing the many conflicting opinions of the various delegates, Franklin wrote, and caused to be read on the floor of the Convention, a speech designed along the following lines:

He admitted that the Constitution did not wholly satisfy him, but he was resolved to sign it; for it was better than the old Articles of Confederation, and probably the best the present Convention would be able to make. He was old enough, he added, to doubt the infallibility of his own judgment, and hoped that others might consider their own mental powers in the same light.

"There was a certain French lady," he related, "who, in dispute with her sister, remarked, 'I don't know how it happens, Sister, but I meet with nobody but myself who is always in the right.'"

Amid the laughter which followed, Franklin concluded: "On the whole I cannot help expressing a wish that every member of the convention who may still have objections to it would, with me on this occasion, doubt a little his own infallibility, and, to make manifest our unanimity, put his name to this instrument."

As all the world knows, most of the delegates yielded to Franklin's appeal, and there brought into being the great charter of American liberties.

The Better Companion

Good nature will always supply the absence of beauty, but beauty cannot long supply the absence of good nature.—Addison.

Take Time to Think

But evil is wrought by want of thought,
As well as want of heart!
—Thomas Hood

Sentinels at Five Islands, Nova Scotia

Monitor Camera Club from Alfred Elden, Portland, Maine

Puzzle: Find Two Explorers.

Daily Quotation

THE quality of attention . . . like certain plants which the poorest peasant may grow in the poorest soil . . . can be cultivated by anyone, and it is certain in its own good season to bring forth flowers and fruit.—DICKENS.

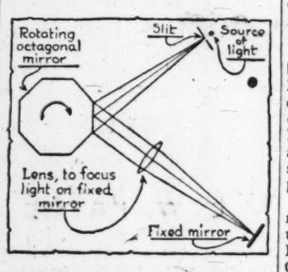
Did You Ever Wonder

How the Speed of Light Is Measured?

Until a very few centuries ago, light was thought to travel from source to object instantaneously. Galileo tried to measure the velocity or speed of light by stationing a man on each of two hills and having them flash lights back and forth. This experiment failed because the time required for the light to pass from hill to hill was too slight to be observed by such methods.

In the 17th century, Roemer, a Danish astronomer, noted that an eclipse of one of the satellites of the planet Jupiter occurred nearly 1,000 seconds later when the earth was at the farthest point in its orbit from Jupiter than when at the nearest point. The distance across the earth's orbit being 186,000,000 miles, Roemer came to the conclusion that light traveled about 186,000 miles per second in interplanetary space.

This figure is remarkably accurate, for recent experiments have



indicated nearly the same figure.

The measurement of the speed of light has been accomplished with the greatest precision between points on earth. The most famous of these was conducted by Professor Michelson in 1924-26. Professor Michelson flashed light signals between the Mount Wilson Observatory and a station on Mount San Antonio, a distance of about 22 miles. Using a rotating mirror with eight sides or faces, he caused light to be reflected from the very rapidly rotating mirror to a fixed or stationary mirror 22 miles away and then back to the rotating mirror again. By the angle made by the change in the direction of the light as it was reflected the second time from the rotating mirror, it could be determined how far the revolving mirror had turned during the round-trip of the light. Knowing the speed of revolution of the octagonal mirror, the time it took the ray of light to go back and forth could readily be computed.

Professor Michelson also found by experiment the speed of revolution required to make the octagonal mirror turn exactly one eighth of the way round while the light traveled to the fixed mirror and returned; and from this, the speed of light could easily be computed.

These experiments, supplemented by tests made by workers under his supervision using a mile-long vacuum tube near Pasadena, Calif., confirmed his previous figure of 186,284 miles per second within one mile per second.—W. P. Keasbey.

In Lighter Vein

Horn Blowing

Traveler: "In Guatemala the driver who blows his horn the loudest has the right-of-way.

Historian: "In parts of Europe this is called diplomacy."

Kitchen Cowboy

Navy Officer: "You can follow your regular trade in the Navy."

Recruit: "But I used to be a cowboy."

Navy Officer: "So what? You can be a cook and ride the range in the galley!"—Foreign Service.

Cutting Down the Overhead

"What are the ladies of the club discussing now?"

"A scheme to fix up the war debt."

"Do they wish to remit it?"

"No, their idea is to take it out in gowns and hats."

Words of Wisdom

Moliere was once asked why it was that in some countries a king was judged to be fit to govern when he was fourteen, but was not allowed to marry until he was eighteen.

"Because," replied Moliere, "it is more difficult to look after a wife than a kingdom."—Wall Street Journal.

Necessary

Fond Mother: "Well, Johnny, what did the music teacher think of your rendering of the 'Morning, Noon, and Night Overture'?"

Johnny: "After I'd played a few bars he told me to call it a day!"—Tit-Bits.

Why, Indeed?

A little girl came home from school and said: "Daddy, my teacher told us the world is round."

"That's right, dear," said the father.

"Well, Daddy, if the world is round," she asked, "why do people say they go to the far corners of the earth?"—Tulsa World.

Brevities

Whit's Wit: If you think politics easy, try standing on a fence while keeping one ear to the ground.

Humorist: A gossip writer says he always rises with the lark. So do we. Being careful, of course, to find a lark which rises about seven-thirty.

St. Louis Star-Times: "The air belongs to the common people!" shouted a speaker in a talk on radio control. Well, keep your shirt on, brother—they're getting it.

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

According to a survey made by Fortune Magazine 63.8 per cent of the people get most of their news from newspapers, and 25.4 per cent by way of the radio.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Picnics

Ada, Mich.

Some years ago a city couple purchased a farm. Eventually they came there to live, although the husband was still in business in the city. Much time, effort, and money were spent in making the place beautiful. For a number of years they invited a local camera club to picnic there on Memorial Day.

As time passed, they dropped out of the camera club. Several years later a cyclone took down 23 trees around the house. The owner was unable to do heavy work, and the place looked quite hopeless to the couple. Windows were broken, furniture was demolished, wreckage was everywhere, although no buildings were destroyed.

Then came a message from a member of the camera club saying that they were all coming out to clean up. All objections were overruled—and out they came early in the morning. The men brought saws and axes; the women brought rakes and brooms. They made a game of everything, and accomplished wonders. They even insisted on bringing food, allowing the owners to furnish only a warm drink.

When the willing workers were ready to go, all debris had been cleared away, but they would accept no thanks. The work had been gladly given in return for many years of picnic hospitality.

A Verse for Today . . .

Receive my instruction, and not silver; and knowledge rather than choice gold. For wisdom is better than rubies; and all the things that may be desired are not to be compared to it.—PROV. 8:10-11.

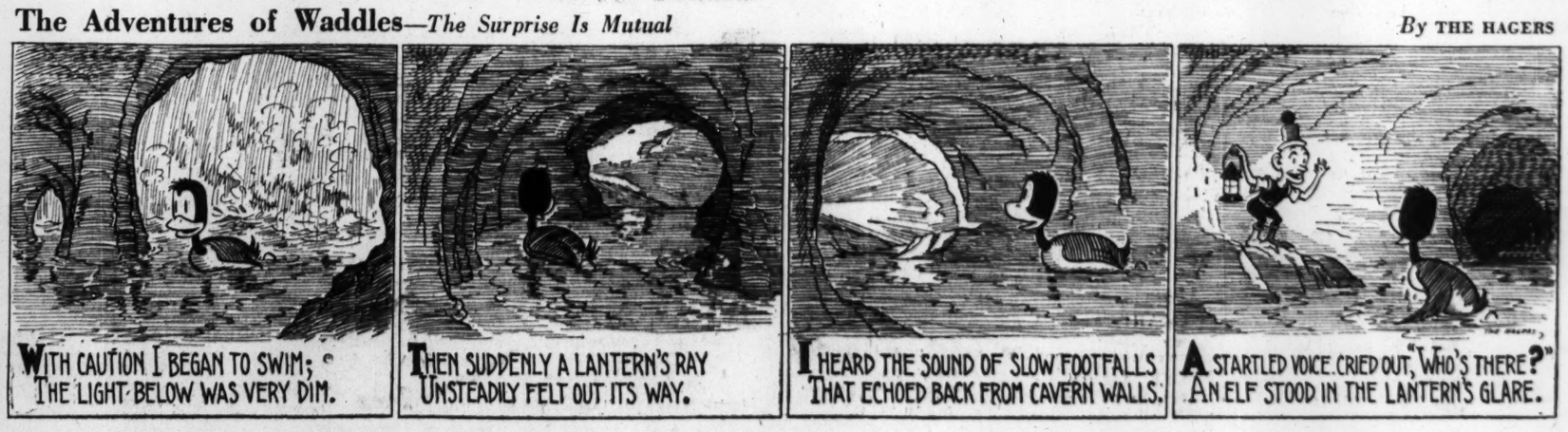
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Note From Hymie*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Tourists*

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Surprise Is Mutual*

By THE HAGERS



ENGLAND

SUTTON COLDFIELD
(Continued)

Phone 978 Four Oaks
Doris Fryer
GOWNS . . .
COATS . . .
COSTUMES . . .
KNITWEAR . . .
FUR COATS . . .
MILLINERY . . .
199 LICHFIELD ROAD (Opposite Jordan Road) FOUR OAKS

SUTTON—Surrey
PRINTSELLER
PICTURE FRAMER
O. W. ANNETTS
159 HIGH STREET
TEL. SUTTON 990 EST. 1867
ARTIST MATERIALS

TONBRIDGE
H. A. AUSTIN AND DAUGHTERS, LTD.
125 HIGH STREET Phone 365
We invite your attendance for all hairdressing services

TORQUAY
Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery
COSY CORNER CAFE
1 FLEET STREET Phone 2652
Restaurant
and
Cooked Meat Counter

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
REFRIGERATION SPECIALISTS
Sydney Truscott Ltd.
45 FLEET STREET, TORQUAY
Phone 3403

GERTRUDE READ
11 Victoria Parade
GOWN SPECIALIST
Exclusive Day and Evening Wear
Moderate Prices Phone 2890

F. H. WILLS Ltd.
Complete House Furnishers
Carpets and Curtains a Speciality
9, 10, 11 Lucius Street, Torquay
PHONE 2014

CRUSE & BRIDGEMAN
Builders and Decorators
We can build you a house and do repairs of any description
22 WOODVILLE RD., TORQUAY
Phone 3534

ENGLAND

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
and COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 cars. Lock up.
Open Day and Night
Rock Thorpe & Watson LTD.
GROSVENOR RD. TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1822 Phone 1085

J. G. PRIDE
SADDLER and TRUNK MAKER
LEATHER and TRAVEL GOODS
also all repairs
51, Camden Road Phone 599

BOOK NOW FOR MICHAELMAS HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS
R. W. Weeks LIMITED
Opp. Central Station Tel. 2727 (5 lines)

WOLVERHAMPTON
For choice presents
Modern or Antique
visit
THE LITTLE GALLERY
62 and 25 CHAPEL ASH
WOLVERHAMPTON

Phone 22041
ROUND the CLOCK CLEANERS
Repairs and Alterations by Expert Tailor
BERTHA HARRIS 35 VICTORIA St.

WORTHING
JOHN K. HUBBARD
LIMITED
Everything for Feminine Attire
WORTHING Telephone 1320

ALDRIDGE BROS.
ART DEALERS
Gilders—Frame Makers and Artists' Depots
35, Warwick Street, 4, The Arcade and 146 Montague Street, Worthing
PHONE 96

The Local Food Stores
PHONE GORING 345
Depts. Groceries Provisions Fruit Fresh Vegetables Fish and Poultry
L. C. ALLEN
8 and 9
Ocean Parade
Ferring

Wales

CARDIFF
E. ROBERTS LIMITED
KINGSWAY HOUSE, CARDIFF
BRANCHES, 1 PARK HALL BUILDINGS
15/16 MOUNT STUART SQUARE
Hosiers, Outfitters, Hatters, Agencies Jaeger, Chilprufe Underwear, Burberry, Tress and Woodrow Hats.
Braemar Knitwear
Special Boys' and Girls' Depts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"When Ye Shall Hear of Wars"

The individual's task in dealing with war begins in his own consciousness. The worst that war can do to him is start a conflict within. If the invading news arouses thoughts of anger, confusion, fear and hate, then evil, of which war is only one expression, has won the first battle. Jesus, recognizing that until evil had been routed from human thought "these things must needs be," declared, "When ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars, be ye not troubled."

"Be ye not troubled" is the first mind-raid precaution in this hour when fear that the world will launch itself into catastrophe might help to produce the condition feared. And hate is no answer to hate at a moment when too much animosity has been expressed. The individual who wishes to combat the evils manifest in war will take up arms against them in his own thinking. He will stand porter at the door of his own consciousness, denying entrance to every erroneous suggestion. He will keep his mind so filled with the eternal truths of God's omnipresence and omnipotence that no wrong purpose or motive will find room. He will confidently await the outcome of events which press upon the world.

The calm thought, exalted by Christian love and assurance in the ultimate triumph of right, will be led to take any necessary steps in dealing with events.

Limited War?

A limited war? That is the question on the lips of people in nearly every country as reports of German-Polish fighting indicate a breakdown of immediate efforts for negotiation of the dispute between Warsaw and Berlin. At the outset, at least, numerous important efforts to limit the scope of hostilities are in evidence:

The Molotoff speech to the Russian Parliament made plain that Russia does not intend the German-Soviet nonaggression pact to lead to a mutual assistance pact. Obviously Russia wants to keep out.

One of the most arresting aspects of the development of the German-Polish crisis has been the lack of preparation by Italy to join its Axis partner in military adventure; and now Reichsführer Hitler himself has indicated that Germany does not expect Italy to enter armed conflict, at least at this stage. And Premier Mussolini has now added his personal No.

Reichsführer Hitler's promise not to bomb women and children is another effort to limit the area of moral shock and thereby limit if possible the area of armed conflict.

The French have not hastened to make the plunge, hopeful apparently that the outbreak of flames may yet be stifled by reason before the fire spreads. Of course the French are committed to aid Poland and there seems no doubt of French intention to make good that commitment as circumstance demands.

The British have a similar commitment and hold a similar attitude. Yet in London, as in Washington, the hope of limiting the area of destruction is influencing day-to-day decisions.

In Berlin the same hope exists, but other capitals are aware that if the Third Reich's desire for a localized war against Poland were to be realized, the effects of German victory over Poland probably would not be localized.

Thus hopes of limiting the area of conflict rest on visible possibility, but they must be tempered by recognition of the broad purpose which motivates resistance to policies of expansion-by-force.

Why Handbooks Operate

Not long ago Paul Gallico listed eighty different ways to lose money on a horse race. So far, statisticians haven't begun a check-up on the veteran sports writer's figures. Perhaps they have been too busy figuring out how much money corporate tipsters such as Moses L. Annenberg can amass by exploiting people's desire to try those eighty different ways. Mr. Annenberg's recent run-in with Federal authorities raises the question whether something can be done to put illicit betting establishments out of business by cutting off leased-wire hook-ups with the race tracks.

When the two-party connection between the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and race-news purveyors was under investigation in 1936, counsel for the company said that it could not refuse wire service to those who want racing news. And it is to the credit of the telephone company—which, by the way, was receiving $500,000 a year from one of these betting agencies—that it offered full cooperation in the Federal Communications Commission's inquiry.

It is not the dispensing of news, but the use made of it by illicit betting agencies around which the irregularity centers. Asking the telephone company to cut off wire service to subscribers whom they suspect of misusing racing news is asking it to carry out a local police function.

Why don't the police close up these illegal enterprises in the various communities, it may be asked. Is it not because of public disrespect for a law which makes betting right on one side of the race-track fence and wrong on the other side? And because of public apathy toward this law that encourages the wholesale buying of political and police protection?

Henry George

Single taxers the world over are commemorating September 2 as the centenary of Henry George's birth. There is a hard core of truth in Henry George which has withstood the slings of the pedants along with the arrows of landed privilege. Henry George's teaching is more alive today than in 1897, when he passed on.

Henry George advocated the abolition of all national, state, and local taxes except for one single tax levied on the value of land irrespective of the improvements to or on it. There is abundant ethical justification for such a reform. After all, it is the people as a people who give value to the land, not the proprietor. The proprietor simply profits in his sleep from the entirely fortuitous circumstances that a community has centered its industry upon it. The pith of the George argument is that this unearned increment should go to the people.

The economics of Henry George's proposal fortify its ethics. If taxes fell solely upon land, instead of upon the land and the improvements, clearly improvements would be facilitated. For instance, the single tax would facilitate housing. There is no incentive to the owners of crime-breeding tenements to help to rehouse the population when taxes are so oppressive on those improvements. But, if the tax were levied only on the land, they would be encouraged to lend their aid to the rehousing movement.

Single taxers, however, claim too much for Henry George's reform. There is need today, in both economics and ethics, for more taxes than one on land values. Property should be taxed, particularly on its way to a beneficiary who hasn't earned it, both as a means of supporting the bigger government of today and from the standpoint of equity. Nor can it be said, as ardent single-taxers insist, that the introduction of the single tax would be a universal cure-all. The problems of booms and slumps would still remain to plague the world.

With rehousing now foremost among the nation's needs, however, Henry George should be re-examined, and the centenary of his birth provides that opportunity.

No Place for Isolation

Point blank refusal of 2,300 members of the Warehousemen's Union to accept any kind of arbitration in its strike against four Boston grocery chains implies repudiation of the very machinery provided to improve relations between capital and labor. The union is further isolated by the fact that its parent organization, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, has disavowed the strike. Representatives of the chains—the Atlantic & Pacific, First National Stores, Economy Stores, and M. Winer—have already agreed to arbitration.

George E. Stack, business agent of the local, in explaining his refusal to meet with the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, has accused the Board of rendering unfair decisions in three previous cases brought by the Warehousemen. But he has now been given the opportunity to submit, along with the employers, to a Federal conciliator or an independent board.

A feeling of injustice received can well be understood as the reason for bitterness and intransigence. Too, the fact that labor leaders often have less access to the press than do employers may account for Mr. Stack's failure fully to explain and clarify his position. Nevertheless, he would now make a greater bid for public sympathy and for the renewal of support by fellow union leaders if he would immediately bring the present questions of wage equalization, vacations with pay, and wage increases to a public board.

"The Crisis in Christianity"

Will Durant is to be congratulated upon his readiness to perceive the connection between the crisis facing organized Christianity and the crisis facing world civilization. In his recent article in the Saturday Evening Post he points out how half of Europe has rejected the religion of Christ Jesus and two-thirds of the continent has deposed democracy, which has its foundations in the Galilean's teachings.

As for Dr. Durant's solution, "a return to the old [religion] in its essentials and in its simplicity," the soundness of his advice cannot be gainsaid. At the same time, this conclusion of itself requires a re-examination of the premises. If the world has not been observing the religion of the Master "in its essentials and in its simplicity"—and it is obvious that the world has departed from these fundamentals—is true Christianity, then, in danger of destruction?

Neither the world, nor Christendom itself, has accepted the undivided garment of Christ's Christianity. In so far as the church chooses the form rather than the faith, and does lip service to the letter without adequately manifesting the spirit of Christianity, it may, indeed, be forced to the necessity of facing its own failure and either reforming or passing out of existence. Signs are not lacking of such a period of overturning.

But the Christianity of Jesus was not a system of doctrines, forms, or creeds, nor did it include symbols and ceremonies. Jesus declared that God was to be worshiped "neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem," but "in spirit and in truth"—not through the medium of matter, but spiritually. He taught that there is but one God, the Father of all, and that all men are brethren. The very nature of such Christianity is peaceful. Assuredly, if all men acknowledged one God and permitted themselves to be guided by this one Mind, the supreme intelligence, the brotherhood of man would become an instantaneous fact. There could be no wars, no fratricidal conflict.

Christianity, briefly and simply, is the truth that Christ Jesus taught. This truth embraces the fact of God's goodness and God's allness, and includes the destruction of sin and the healing of men and nations in accordance with Jesus' practice and his promise to "them that believe." True Christianity, the truth of being, the fact of the relationship between God and man, can never face a crisis—but is capable of healing one. In the words of a beloved hymn:

"Theories, which thousands cherish,
Pass like clouds that sweep the sky;
Creeds and dogmas all may perish;
Truth Herself can never die."

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Men, Swords, and Submarines

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recent happenings have drawn attention to the use of submarines in the navies of today, and this has been reflected by editorials and correspondence in the columns of this paper. I feel particular gratitude for the Monitor's editorial, "Men and the Submarine." The last item on the subject which I have seen is a letter headed "Swords and Submarines." Herein is a point of view often expressed, and I desire to contribute this letter, not in a controversial spirit, but with the hope of further elucidating the problem.

That the submarine should be one of the first subjects of discussion when the abolition or reduction of armaments again becomes a practical step, would probably be unanimously agreed among all the nations which now employ it. No one can consider that submarine warfare furnishes an example of the chivalry or nobility of war—if such is to be found anywhere in modern hostilities. But while condemning the submarine in general terms, we ought not to overlook the men who serve in submarines today. They are for the most part actuated by a high sense of duty and self-discipline, and are indisputably possessed of great courage. Instead of concluding that the submarine, being a moral outlaw, is liable to disaster, we should give proper appreciation to those who form the submarine crews, and recognize that these men are not on that account deprived of divine protection and fore-doomed to perish if mishap occurs.

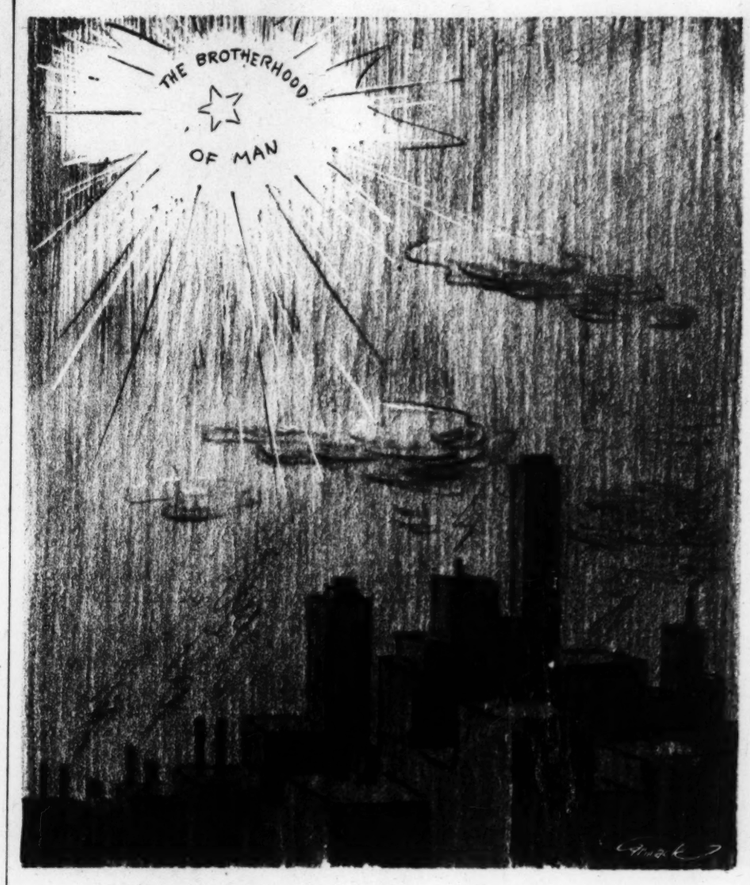
It is not these men who have taken "the sword" and "must perish by the sword." The material craft which we name a submarine is not the moral outlaw that ought to suffer destruction. The lawless motives culminating in violence and war have taken "the sword," and it is these which must perish by the sword, their own self-destruction.

The Psalmist declared: "If I make my bed in hell, behold, Thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea: even there shall Thy hand lead me, and Thy right hand shall hold me." In the midst of rightful denunciation of the evil which lies behind the invention of the submarine, we should beware of consigning to the same fate those men whose human activities take them into the submarine service.

F. T.

London, Eng.

Not Subject to Blackouts



Pages From an Album

2. Jules Romains

When I first knew Jules Romains, now one of the best-known French writers, he was a member of a little coterie which frequented a bookshop in the Latin Quarter of Paris. We were all young and hopeful and believed in Art. Perhaps we were inclined to preciosity. Success, in the commercial sense, was regarded as the proof of depravity.

Jules Romains whose real name is Farigoule had, like many French writers, studied medicine. But he was much more interested in literature, and was the founder of a little school of writing which called itself unanimisme. If I can express the theory in a sentence, it is that the writer should endeavor to record an event, or a series of events, not from the viewpoint of the individual, but from the viewpoint of the community. Certainly Jules Romains accomplished some dexterous and notable work; but it was not until he broadened his technique that he reached the great public.

He took Paris by storm with a comedy entitled "Knock." It would be unfair to describe it as a satire on the medical profession. It was rather a satire on the gullibility of *malades imaginaires*. Everybody was well in a certain village until Dr. Knock came and persuaded the villagers that they were all sick. When, after a short absence from Paris, I returned to the coterie and inquired after Jules Romains, there was much grave head-shaking. At last the truth must out: "He is no longer one of us." He had committed the unforgivable sin: he had succeeded! Youth! Youth!—as Joseph Conrad would have cried.

* * *

Fairly launched on his career, he has gone from strength to strength. Nobody I know has developed in character, in talent, and in the range of his interests more than Jules Romains. To be sure, one was never quite certain, for a number of years, whether he was serious or not. He has an impish strain which makes him love mystification. I remember once that Dr. Farigoule—as he was on this occasion—made the startling discovery that the nose was composed of a multitude of microscopic eyes which could be trained to see. Experiments were reported which seemed to bear out this amazing revelation. An astonishing number of people took the matter seriously, and I was given a black mark when I flatly refused to investigate the story for a famous newspaper.

It is much more important that Jules Romains has an intensely serious strain. I renewed my contacts with him when he was elected president of the PEN Club, succeeding John Galsworthy and H. G. Wells. Perhaps we were only a larger coterie, but we cherished the belief that the writers of the world might bring about a better understanding between the peoples. Doubtless we were right, and it may be that to some extent the influence of the PEN Club has been real. But a preliminary condition was that the writers of the world should first understand each other.

Polemics arose even in the ranks of those whose object was to foster international understandings by the written word. There was, for example, a grave debate as to whether the writers of a totalitarian country were not disqualified. There must, of course, be some common ground on which writers can meet; and it would seem that liberty of expression is indispensible. But, on the other hand, the PEN Club must beware of politics and the fashionable "ideologies." Liberty of expression in literature does not necessarily mean the right to attack each other's political regimes. The old problem of how far the artist can detach himself from the current quarrels and questions is raised anew in the PEN Club.

It is not for me to pronounce; but I think that on the whole Jules Romains has behaved with admirable discretion. He has not hesitated to make it clear where he stands. He stands for freedom in every domain; but he does not therefore wish to offend the writers who find themselves living under a regime which is dissimilar from his own. It is obvious that if the PEN Club does not exercise a wise forbearance, it must stultify its own purpose, which is that of establishing the fraternity of writers of all nations, and thereby advancing the fraternity of the peoples of all nations.

* * *

In a recent talk I had with the President of the PEN Club I ventured to congratulate him on his courageous utterance in favor of peace. His thesis, with which I heartily agreed, was that it was futile to plead for goodwill in a period of relative calm, and to join in the shouts of hate when passions were aroused; that it was wrong to forget the causes of international friction, and after having advocated a revision of the treaties and the removal of grievances for nearly 20 years, suddenly to refuse to examine every case on its merits. It is easy to be for peace when peace is not menaced; but it is far more useful to strive for peace when peace is menaced.

If there is one word which sums up the desire of Jules Romains it is simply "goodwill." Some years ago he mapped out a series of books in which he would depict the life of our time, and the general title he gave to the series was "Men of Goodwill." He is not the first French writer whose ambition it has been to paint an epoch. Balzac created his stupendous Comédie Humaine. Zola followed a family through various vicissitudes. Romain-Rolland traced the life of "Jean-Christophe" through many scenes. Marcel Proust painted in detail the society he had known. But in some respects the accomplishment of Jules Romains is unique. For in his extraordinary work of fiction, which has already run to twelve volumes, and has yet only reached the middle of the war, is reflected the history of the Third Republic. No doubt there is much invention even in what may be called the public part of the narrative, and the interpretation of public events may be challenged. Yet, on the whole, it is an animated and accurate piece of imagery of our own times.

Jules Romains is busy these days—writing his book, co-ordinating the activities of the PEN Club in many countries, traveling, presiding, speaking. He would have our little coterie of the Latin Quarter swell into the vast coterie of mankind.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

WEather 6-1212

When you want to know what the weather's going to be around New York, all you've got to do now is call up WEather 6-1212, and you'll hear a voice saying "Fair and warmer," or whatever the forecast is—always very girlish and gay, regardless. The phone company gets it four times a day from the weather bureau, and makes a recording. . . .—Ladies' Home Journal.

Demoiselle of April voice,
We would welcome something choice.
Coax impending rain away,
Send it back some other day.

A million plans are in the air
For picnics, week ends, golf, the Fair.
WEather 6-1212,
How about a break from you?

Dulcet voice of endless tact,
I have learned a cruel fact:
You, it seems, are nothing but
A needle scraping through a rut,

Scraping out a dull refrain
Of "Fair and warmer," "Colder," "Rain"—
A slave, like us, who'll ne'er compel
The Weather Man—or Tel. & Tel.

JOHN D. BEAUFORT

The Wide Horizon

The Spite Fences of Trade

By Nathanael H. Engle

Assistant Director, United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

From an address to the Interstate Trade Barrier Conference of the Colorado State Chamber of Commerce

It is said that there are upwards of one thousand State laws which would have to be repealed to permit complete freedom of trade between the States. Most of these laws and regulations fall under various groupings, such as licenses, taxes, quarantine regulations, ports of entry, restrictions on movements of people, restriction on the practice of certain trades and professions, and restrictions on purchase, sale, transportation and use of commodities and services.

Twenty-four States impose taxes on oleomargarine. Colorado requires a license of $2,500 for each place of business manufacturing or wholesaling this product. There is no excise tax if the product contains cottonseed, peanut, corn, or soy bean oils, oleo oil from cattle, oleo stock from cattle, neutral lard from hogs or milk fat. Cartons and containers must be labeled with the word "oleomargarine" in Gothic letters at least three-eighths-inch high with name and address of manufacturer in ink contrasting with the color of the package. Sellers must display a sign, "We serve oleomargarine" in Gothic letters at least two inches high. Milk must be the flavoring agent of all oleomargarine sold. Two States even require that plates on which oleomargarine is served in hotels and restaurants must be marked indelibly with the word "oleomargarine."

A struggle has been precipitated by such restrictions between Southern States and dairy States. Oleomargarine laws which threaten markets for cottonseed oil and other related products tend to force retaliation by States producing such oils against dairy products.

* * *

I am informed that the Ohio Legislature was contemplating a law restricting the purchase of coal for State institutions to Ohio coal. Immediately the West Virginia Legislature passed a law giving the Governor power to institute reprisals against any State discriminating against its coal. At the same time, West Virginia coal operators started to cancel orders with Ohio machinery manufacturers for coal mining machinery and equipment. The machinery manufacturers carried the ball back to the Ohio State Legislature and the menacing legislation was killed.

Seven States discriminate against out-of-State eggs by establishing grades which can only be met by local eggs. Fresh eggs are defined as eggs laid in the State, no matter how fresh other eggs may be. I have heard of an even more absurd regulation which I have been unable to verify. A State desired to protect local dairymen but realized that the outright exclusion of out-of-State milk would be unconstitutional. Therefore, they passed a law requiring all out-of-State milk to be colored purple.

"Ports of entry" regulations are particularly restrictive of business and annoying to tourists. I shall never forget an experience I had some years ago with one of these ports. My wife and I were taking an extensive automobile camping trip through the Southwest. We had been advised to cross the desert at night as it was much cooler. We left Needles, Calif., about six o'clock in the evening and headed west across the Mojave Desert. It was a hard drive because we had been on the road since early morning. About two o'clock in the morning, we were stopped at a station in the desert and actually made to unload every bit of baggage and camping equipment we had. The inspectors took their time about going through it and left us the task of repacking. We were there an hour or more. Why? Simply because we might have been harboring a Florida or Texas grapefruit or two, and that was against California quarantine provisions. That State forbids the sale of some two dozen kinds of fruits and vegetables unless they meet the specifications fixed by the State authorities.

* * *

Trucks, in particular, face many obstacles to their business by these and other types of regulations. Because of the varying weight limits on trucks, the trucking business finds interstate hauling costly as well as annoying. Weight limits vary from 7,000 pounds in Texas to 120,000 pounds in Rhode Island. Connecticut, which joins Rhode Island on the west, has a limit of 40,000 pounds. Hence Connecticut truckers can qualify in Rhode Island, but Rhode Island truckers, even though well within the limits of their own State, may be excluded from Connecticut. A five-ton truck in New York pays an $80 license. This truck may cross Connecticut and Massachusetts by reciprocal agreement, but is charged $60 extra to cross New Hampshire, and $125 more to enter Maine.

Someone may recall that the traditional foreign trade policy of the United States has been one of protection. If the United States has been able to progress and to forge ahead economically it is despite its protective trade policy, and because it has had the largest free trade area in the world in which to develop industrial and economic efficiency. The absence in the past of restrictive legislation between the States has made possible a tremendous market. The existence of this market has enabled the industries of the United States to develop mass production techniques which otherwise would have been impossible. The existence of this market has justified the heavy expenditures for capital and plant necessary to bring about such economies in production as has given many common laborers of the United States an automobile with which to drive to work. The existence of these free markets has made possible the employment of labor at wages unparalleled in the world.

No State can enact restrictive laws and regulations, whether direct or indirect, aimed at its sister States, without incurring almost certain reprisals. These reprisals are apt to take various forms, but they inevitably spell restricted markets for their own products.